Recombinant Canine IL-4
Catalog Number: 754-CL

DESCRIPTION
Source: E. coli-derived His25-His132, with an N-terminal Met
Accession #: AAD11563

N-terminal Sequence Analysis: Met
Predicted Molecular Mass: 12.9 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS
Activity: Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. Kitamura, T. et al. (1989) J. Cell Physiol. 140:323. The ED_{50} for this effect is 3-18 ng/mL.

Endotoxin Level: <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity: >95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE
Reconstitution: Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.

Shipping: The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage: Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND
Interleukin-4 (IL-4), also known as B cell-stimulatory factor-1, is a monomeric, approximately 13 kDa - 18 kDa Th2 cytokine that shows pleiotropic effects during immune responses (1-3). It is a glycosylated polypeptide that contains three intrachain disulfide bridges and adopts a bundled four α-helix structure (5). Canine IL-4 is synthesized with a 24 amino acid (aa) signal sequence. Mature canine IL-4 shares 81%, 61%, 46%, 38%, and 37% aa sequence identity with feline, bovine, human, mouse, and rat IL-4, respectively. IL-4 exerts its effects through two receptor complexes (6, 7). The type I receptor, which is expressed on hematopoietic cells, is a heterodimer of the ligand binding IL-4 Rα and the common γ chain (a shared subunit of the receptors for IL-2, -7, -9, -15, and -21). The type II receptor on nonhematopoietic cells consists of IL-4 Rα and IL-13 Rα1. The type II receptor also transduces IL-13 mediated signals. IL-4 is primarily expressed by Th2-biased CD4+ T cells, mast cells, basophils, and eosinophils (1, 2). It promotes cell proliferation, survival, and immunoglobulin class switch to IgE in B cells, acquisition of the Th2 phenotype by naïve CD4+ T cells, priming and chemotaxis of mast cells, eosinophils, and basophils, and the proliferation and activation of epithelial cells (8-11). IL-4 plays a dominant role in the development of allergic inflammation and asthma (10, 12).

References: