

Feline IL-4 Biotinylated Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG Catalog Number: BAF984

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Feline		
Specificity	Detects feline IL-4 in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich immunoassays, less than 0.2% cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-4, recombinant mouse IL-4, recombinant rat IL-4, recombinant canine IL-4, recombinant cotton rat IL-4, and recombinant porcine IL-4 is observed.		
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG		
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified		
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant feline IL-4 (R&D Systems, Catalog # 984-FL) Gly24-His133 Accession # P55030		
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.		
APPLICATIONS			
Please Note: Optimal diluti	ions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.		
	Recommended Sample		

ELISA Detection	0.1-0.4 μg/mL	Feline IL-4 Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF984)	
Standard		Recombinant Feline IL-4 (Catalog # 984-FL)	
PREPARATION AND S	STORAGE		
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.		
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.	

Reagent

Recombinant Feline IL-4 (Catalog # 984-FL)

Feline IL-4 Antibody (Catalog # MAB984)

Concentration

1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution

0.1 µg/mL

2-8 µg/mL

BACKGROUND

Western Blot

ELISA Capture

Feline IL-4 Sandwich Immunoassay

Interleukin-4 (IL-4), also known as B cell-stimulatory factor-1, is a monomeric, approximately 13-18 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 (4). Feline IL-4 is synthesized with a 24 amino acid (aa) signal sequence. Mature feline IL-4 shares 81%, 64%, 49%, 40%, and 40% as sequence identity with canine, bovine, human, mouse, and rat IL-4, respectively. Human IL-4 is active on feline dendritic cells (5). 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-8 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:

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