Human IL-4I1 Antibody

Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2A} Clone # 1003808

Catalog Number: MAB56842

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-4I1 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2A} Clone # 1003808
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human IL-4I1 Met1-His567 Accession # Q96RQ9
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: *Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.*

ELISA	This antibody functions as an ELISA capture antibody when paired with Rat Anti-Human IL-4I1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB56841). *This product is intended for assay development on various assay platforms requiring antibody pairs.*

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
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. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Interleukin 4 induced protein 1 (IL-4I1), also known as protein FIG-1 and L-amino acid oxidase, is encoded by a B-cell IL-4-inducible gene, FIG1, and is highly expressed in primary metastinal B-cell lymphomas (1-4). It belongs to the flavin monoamine oxidase family, FIG1 subfamily. Enzymological characterization reveals that IL-4I1 has L-amino acid oxidase activity with preference toward aromatic amino acids. Studies have shown that hIL-4I1 inhibited the proliferation of CD3-stimulated T lymphocytes with a similar effect on CD4(+) and CD8(+) T cells (5). Its inhibitory effect was dependent on enzymatic activity and H_2O_2 production. Its restricted expression to lymphoid tissues indicates that it may play an important function in the immune system (1, 4).

References:

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3. Chavan, S.S. *et al.* (2002) Biochim. Biophys. Acta. **1576**:70.
4. Copie-Bergman, C. *et al.* (2003) Blood **101**:2756.
5. Boulland, M.L. *et al.* (2007) Blood **110**:220.

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