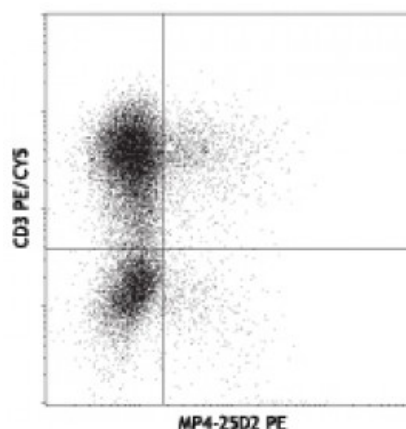


PE anti-human IL-4

Catalog # / Size:	3104040 / 25 tests 3104050 / 50 µg
Clone:	MP4-25D2
Isotype:	Rat IgG1, κ
Immunogen:	CHO-expressed, recombinant human IL-4
Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and unconjugated antibody.
Formulation:	test size: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA). microg size: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Concentration:	microg sizes: 0.2 mg/ml test sizes: lot-specific



PMA/Ionomycin-stimulated human PBMCs were stained with CD3 PE/Cy5 and MP4-25D2 PE

Applications:

Applications:	Flow Cytometry
Recommended Usage:	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. Cat. No. 500808: For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. Cat. No. 500810: For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.25 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
Application Notes:	ELISA Detection^{1,3} or ELISPOT Detection^{4,5}: The biotinylated MP4-25D2 antibody is useful as a detection antibody for a sandwich ELISA or ELISPOT assay, when used in conjunction with purified 8D4-8 antibody (Cat. No. 500702/500707) as the capture antibody. Flow Cytometry^{6,9}: The fluorochrome-labeled MP4-25D2 antibody is useful for intracellular immunofluorescent staining and flow cytometric analysis to identify IL-4 -producing cells within mixed cell populations. Neutralization¹⁻³: The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for neutralization of human IL-4 bioactivity (Cat. No. 500815). The MP4-25D2 antibody can neutralize the bioactivity of natural or recombinant IL-4.
Application References:	1. Chretien I, <i>et al.</i> 1989. <i>J. Immunol. Methods</i> 117:67. (ELISA Detection, Neut) 2. Ramanathan L, <i>et al.</i> 1993. <i>Biochem.</i> 32:3549. (Neut) 3. Abrams J, <i>et al.</i> 1992. <i>Immunol. Rev.</i> 127:5. (ELISA Detection, Neut) 4. Mahanty S, <i>et al.</i> 1992. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 148:3567. (ELISPOT Detection) 5. Klinman D, <i>et al.</i> 1994. <i>Curr. Prot. Immunol.</i> John Wiley and Sons New York. Unit 6.19. (ELISPOT Detection) 6. Prussin C, <i>et al.</i> 1995. <i>J. Immunol. Methods</i> 188:117. (ICFC)

7. Raqib R, *et al.* 1995. *Infect. Immun.* 63:289.
 8. Andersson J, *et al.* 1994. *Immunology* 83:16.
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 10. Kubota M, *et al.* 1997. *J. Immunol.* 158:5321.
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Description: IL-4 is a pleiotropic cytokine that is produced by activated T cells, mast cells, and basophils. IL-4 elicits many different biological responses but has two dominant functions. The first is regulating differentiation of naïve CD4⁺ T cell to the Th2 type. Th2 cells produce IL-4, IL-5, IL-10, and IL-13, which tend to favor a humoral immune response while suppressing a cell-mediated immune response controlled by Th1 cells. The second is regulating IgE and IgG1 production by B cells.

Antigen
References: 1. Fitzgerald K, *et al.* Eds. 2001. The Cytokine FactsBook. Academic Press San Diego.
2. Boulay J, *et al.* 1992. *Curr. Opin. Immunol.* 4:294.
3. Dullens H, *et al.* 1991. *In vivo* 5:567.
4. Paul