SONY

Product Data Sheet

PE/Cy7 anti-human IL-4

Catalog # / Size: 3104115 / 25 tests
3104120 / 100 tests

Clone: MP4-25D2

Isotype: Rat IgG1, κ

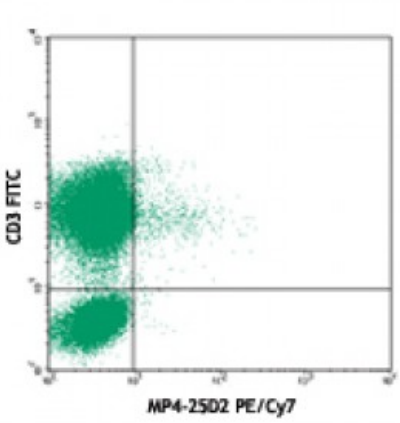
Immunogen: CHO-expressed, recombinant human IL-4

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with PE/Cy7 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Cy7 and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific

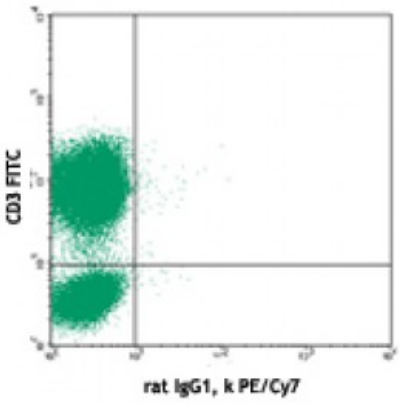


PMA+ionomycin-stimulated (6 hours) human peripheral blood lymphocytes surface stained with CD3 FITC, then intracellularly stained with MP4-25D2 PE/Cy7 (top) or rat IgG1, k PE/Cy7 isotype control (bottom)

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. **Test size products are transitioning from 20 microL to 5 microL per test**. Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microL staining volume or per 100 microL of whole blood. 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.

Neutralization[1-3]: 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, *et al.* 1989. *J. Immunol. Methods* 117:67. (ELISA Detection, Neut)
2. Ramanathan L, *et al.* 1993. *Biochem.* 32:3549. (Neut)
3. Abrams J, *et al.* 1992. *Immunol. Rev.* 127:5. (ELISA Detection, Neut)
4. Mahanty S, *et al.* 1992. *J. Immunol.* 148:3567. (ELISPOT Detection)
5. Klinman D, *et al.* 1994. *Curr. Prot. Immunol.* John Wiley and Sons New York. Unit 6.19. (ELISPOT Detection)
6. Prussin C, *et al.* 1995. *J. Immunol. Methods* 188:117. (ICFC)
7. Raqib R, *et al.* 1995. *Infect. Immun.* 63:289.
8. Andersson J, *et al.* 1994. *Immunology* 83:16.
9. Iwamoto S, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 179:1449. (ICFC) PubMed
10. Kubota M, *et al.* 1997. *J. Immunol.* 158:5321.
11. Dzhagalov I, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 178:2113. PubMed
12. Kroneke MA, *et al.* 2012. *J. Immunol.* 188:3734. PubMed

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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