

IL-4R α Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT2337
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;IF;ELISA
Target :	IL-4R/CD124
Fields :	>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>Hematopoietic cell lineage;>>Th1 and Th2 cell differentiation;>>Th17 cell differentiation;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Inflammatory bowel disease
Gene Name :	IL4R
Protein Name :	Interleukin-4 receptor subunit alpha
Human Gene Id :	3566
Human Swiss Prot No :	P24394
Mouse Gene Id :	16190
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P16382
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IL-4R/CD124. AA range:463-512
Specificity :	IL-4R α Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IL-4R α protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 90kD

Cell Pathway : Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Jak_STAT;Hematopoietic cell lineage;

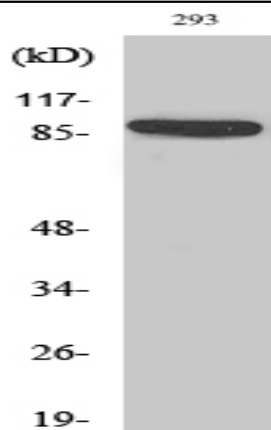
Background : This gene encodes the alpha chain of the interleukin-4 receptor, a type I transmembrane protein that can bind interleukin 4 and interleukin 13 to regulate IgE production. The encoded protein also can bind interleukin 4 to promote differentiation of Th2 cells. A soluble form of the encoded protein can be produced by proteolysis of the membrane-bound protein, and this soluble form can inhibit IL4-mediated cell proliferation and IL5 upregulation by T-cells. Allelic variations in this gene have been associated with atopy, a condition that can manifest itself as allergic rhinitis, sinusitis, asthma, or eczema. Polymorphisms in this gene are also associated with resistance to human immunodeficiency virus type-1 infection. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012],

Function : domain:Contains 1 copy of a cytoplasmic motif that is referred to as the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitor motif (ITIM). This motif is involved in modulation of cellular responses. The phosphorylated ITIM motif can bind the SH2 domain of several SH2-containing phosphatases.,domain:The box 1 motif is required for JAK interaction and/or activation.,domain:The extracellular domain represents the IL4 binding protein (IL4BP).,domain:The WSXWS motif appears to be necessary for proper protein folding and thereby efficient intracellular transport and cell-surface receptor binding.,function:Receptor for both interleukin 4 and interleukin 13. Couples to the JAK1/2/3-STAT6 pathway. The IL4 response is involved in promoting Th2 differentiation. The IL4/IL13 responses are involved in regulating IgE production and, chemokine and mucus production at sites of allergic inflammation. In certain cel

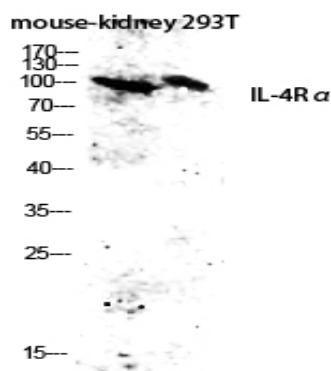
Subcellular Location : Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform 2]: Secreted.

Expression : Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are highly expressed in activated T-cells.

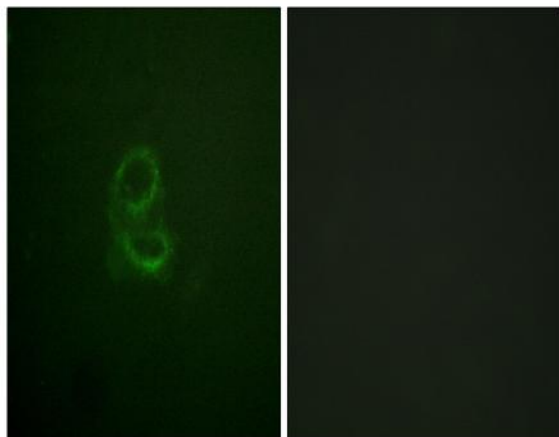
Products Images



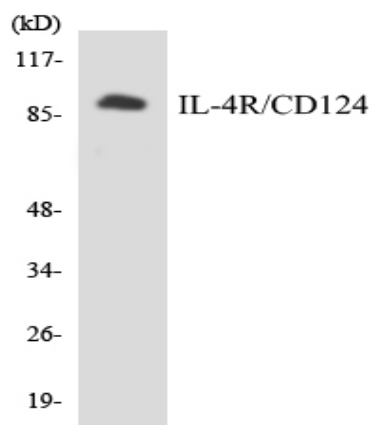
Western Blot analysis of various cells using IL-4Ra Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Western blot analysis of mouse-kidney 293T lysis using IL-4Ra antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:2000



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using IL-4R/CD124 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HUVEC cells using IL-4R/CD124 antibody.