

Product Name: IL-4R α Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab12561**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	90kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	IL4R
Alternative Names	IL4R; IL4RA; 582J2.1; Interleukin-4 receptor subunit alpha; IL-4 receptor subunit alpha; IL-4R subunit alpha; IL-4R-alpha; IL-4RA; CD antigen CD124
Gene ID	3566.0
SwissProt ID	P24394
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IL-4R/CD124. AA range:463-512

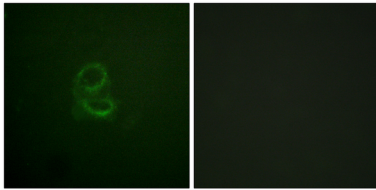
Background

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],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 cell types, can signal through activation of insulin receptor substrates, IRS1/IRS2.,function:Soluble IL4R (sIL4R) inhibits IL4-mediated cell proliferation and IL5 up-regulation by T-cells.,online information:The Singapore human mutation and polymorphism database,polymorphism:Allelic variants in IL4RA are associated with a susceptibility to atopy, an immunological condition that can lead to clinical symptoms such as allergic rhinitis, sinusitis, asthma and eczema.,PTM:On IL4 binding, phosphorylated on C-terminal tyrosine residues. Phosphorylation on any one of tyrosine residues, Tyr-575, Tyr-603 or Tyr-631, is required for STAT6-induced gene induction.,PTM:The soluble form (sIL4R/IL4BP) can also be produced by proteolytic cleavage at the cell surface (shedding) by a metalloproteinase.,similarity:Belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. Type 4 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 fibronectin type-III domain.,subunit:The functional IL4 receptor is formed by initial binding of IL4 to IL4R. Subsequent recruitment to the complex of the common gamma chain, in immune cells, creates a type I receptor and, in non-immune cells, of IL13RA1 forms a type II receptor. IL4R can also interact with the IL13/IL13RA1 complex to form a similar type II receptor. Interacts with PIK3C3 (By similarity). Interacts with the SH2-containing phosphatases, PTPN6/SHIP1, PTPN11/SHIP2 and INPP5D/SHIP (By similarity). Interacts with JAK1 through a Box 1-containing region. In Th1 cells, binds the N-terminal 50 amino acids of SOCS5, which inhibits JAK1 interaction, STAT6 activation and Th2 cell differentiation. SOCS5 interaction is independent of tyrosine phosphorylation.,tissue specificity:Both isoform 1 and isoform 2 are highly expressed in activated T-cells.,

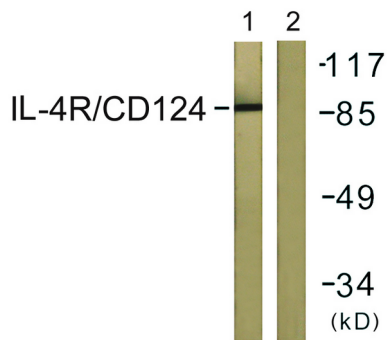
Research Area

Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Jak_STAT;Hematopoietic cell lineage;

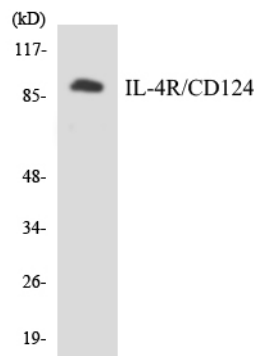
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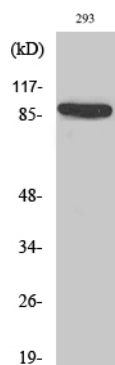
Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using IL-4R/CD124 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



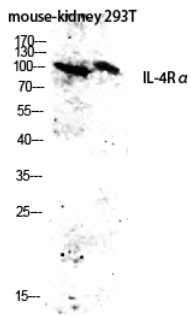
Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells, using IL-4R/CD124 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



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



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



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