IL-4Rα (phospho Tyr497) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #13800

Package Size: #13800-1 50ul #13800-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	IL-4Rα (phospho Tyr497) Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC-p,IF/ICC,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Specificity	Phospho-IL-4Rα (Y497) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IL-4Rα protein only when phosphorylated at Y497.
Immunogen Description	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IL-4R/CD124 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr497. AA range:463-512
Other 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
Accession No.	Swiss Prot:P24394GeneID:3566
Uniprot	P24394
GeneID	3566
SDS-PAGE MW	90
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	-20°C/1

Application Details

Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Background

interleukin 4 receptor(IL4R) Homo sapiens 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, sinusitus, 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],

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only