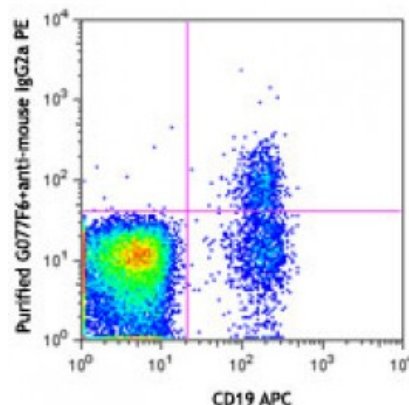


Purified anti-human CD124 (IL-4R α)

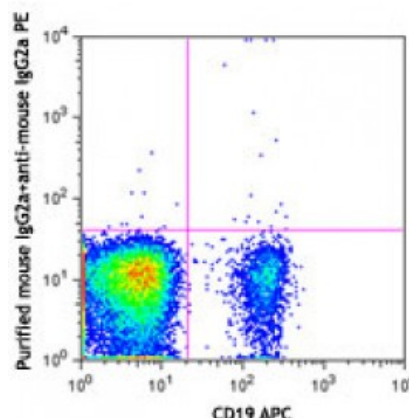
Catalog # / Size:	2375010 / 100 μ g 2375005 / 25 μ g
Clone:	G077F6
Isotype:	Mouse IgG2a, κ
Immunogen:	Recombinant human IL-4R α Fc chimera
Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Concentration:	0.5



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD19 APC and purified CD124 (clone G077F6) (top) or mouse IgG2a, κ isotype control (bottom), followed by anti-mouse IgG2a PE.

Applications:

Applications:	Flow Cytometry
Recommended Usage:	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 1.0 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.



Description: CD124, also known as the α subunit of IL-4R, is a 140 kD transmembrane glycoprotein. It associates with either the common γ -chain (CD132) to form the type I IL-4R complex, which specifically binds IL-4, or with IL-13Ra1 to form the type II IL-4R heterodimeric complex, which binds and transduces signals from either IL-4 or IL-13. A truncated form of IL-4R α exists in the soluble form in biological fluids. CD124 is expressed on human B and T cells as well as a variety of other hematopoietic and non-hematopoietic cells and cell lines. In B cells, CD124 can bind with IL-4 and IL-13 to regulate IgE antibody production. In T cells, the type I IL-4R (IL-4R/gC) is mostly responsible for Th2 cell expansion by mediating IL-4-dependent activation of the transcription factors in hematopoietic cells. The type II IL-4R (IL-4R/IL-13Ra1) is the main route for non-hematopoietic cell responses to IL-4 or IL-13.

Antigen	1. Kashiwada M, <i>et al.</i> 2001. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 167:6382.
References:	2. Gilmour J, <i>et al.</i> 2008. <i>Immunology</i> 124:437.
	3. Hage T, <i>et al.</i> 1999. <i>Cell</i> 97:271.