

IL-9 Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV10832**Specification**

IL-9 Antibody - Product Information

Application	E
Primary Accession	P15248
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	15909

IL-9 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3578

Positive Control
Application & Usage

ELISA: Recombinant hIL-9
1) WB: Use 0.1-0.2 µg/ml. The detection limit for recombinant human IL-9 is 1.5-3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
2) ELISA: Use 0.5 - 2.0 µg/ml (100 µl/well antibody solution)
3) Neutralization: To yield one-half maximal inhibition [ND50] of the biological activity of Human IL-9 (5.0 ng/ml), a concentration of 1.0-2.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required.

Other Names

p40 cytokine, T-cell growth factor p40

Target/Specificity

IL-9

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Liquid

Formulation

A sterile filtered antibody solution in PBS, pH 7.2.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

IL-9 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IL-9 Antibody - Protein Information

Name IL9

Function

Multifunctional cytokine secreted mainly by T-helper 2 lymphocytes and also mast cells or NKT cells that plays important roles in the immune response against parasites (PubMed:29742432). Affects intestinal epithelial permeability and adaptive immunity (PubMed:29742432). In addition, induces the differentiation of specific T-cell subsets such as IL-17 producing helper T-cells (TH17) and also proliferation and differentiation of mast cells. Mechanistically, exerts its biological effects through a receptor composed of IL9R subunit and a signal transducing subunit IL2RG. Receptor stimulation results in the rapid activation of JAK1 and JAK3 kinase activities leading to STAT1, STAT3 and STAT5-mediated transcriptional programs. Induction of differentiation genes seems to be mediated by STAT1 alone, while protection of cells from apoptosis depends on STAT3 and STAT5.

Cellular Location

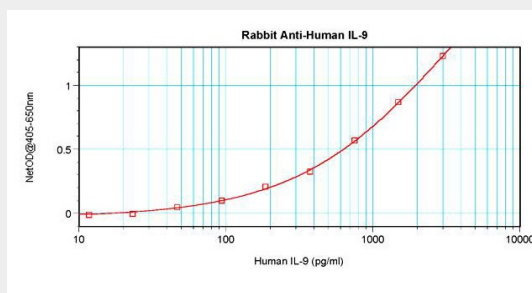
Secreted.

IL-9 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

IL-9 Antibody - Images



To detect Human IL-9 by sandwich ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.5 - 2.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This antibody allows the detection of at least 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant Human IL-9.

IL-9 Antibody - Background

IL-9 is an immunoregulatory cytokine produced by IL-2 activated Th2 lymphocytes. IL-9 enhances the proliferation of T lymphocytes, mast cells, erthroid precursor cells and megakaryoblastic leukemia cell lines. Over-expression of IL-9 has been implicated in the pathogenesis of anaplastic lymphoma and Hodgkin's disease. Whereas murine IL-9 can function on human cells, human IL-9 is inactive on mouse cells.