

Anti-Human IL-9 (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated

IL-9 Antibody Biotin Conjugated Catalog # ASR4973

Specification

Anti-Human IL-9 (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Product Information

Host Rabbit
Conjugate Biotin
Target Species Human
Reactivity Human
Clonality Polyclonal

Application WB, IHC, E, I, LCI

Application Note This purified antibody has been tested in

western blotting and suitable in ELISA. By western blot a band approximately 15 kDa

in size corresponding to human IL-9 protein is expected in the appropriate cell lysate or extract. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end

user.

Physical State Lyophilized

Buffer 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M

Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2

Immunogen This purified antibody was prepared from

whole rabbit serum produced by repeated

immunizations with full length recombinant human IL-9 protein.

Reconstitution Volume 100 μL

Reconstitution Buffer Restore with deionized water (or

equivalent)

Stabilizer 10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) -

Immunoglobulin and Protease free

Preservative 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-Human IL-9 (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Additional Information

Gene ID 3578

Other Names

3578

Purity

This product is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. This purified antibody has been heated to 56°C for 30 minutes. In ELISA and other immunoreactive assays, this antibody will recognize both native and recombinant human IL-9 in cell supernatants and certain body fluids. A control of similarly diluted normal rabbit IgG is recommended.

Storage Condition



Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Human IL-9 (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Protein Information

Name II 9

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.

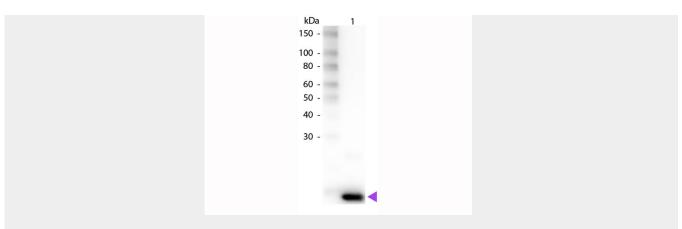
Anti-Human IL-9 (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Human IL-9 (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Images





Western Blot of Rabbit anti-Human IL-9 Biotin Conjugated Antibody. Lane 1: Human IL-9. Lane 2: None. Load: 50 ng per lane. Primary antibody: Biotin Human IL-9 primary antibody at 1:1,000 overnight at 4°C. Secondary antibody: Peroxidase streptavidin secondary antibody at 1:40,000 for 30 min at RT. Block: MB-070 for 30 min at RT. Predicted/Observed size: 14 kDa, 14 kDa for Human IL-9. Other band(s): None.

Anti-Human IL-9 (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Background

IL-9 is a cytokine that acts as a regulator of a variety of hematopoietic cells. This cytokine stimulates cell proliferation and prevents apoptosis. It functions through the interleukin 9 receptor (IL9R), which activates different signal transducer and activator (STAT) proteins and thus connects this cytokine to various biological processes. The gene encoding this cytokine has been identified as a candidate gene for asthma. Genetic studies on a mouse model of asthma demonstrated that this cytokine is a determining factor in the pathogenesis of bronchial hyperresponsiveness.