

### IL-4Rα/ CD124 (C-Fc), Human, Recombinant

货号:PCK200

## 产品信息

- 别名 Interleukin-4 Receptor subunit alpha; IL-4 Receptor subunit alpha; IL-4R subunit alpha; IL-4R-alpha; IL-4RA; CD124; IL-4-binding Protein; IL4-BP; IL4R; IL4RA
- 物种 Human
- 表达宿主 Human Cells
- 序列信息 Met26-Gln231
- 检索号 P24394
- 分子量 50.2 kDa
- 标签 C-Fc
- 生物活性 Measured by its ability to inhibit IL-4-dependent proliferation of TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells.The ED50 for this effect is 5-20 ng/ml.

# 产品特性

纯度	>95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
内毒素	>95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. < 1.0 EU per μg as determined by LAL test.
保存	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -5~-20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at -5~-20°C for 3 months.
运输	Ambient temperature or ice pack.
制剂	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.





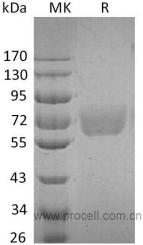
#### 复融

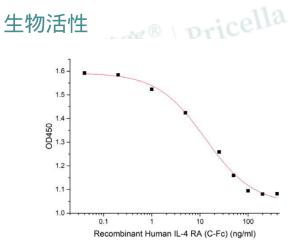
Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100  $\mu$ g/ml.Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

# 背景介绍

Interleukin 4 Receptor alpha (IL4-Ra) is a widely expressed 140 kDa transmembrane glyco Protein in the class I Cytokine Receptor family. Mature human IL4-Ra consists of a 207 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) that contains a Cytokine binding region and one fibronectin type III domain, a 24 aa transmembrane segment, and a 569 aa cytoplasmic domain that contains one Box 1 Motif and one ITIM Motif. IL4-Ra plays an important role in Th2-biased immune responses, alternative macrophage activation, mucosal immunity, allergic inflammation, tumor progression, and atherogenesis. Soluble forms of IL4-Ra, generated by alternate splicing or proteolysis, retain Ligand binding properties and inhibit IL-4 bioactivity. IL4-Ra is a component of two distinct Receptor complexes and shows species selectivity between human and mouse. It can associate with the common gamma chain ( $\gamma$ c) to form the IL-4 responsive type I Receptor in which  $\gamma$ c increases the affinity for IL-4 and enables signaling. It can alternatively associate with IL13-Ra1 to form the type II Receptor which is responsive to both IL-4 and IL-13. The use of shared Receptor components contributes to the overlapping biological effects of IL-4 and IL-13 as well as other Cytokines that utilize  $\gamma$ c.

### **SDS-PAGE**





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