

IL-4Ra/ CD124 (C-6His), Human, Recombinant

货号 : PCK199

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-His232
检索号	P24394
分子量	24.4 kDa
标签	C-6His
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	< 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.



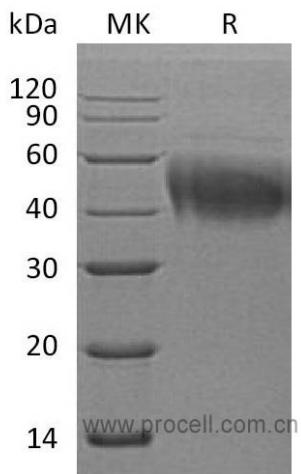
复融

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

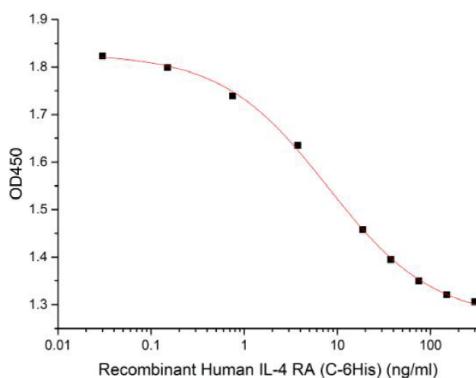
背景介绍

Interleukin 4 Receptor alpha (IL4-R α) is a widely expressed 140 kDa transmembrane glyco Protein in the class I Cytokine Receptor family. Mature human IL4-R α 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-R α plays an important role in Th2-biased immune responses, alternative macrophage activation, mucosal immunity, allergic inflammation, tumor progression, and atherogenesis. Soluble forms of IL4-R α , generated by alternate splicing or proteolysis, retain Ligand binding properties and inhibit IL-4 bioactivity. IL4-R α is a component of two distinct Receptor complexes and shows species selectivity between human and mouse. It can associate with the common gamma chain (γ c) to form the IL-4 responsive type I Receptor in which γ c increases the affinity for IL-4 and enables signaling. It can alternatively associate with IL13-R α 1 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 γ c.

SDS-PAGE



生物活性



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