Recombinant Human IL10-RA/IL-10 Rα Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033632



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

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Descri	ntion
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 Species
 Human

 Mol_Mass
 25.2 kDa

 Accession
 O13651

Bio-activity Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80

°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

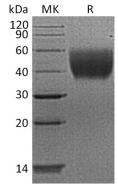
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

Reconstitution Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Interleukin-10 Receptor alpha (IL-10R α) is a transmembrane glycoprotein member of the class II cytokine receptor family. Mature human IL-10 R α consists of a 214 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 322 aa cytoplasmic domain. Within the ECD, human IL-10 R α shares 59% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-10R α . IL-10 R α is required for mediating the effects of IL-10,a critical molecule in the control of microbial infections, allergic and autoimmune inflammation, and cancer. IL-10R α is the ligand specific subunit of the IL-10 receptor complex. Noncovalent dimers of IL-10 bind to IL-10 R α , resulting in the recruitment of IL-10 R β . Immunosuppressive signal transduction through the IL-10 receptor complex can be inhibited by activation of TLR2, 4, or 9, enabling strengthened immune responses during infection. Polymorphisms of human IL-10 R α may limit viral immune evasion by retaining full responsiveness to human IL-10 but responding weakly to the cytomegalovirus homolog of IL10.

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