

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

Catalog Number: PKSH033632

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

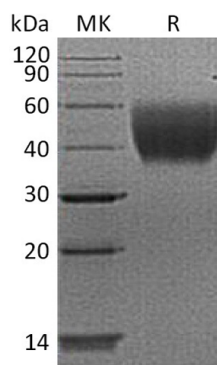
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human IL10-RA/IL-10 R α protein His22-Asn235, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	25.2 kDa
Observed MW	38-59 kDa
Accession	Q13651
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μ g 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 μ m 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

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Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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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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