Recombinant Human IL10-RA/IL-10 Rα 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 Ra 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 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 $< -20^{\circ}$ 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

Web:www.elabscience.com

Elabscience®

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.