

IL-4R α /CD124 (C-6His), Human, Recombinant**Cat. No. : GPCK199****产品信息**

物种	Human
表达宿主	Human Cells
序列信息	Met26-His232
检索号	P24394
标签	C-6His
分子量	24.4 kDa
有效期	12 months
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

内毒素 (EU/ μ g)	< 0.1
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 μ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
复溶	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/mL. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in sterile 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 (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-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 γ_c .

