

Recombinant Human IL4RA/CD124 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032648

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

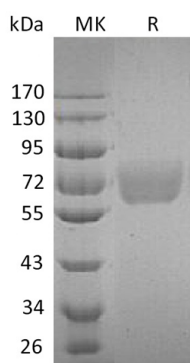
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human IL4RA;CD124 protein Met26-Gln231, with an C-terminal Fc
Calculated MW	50.2 kDa
Observed MW	60-70 kDa
Accession	P24394
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit IL-4-dependent proliferation of TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 5-20 ng/ml.

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.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Interleukin 4 Receptor alpha (IL4-Ra) is a widely expressed 140 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein 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 .