Recombinant Human OSMR/IL31RB Protein (aa 1-740, His Tag)

Catalog Number:PKSH031191

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

Description

Synonyms	Oncostatin-M-Specific Receptor Subunit Beta;Interleukin-31 Receptor Subunit Beta;IL-31 Receptor Subunit Beta;IL-31R Subunit Beta;IL-31R-Beta;IL-31RB;OSMR;OSMRB;PLCA1
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Met 740
Accession	NP_003990.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	82.6 kDa
Observed molecular weight	130-140 kDa
Tag	C-His

Properties

Purity	> 96 % 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℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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

> 96 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Oncostatin-M specific receptor subunit beta also known as the oncostatin M receptor (OSMR) and Interleukin-31 receptor subunit beta (IL-31RB), is one of the receptor proteins for oncostatin M. OSMR is a member of the type I cytokine receptor family. IL-31RB/OSMR heterodimerizes with interleukin 6 signal transducer to form the type II oncostatin M receptor and with interleukin 31 receptor A to form the interleukin 31 receptor, and thus transduces oncostatin M and interleukin 31 induced signaling events. Mutations in IL-31RB/OSMR have been associated with familial primary localized cutaneous amyloidosis. Defects in IL-31RB/OSMR are the cause of amyloidosis primary localized cutaneous

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type 1 (PLCA1), also known as familial lichen amyloidosis or familial cutaneous lichen amyloidosis. PLCA1 is a hereditary primary amyloidosis characterized by localized cutaneous amyloid deposition. This condition usually presents with itching (especially on the lower legs) and visible changes of skin hyperpigmentation and thickening (lichenification) that may be exacerbated by chronic scratching and rubbing. The amyloid deposits probably reflect a combination of degenerate keratin filaments, serum amyloid P component, and deposition of immunoglobulins.

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