Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human IL10-RA/IL0 Rα Protein (His Tag)

RPES1770

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1770

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: Q13651

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 25.2 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 38-59 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°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,pH7.4.

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: Interleukin0 receptor subunit alpha; IL0 receptor subunit alpha; IL0R subunit alpha; IL0RA; CDw210a; Interleukin0 receptor subunit 1; IL0R subunit 1; IL0R1; CD210; IL10RA; IL0RA

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: His22-Asn235

Background:

Interleukin0 Receptor alpha (IL0Rα) is a transmembrane glycoprotein member of the class II cytokine receptor family. Mature human IL0 Rα 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 IL0 Rα shares 59% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IL0Rα. IL0 Rα is required for mediating the effects of IL0,a critical molecule in the control of microbial infections, allergic and autoimmune inflammation, and cancer. IL0Rα is the ligand specific subunit of the IL0 receptor complex. Noncovalent dimers of IL0 bind to IL0 Rα, resulting in the recruitment of IL0 Rβ. Immunosuppressive signal transduction through the IL0 receptor complex can be inhibited by activation of TLR2, 4, or 9, enabling strengthened immune responses during infection. Polymorphisms of human IL0 Rα may limit viral immune evasion by retaining full responsiveness to human IL0 but responding weakly to the cytomegalovirus homolog of IL10.