Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse TSLP Receptor/CRLF2 Protein (Fc Tag)

RPES3226

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3226

Size: 10µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: Q8CII9

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 49.8 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 62-88 kDa

Tag: C-Fc

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

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

Storage: 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℃ 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.

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

Application:

Synonyms: CRL2; CRLF2;CRL2 cytokine receptor;cytokine receptor-like factor 2; ILXR; IL-XR; P2RY8/CRLF2 fusion; Thymic stromal lymphopoietin protein receptor; Thymic stromal-derived lymphopoietin receptor; TSLP receptor; TSLPR

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Ala20-Leu233

Background:

The cytokine thymic stromal lymphopoietin receptor (TSLPR) is consisting of a common γ receptor–like chain (TSLPR-γ) and a common interleukin 7 (IL-7) Rα chain that belongs to the type 1 cytokine receptor family. Transfection of TSLPR cDNA result in only low affinity binding, while cotransfection of the IL-7Rα chain cDNA shows high affinity binding. TSLP and TSLPR play a critical role in the initiation of allergic diseases in mice. The TSLP R cDNA encodes a transmembrane receptor containing 370 amino acids (aa) with two potential N-linked glycosylation sites and a cytoplasmic domain of 104 aa including a single tyrosine residue. TSLPR can mediate signaling of the signal transducer and activator of transcription 5 (Stat5) by TSLP. TSLP R is broadly expressed in the immune and hematopoietic cells, particularly in hematopoietic progenitors and myeloid cells.