



## Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

**Recombinant Human IL10RB/IL10R2 Protein (His & Fc Tag)(Active)**  
RPES4917

### Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES4917

**Size:** 100µg

**Species:** Human

**Expression host:** HEK293 Cells

**Uniprot:** NP\_000619.3

### Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 51.7 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 75-85 kDa

**Tag:** C-His & Fc

**Bio-activity:** Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human IL28B at 20 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human IL10RB-Fc with a linear ranger of 3.125-25 µg/ml.

**Purity:** > 92 % as determined by reducing 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°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 sterile PBS, pH 7.4

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

**Application:** Functional ELISA

**Synonyms:** CDW210B;CRF2-4;CRFB4;D21S58;D21S66;IL0R2;Interleukin0 receptor subunit beta(IL10RB);Cytokine receptor class-II member 4;Cytokine receptor family 2 member 4;Interleukin0 receptor subunit 2

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Met 1-Ser 220

## Background:

Interleukin 10 receptor, beta subunit (IL10RB/IL0RB) also known as Cytokine receptor family 2 member 4, Interleukin0 receptor subunit 2, and cytokine receptor family II, member 4, is a subunit for the interleukin0 receptor. IL10RB/IL0RB belongs to the cytokine receptor family. It is an accessory chain essential for the active interleukin 10 receptor complex. Coexpression of this and IL10RA proteins has been shown to be required for IL10-induced signal transduction. Defects in IL10RB/IL0RB are the cause of inflammatory bowel disease type 25 (IBD25). It is a chronic, relapsing inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract with a complex etiology. It is subdivided into Crohn disease and ulcerative colitis phenotypes. Crohn disease may affect any part of the gastrointestinal tract from the mouth to the anus, but most frequently it involves the terminal ileum and colon. Bowel inflammation is transmural and discontinuous; it may contain granulomas or be associated with intestinal or perianal fistulas. In contrast, in ulcerative colitis, the inflammation is continuous and limited to rectal and colonic mucosal layers; fistulas and granulomas are not observed. Both diseases include extraintestinal inflammation of the skin, eyes, or joints.