



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Rat IL4RA/CD124 Protein (Fc Tag)(Active)
RPES4969

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES4969

Size: 100µg

Species: Rat

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: Q63257

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 50.9 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 66 kDa

Tag: C-Fc

Bio-activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized mouse IL4-His at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind rat IL4R-Fc, The EC50 of rat IL4R-Fc is 0.12-0.29 µg/mL.

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein 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: IL4R;IL4ra

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met1-Arg232

Background:

The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in immunophenotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules which associate with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters that have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alters the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in cell signal processing but have other functions such as cell adhesion. CD124, also known as interleukin 4 receptor (IL4R), is a type I transmembrane protein that can regulate IgE antibody production in B cells through binding to interleukin 4 and interleukin 13 and promote differentiation of Th2 cells through binding to interleukin 4. The membrane-bound form of CD124 can be hydrolyzed to a soluble form which can inhibit IL4-mediated cell proliferation and IL5 upregulation by T-cells.