

Recombinant Human IL10-RA/IL-10 R α Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033632

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

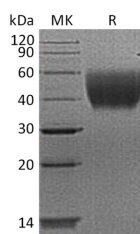
Description

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Synonyms | Interleukin-10 receptor subunit alpha;IL-10 receptor subunit alpha;IL-10R subunit alpha;IL-10RA;CDw210a;Interleukin-10 receptor subunit 1;IL-10R subunit 1;IL-10R1;CD210;IL10RA;IL-10RA |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | HEK293 Cells |
| Sequence | His22-Asn235 |
| Accession | Q13651 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 25.2 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 38-59 kDa |
| Tag | C-His |
| Bioactivity | Not validated for activity |

Properties

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|-----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 1.0 EU per μ g 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°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 a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Interleukin-10 Receptor alpha (IL-10R α) is a transmembrane glycoprotein member of the class II cytokine receptor family. Mature human IL-10 R α 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 IL-10 R α shares 59% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-10R α . IL-10 R α is required for mediating the effects of IL-10, a critical molecule in the control of microbial infections, allergic and autoimmune inflammation, and cancer. IL-10R α is the ligand specific subunit of the IL-10 receptor complex. Noncovalent dimers of IL-10 bind to IL-10 R α , resulting in the recruitment of IL-10 R β . Immunosuppressive signal transduction through the IL-10 receptor complex can be inhibited by activation of TLR2, 4, or 9, enabling strengthened immune responses during infection. Polymorphisms of human IL-10 R α may limit viral immune evasion by retaining full responsiveness to human IL-10 but responding weakly to the cytomegalovirus homolog of IL10.