

Product Name: Recombinant Human IL-4 RA (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1007

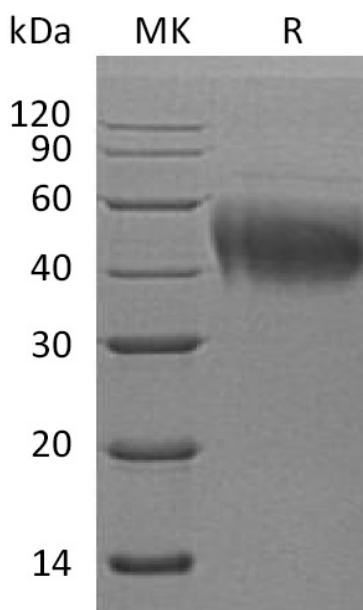


Summary

Name	IL-4 R alpha/CD124/IL-4RA/Interleukin-4 Receptor Subunit Alpha/prot
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Interleukin-4 Receptor Subunit Alpha is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Met26-His232 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P24394
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	24.4 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Interleukin-4 receptor subunit alpha; IL-4 receptor subunit alpha; IL-4R subunit alpha; IL-4R-alpha; IL-4RA; CD124; IL-4-binding protein; IL4-BP; IL4R; IL4RA

Background

Interleukin 4 Receptor alpha (IL4-Ra) is a widely expressed 140 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein in the class I cytokine receptor family. Mature human IL4-Ra consists of a 207 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) that contains a cytokine binding region and one fibronectin type III domain, a 24 aa transmembrane segment, and a 569 aa cytoplasmic domain that contains one Box 1 motif and one ITIM motif. IL4-Ra plays an important role in Th2-biased immune responses, alternative macrophage activation, mucosal immunity, allergic inflammation, tumor progression, and atherogenesis. Soluble forms of IL4-Ra, generated by alternate splicing or proteolysis, retain ligand binding properties and inhibit IL-4 bioactivity. IL4-Ra is a component of two distinct receptor complexes and shows species selectivity between human and mouse. It can associate with the common gamma chain (γ c) to form the IL-4 responsive type I receptor in which γ c increases the affinity for IL-4 and enables signaling. It can alternatively associate with IL13-Ra1 to form the type II receptor which is responsive to both IL-4 and IL-13. The use of shared receptor components contributes to the overlapping biological effects of IL-4 and IL-13 as well as other cytokines that utilize γ c.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.