

DESCRIPTION

Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived cynomolgus monkey IL-10 R alpha protein		
	Cynomolgus Monkey IL-10 R alpha (His22-Asn235) Accession # XP_005579838.1	IEGRMD	Human IgG ₁ (Pro100-Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus
N-terminal Sequence	His22		
Analysis			
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer		
Predicted Molecular Mass	51 kDa		

SPECIFICATIONS

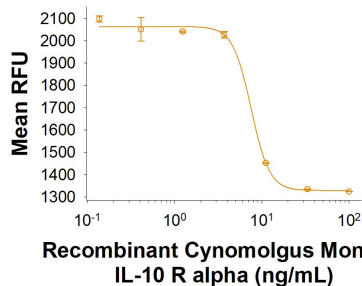
SDS-PAGE	70-80 kDa, under reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit IL-10-dependent proliferation of MC/9-2 mouse mast cells. Thompson-Snipes, L. <i>et al.</i> (1991) J. Exp. Med. 173 :507. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 2-12 ng/mL in the presence of 2 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-10 (Catalog # 217-IL).
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 μ g of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 200 μ g/mL in PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

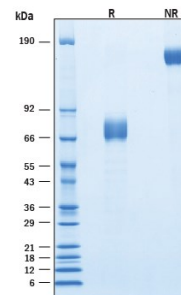
DATA

Inhibition Activity



Recombinant Cynomolgus Monkey IL-10 R alpha Fc Chimera (Catalog # 10186-RI) inhibits IL-10-dependent proliferation of MC/9-2 mouse mast cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 2-12 ng/mL.

SDS-PAGE



2 μ g/lane of Recombinant Cynomolgus Monkey IL-10 R alpha Fc Chimera was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® blue staining, showing bands at 70-80 kDa and 140-160 kDa, respectively.

BACKGROUND

Interleukin-10 Receptor alpha (IL-10 R alpha), also known as IL-10 R1, is a 51 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein member of the class II cytokine receptor family (1). IL-10 R alpha is required for mediating the effects of IL-10, a critical molecule in the control of microbial infections, allergic and autoimmune inflammation, and cancer (2-5). IL-10 R alpha is the ligand specific subunit of the IL-10 receptor complex. Noncovalent dimers of IL-10 bind to IL-10 R alpha, resulting in the recruitment of IL-10 R beta (6-8). IL-10 R beta is a ubiquitously expressed transmembrane protein that does not bind IL-10 by itself but is required for signal transduction and in vivo IL-10 responsiveness (7, 9). IL-10 R beta also associates with IL-20 R alpha, IL-22 R alpha, or IL-28 R alpha to form the receptor complexes for IL-22, IL-26, IL-28, and IL-29 (1). Polymorphisms of human IL-10 R alpha may limit viral immune evasion by retaining full responsiveness to human IL-10 but responding weakly to the cytomegalovirus homolog of IL-10 (11). Mature IL-10 R alpha consists of an extracellular domain (ECD), a transmembrane segment, and a cytoplasmic domain (12). Within the ECD, cynomolgus monkey IL-10 R alpha shares 95%, 59% and 60% amino acid identity with Human, mouse, and rat IL-10 R alpha, respectively.

References:

1. Pestka, S. *et al.* (2004) *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* **22**:929.
2. Manzanillo, P. *et al.* (2015) *Trends Immunol.* 36:471.
3. Sziksz, E. *et al.* (2015) *Mediators Inflamm.* **2015**:764641.
4. Mannino, M.H. *et al.* (2015) *Cancer Lett.* **367**:103.
5. Fitzgerald, D.C. *et al.* (2007) *Nat. Immunol.* **8**:1372.
6. Tan, J.C. *et al.* (1993) *J. Biol. Chem.* **268**:21053.
7. Kotenko, S.V. *et al.* (1997) *EMBO J.* **16**:5894.
8. Tan, J.C. *et al.* (1995) *J. Biol. Chem.* **270**:12906.
9. Spencer, S.D. *et al.* (1998) *J. Exp. Med.* **187**:571.
10. Fernandez, S. *et al.* (2004) *J. Immunol.* **172**:2613.
11. Gruber, S.G. *et al.* (2008) *Eur. J. Immunol.* **38**:3365.
12. Liu, Y. *et al.* (1994) *J. Immunol.* **152**:1821.