

Recombinant Cynomolgus Monkey IL-4R alpha Fc Chimera

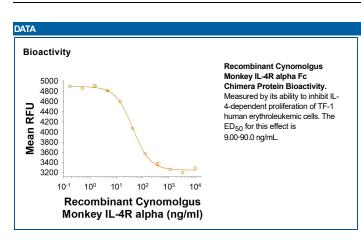
Catalog Number: 11532-4R

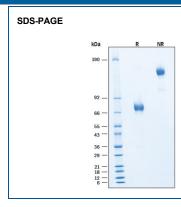
DESCRIPTION			
Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived cynomolgus monkey IL-4R alpha protein		
	Cynomolgus Monkey IL-4R alpha (Met26-Arg232) Accession # XP_005591574.2	IEGRMD	Human IgG ₁ (Pro100-Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus

	N-terminus	C-terminus
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Met26	
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer	
Predicted Molecular Mass	50 kDa	

SPECIFICATIONS		
SDS-PAGE	70-79 kDa, under reducing conditions.	
Activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit IL-4-dependent proliferation of TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. Kitamura, T. et al. (1989) J. Cell Physiol. 140 :323. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 9.00-90.0 ng/mL.	
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg 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 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.	

PREPARATION AND STORAGE		
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 500 μg/mL in PBS.	
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.	
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 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.	





Recombinant Cynomolgus Monkey IL-4R alpha Fc Chimera Protein SDS-PAGE. 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Cynomolgus Monkey IL-4R alpha Fc Chimera Protein (Catalog # 11532-4R) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 70-79 kDa and 140-160 kDa, respectively.

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BACKGROUND

Interleukin 4 Receptor alpha (IL-4 Ra), also known as CD124 and BSF receptor, is a widely expressed 140 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein in the class I cytokine receptor family. IL-4 Ra plays an important role in Th2-biased immune responses, alternative macrophage activation, mucosal immunity, allergic inflammation, tumor progression, and atherogenesis (1-5). Mature human IL-4 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 (6, 7). Within the ECD, cynomolgus monkey IL-4 Ra shares 91% as sequence identity with human IL-4 Ra. Soluble forms of IL-4 Ra, generated by alternate splicing or proteolysis, retain ligand binding properties and inhibit IL-4 bioactivity (8-11). IL-4 Ra is a component of two distinct receptor complexes and shows species selectivity between human and mouse (6). It can associate with the common gamma chain (yc) to form the IL-4 responsive type I receptor in which yc increases the affinity for IL-4 and enables signaling (12, 13). It can alternatively associate with IL-13 Ra1 to form the type II receptor which is responsive to both IL-4 and IL-13 (14, 15). 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 yc (i.e. IL-2, IL-7, IL-9, IL-15, and IL-21) (16, 17).

References:

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