

**DESCRIPTION**

**Source** *Spodoptera frugiperda*, Sf 21 (baculovirus)-derived  
Gly24-His232  
Accession # P24394

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** Gly24

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 24 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**SDS-PAGE** 30-35 kDa, 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.  
Approximately 5-25 ng/mL of IL-4 R $\alpha$  will inhibit 50% of the biological response due to 0.2 ng/mL of recombinant human IL-4.

**Endotoxin Level** <0.10 EU per 1  $\mu$ g of the protein by the LAL method.

**Purity** >97%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.2  $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

**Reconstitution** Reconstitute at 100  $\mu$ g/mL in sterile 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.

**BACKGROUND**

Interleukin 4 Receptor alpha (IL-4 R $\alpha$ ), also known as CD124 and BSF receptor, is a widely expressed 140 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein in the class I cytokine receptor family. IL-4 R $\alpha$  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 R $\alpha$  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, human IL-4 R $\alpha$  shares 51% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-4 R $\alpha$ . Soluble forms of IL-4 R $\alpha$ , generated by alternate splicing or proteolysis, retain ligand binding properties and inhibit IL-4 bioactivity (8 - 11). IL-4 R $\alpha$  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 ( $\gamma$ c) to form the IL-4 responsive type I receptor in which  $\gamma$ c increases the affinity for IL-4 and enables signaling (12, 13). It can alternatively associate with IL-13 R $\alpha$ 1 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  $\gamma$ c (i.e. IL-2, IL-7, IL-9, IL-15, and IL-21) (16, 17).

**References:**

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