

**DESCRIPTION**

**Source** *Spodoptera frugiperda*, Sf 21 (baculovirus)-derived  
Thr24-Asn238 (Lys188Arg and Glu222Gly)  
Accession # Q61727

**N-terminal Sequence** Thr24  
**Analysis**

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 24 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	31 kDa, reducing conditions
<b>Activity</b>	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) <i>J. Exp. Med.</i> <b>173</b> :507. Approximately 1-3 $\mu$ g/mL of recombinant mouse IL-10 sR $\alpha$ will inhibit 50% of the biological response due to 1 ng/mL of recombinant mouse IL-10.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<1.0 EU per 1 $\mu$ g of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>97%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

**Reconstitution** Reconstitute at 200  $\mu$ 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-10 Receptor alpha (IL-10 R $\alpha$ ), also known as IL-10 R1, is a 90-110 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). Whereas human IL-10 is active on mouse cells, mouse IL-10 does not act on human cells (6). 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). 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 (10). Some 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 mouse IL-10 R $\alpha$  consists of a 225 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 313 aa cytoplasmic domain (12). Within the ECD, mouse IL-10 R $\alpha$  shares 59% and 78% aa sequence identity with human and rat IL-10 R $\alpha$ , respectively.

**References:**

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