

32-20615: Recombinant Human sIL-4 Receptor Alpha (CHO derived)(Discontinued)

Alternative Name : soluble Interleukin-4RAlpha , soluble IL-4 Receptor alpha, CD124

Description

Source:CHO cells

IL-4 can signal through type I and type II receptor complexes, which share a common gamma chain (Gammac). The type I receptor contains, in addition to the Gammac, an IL-4RAlpha subunit, whereas the type II receptor contains the IL-13RAlpha. The secreted extracellular domain of IL-4RAlpha, called sIL-4RAlpha, binds IL-4 and antagonizes its activity. It plays an important role in regulating the differentiation of na⁺ve CD4⁺ T cells and class switching to IgG1 and IgE. The CHO cell-derived Recombinant Human sIL-4 Receptor Alpha is a 23.9 kDa glycoprotein corresponding to 209 amino acid residues of the extracellular domain of IL-4RAlpha. As a result of glycosylation, Recombinant Human sIL-4 Receptor Alpha migrates with an apparent molecular mass of approximately 50-65 kDa by SDS-PAGE gel, under reducing conditions.

Product Info

Amount : 5 µg / 20 µg

Purification : Purity: >= 95% by SDS-PAGE gel and HPLC analyses.

Content : This recombinant protein is supplied in lyophilized form.

Amino Acid : GNMKVLQEPT CVSDYMSIST CEWKMNNGPTN CSTE LRLLYQ LVFLLSEAHT CIPENNGGAG CVCHLLMDDV
VSADNYTLDL WAGQQLLWKG SFKPSEHVKP RAPGNLTVHT NVSDTLLLTW SNPYPPDNYL YNHLTYAVNI
WSENDPADFR IYNVTYLEPS LRIAASTLKS GISYRARVRA WAQCYNTTWS EWSPSTKWHN SYREPFEQH

Application Note

The ED₅₀ was determined by its ability to inhibit the IL-4 dependent proliferation of human TF-1 cells is <=5.0 ng/ml (in the presence of 0.5 ng/ml of IL-4), corresponding to a specific activity of >= 2 x 10⁵ units/mg.