

Product Data Sheet

IL-18R alpha Protein, Rhesus macaque (HEK293, Fc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P77406
Synonyms:	Interleukin-18 receptor 1; IL-18R1; CDw218a; IL1RRP; IL-18R-alpha; CD218a
Species:	Rhesus Macaque
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	F7H8F9 (C22-G329)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	70-95 kDa

PROPERTIES	
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Biological Activity	Immobilized Rhesus macaque IL-18 R1, hFc Tag at 1 μg/mL (100 μl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Biotinylated Human IL-18, No Tag with the EC ₅₀ of 0.42 μg/mL determined by ELISA.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	IL-18R alpha is expressed on CD4 ⁺ and CD8 ⁺ T cells but not expressed on naive T cells ^[4] . The amino acid sequence of human IL-18R alpha protein has low homology for mouse IL-18R alpha protein.
	IL-18R alpha is the receptor of IL-18. IL-18 is extracellularly secreted and binds IL-18 receptor α (Rα) as well as IL-18 receptor
	β (R β) at the immunocyte plasma membrane in a stepwise manner. IL-18/IL-18R α /IL-18R β ternary complex formation
	juxtaposes the intracellular Toll-Interleukin-1 receptor domains of IL-18R $lpha$ and IL-18R eta . Then, the adaptor molecule
	myeloid differentiation factor 88 (MyD88) is recruited presumably with the aid of TRAM. MyD88 further interacts with IL-1
	receptor associating kinase (IRAK) 4 and IRAK1/2 to form the large molecular assembly referred to as Myddosome, which
	subsequently activates IKK via TRAF6. Finally, the signal activates the NF-κB and mitogen-activated protein kinase
	pathways7, which upregulate the expression of various inflammatory cytokines ^[1] .
	IL-18R alpha binds to IL-18 and IL-18 receptor β forms a signalling complex induces the expression of various inflammatory cytokines ^[1] . IL-18R alpha inhibits the production of IFN-γ stimulated with the combination of rhIL-2 and rhIL-18 ^[3] .

REFERENCES

[1]. Tsutsumi N, et al. The structural basis for receptor recognition of human interleukin-18. Nat Commun. 2014 Dec 15;5:5340.

[2]. Watanabe M, et al. Predominant expression of 950delCAG of IL-18R alpha chain cDNA is associated with reduced IFN-gamma production and high serum IgE levels in atopic Japanese children. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2002 Apr;109(4):669-75.

[3]. Takei S, et al. Soluble interleukin-18 receptor complex is a novel biomarker in rheumatoid arthritis. Arthritis Res Ther. 2011 Mar 24;13(2):R52.

[4]. Smeltz RB, et al. Regulation of interleukin (IL)-18 receptor alpha chain expression on CD4(+) T cells during T helper (Th)1/Th2 differentiation. Critical downregulatory role of IL-4. J Exp Med. 2001 Jul 16;194(2):143-53.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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