

IL-4R alpha/CD124 Protein, Human (Biotinylated, HEK293, His-Avi)

Cat. No.:	HY-P78855
Synonyms:	IL4R; CD124; IL4RA
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P24394 (M26-H232)
Gene ID:	3566
Molecular Weight:	35-55 kDa

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	Immobilized Human IL-4 at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Biotinylated Human IL-4 R alpha Avi-His with a linear range of 2-78 ng/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, 6% Trehalose, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
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

Interleukin-4R alpha (IL-4Rα), also known as CD124 and B cell stimulatory factor (BSF) receptor, is one of the anti-inflammatory cytokines, and highly expressed in activated T-cells^[1].

IL-4R alpha participates in forming two interleukin receptors in different cell types. For the type I receptor, depends on IL-4R alpha binding IL-4 to recruit IL-2R gamma chain in immune cells. IL-2R gamma is the common subunit for a variety of interleukin receptors, involved in the stimulation of neutrophil phagocytosis by IL-15. For the type II receptor, depends on IL-4R alpha binding IL-4 to recruit IL-13R alpha 1 chain. IL-13R alpha 1 is an alternate accessory protein to the common cytokine receptor gamma chain in non-immune cells^{[2][3]}.

The sequence of amino acids in IL-4R alpha proteins in human is very different from mouse (53.35%), or rat (52.82%). IL-4 R alpha generates a soluble form by alternate splicing or proteolysis, maintaining ligand binding properties and inhibiting IL-4 bioactivity. IL-4 R alpha soluble isoform 1 can be produced by proteolytic cleavage at the cell surface (shedding) by a metalloproteinase^[4].

IL-4 R alpha plays an important role in Th2-biased immune responses, alternative macrophage activation, mucosal

REFERENCES

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Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA