

## 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<sup>+</sup>ve CD4<sup>+</sup> 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 CEWKMGPTN CSTE LRLLYQ LVFLLSEAHT CIPENGGAG CVCHLLMDDV  
VSADNYTLDL WAGQQLLWKG SFKPSEHVKP RAPGNLTVHT NVSDTLTLLTW SNPYPPDNYL YNHLTYAVNI  
WSENDPADFR IYNVTYLEPS LRIAASLTKS GISYRARVRA WAQCYNTTWS EWSPSTKWHN SYREPFEQH

### Application Note

The  $ED_{50}$  was determined by its ability to inhibit the IL-4 dependent proliferation of human TF-1 cells is  $\leq 5.0$  ng/ml (in the presence of 0.5 ng/ml of IL-4), corresponding to a specific activity of  $\geq 2 \times 10^5$  units/mg.