

Datasheet for ABIN7319569  
**IL-10RA Protein (His tag)**



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## Overview

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Quantity:                     | 50 µg  |
| Target:                       | IL-10RA (IL10RA)                               |
| Origin:                       | Human  |
| Source:                       | Human Cells                                    |
| Protein Type:                 | Recombinant                                    |
| Purification tag / Conjugate: | This IL-10RA protein is labelled with His tag. |

## Product Details

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Purpose:         | Recombinant Human IL10-RA/IL-10 Ra Protein (His Tag)  |
| Sequence:        | His22-Asn235  |
| Characteristics: | Recombinant Human IL10-RA is produced by our Mammalian expressionsystem and the target gene encoding His22-Asn235 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus. |
| Purity:          | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.  |
| Endotoxin Level: | < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.  |

## Target Details

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Target:           | IL-10RA (IL10RA)   |
| Alternative Name: | IL10-RA/IL-10 Ralpha ( <a href="#">IL10RA Products</a> )   |
| Background:       | Background: Interleukin-10 Receptor alpha (IL-10Rα) is a transmembrane glycoprotein member of the class II cytokine receptor family. Mature human IL-10 Rα consists of a 214 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 322 aa cytoplasmic |

## Target Details

domain. Within the ECD, human IL-10 R $\alpha$  shares 59 % aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-10R $\alpha$ . 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. IL-10R $\alpha$  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 $\beta$ . 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. 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 IL10.

Synonym: Interleukin-10 receptor subunit alpha, IL-10 receptor subunit alpha, IL-10R subunit alpha, IL-10RA, CDw210a, Interleukin-10 receptor subunit 1, IL-10R subunit 1, IL-10R1, CD210, IL10RA, IL-10RA

|                   |                                       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Molecular Weight: | 25.2 kDa                              |
| UniProt:          | <a href="#">Q13651</a>                |
| Pathways:         | <a href="#">Growth Factor Binding</a> |

## Application Details

|               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |
|---------------|-----------------------|

## Handling

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Format:          | Lyophilized   |
| Reconstitution:  | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.  |
| Buffer:          | Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.  |
| Storage:         | 4 °C, -20 °C, -80 °C  |
| Storage Comment: | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |