

Human IL10Rb Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10945-H08H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CDW210B; CRF2-4; CRFB4; D21S58; D21S66; IL-10R2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of human IL10R β (NP_000619.3) (Met 1-Ser 220) was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: $\geq 92\%$ as determined by SDS-PAGE. $\geq 90\%$ as determined by SEC-HPLC.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70°C

Predicted N terminal: Met 20

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human IL10R β comprises 212 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 25 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rhIL10R β is approximately 45-48 kDa due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

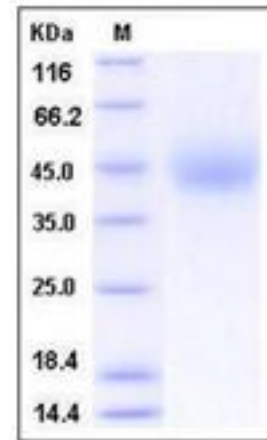
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Interleukin 10 receptor, beta subunit (IL10RB/IL-10RB) also known as Cytokine receptor family 2 member 4, Interleukin-10 receptor subunit 2, and cytokine receptor family II, member 4, is a subunit for the interleukin-10 receptor. IL10RB/IL-10RB belongs to the cytokine receptor family. It is an accessory chain essential for the active interleukin 10 receptor complex. Coexpression of this and IL10RA proteins has been shown to be required for IL10-induced signal transduction. Defects in IL10RB/IL-10RB are the cause of inflammatory bowel disease type 25 (IBD25). It is a chronic, relapsing inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract with a complex etiology. It is subdivided into Crohn disease and ulcerative colitis phenotypes. Crohn disease may affect any part of the gastrointestinal tract from the mouth to the anus, but most frequently it involves the terminal ileum and colon. Bowel inflammation is transmural and discontinuous; it may contain granulomas or be associated with intestinal or perianal fistulas. In contrast, in ulcerative colitis, the inflammation is continuous and limited to rectal and colonic mucosal layers; fistulas and granulomas are not observed. Both diseases include extraintestinal inflammation of the skin, eyes, or joints.

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