Interleukin-4 Receptor Soluble Fragment
Human, Recombinant
Expressed in *Sf* 21 insect cells

Product No. I6021

Description

Interleukin-4 Receptor Soluble Fragment is a soluble protein corresponding to the human IL-4 soluble receptor extracellular domain terminating at His232.[1] Recombinant, human IL-4 soluble receptor can bind IL-4 with the same affinity as membrane bound IL-4 receptor. Soluble IL-4 receptor fragment is a competitive inhibitor of IL-4 which will neutralize the IL-4 mediated response both *in vivo* and *in vitro.* The presence in serum and other biological fluids of a soluble IL-4 receptor with the ability to bind IL-4 with high affinity and block the binding of IL-4 to the cellular IL-4 receptor suggests an important immunoregulatory role for this protein.[2]

Performance Characteristics

The biological activity of recombinant, human soluble IL-4 receptor fragment is measured by its ability to inhibit the IL-4 dependent proliferation of TF-1 cells.[3] The EC_{50} is defined as the effective concentration of soluble receptor that elicits a 50% inhibition of IL-4 activity in a cell based bioassay.

Product Information

Expressed in *Sf* 21 insect cells
Molecular Weight: 30 - 35 kD
Purity: ≥97% as determined by SDS-PAGE
EC_{50}: 2.0 - 10.0 ng/ml
Package Size: 25 µg/vial
Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm-filtered solution of phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4.
Carrier Protein: 1.25 mg of bovine serum albumin
Sterility: 0.2 µm filtered, aseptic fill
Endotoxin: ≤0.1 ng/µg IL-4 soluble receptor fragment

Reconstitution and Use

Reconstitute the contents of the vial using 0.2 µm-filtered PBS containing 0.1% HSA or BSA to a concentration not less than 50 µg/ml.

Storage

Prior to reconstitution, store at –20°C for no more than 6 months. After reconstitution, store at 2-8°C for a maximum of one month. For extended storage, freeze in working aliquots at –70°C or –20°C. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended.

References

1. Galizzi, J., et al., Int. Immunol., **2**, 669 (1990).
2. Fernandez-Botran, R., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, **87**, 4202 (1990).
3. Kitamura, T., et al., J. Cell Physiol., **140**, 323 (1989).

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