Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human IL1F5/IL36RN Protein

RPES1716

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1716

Size: 20µg

Species: Human

Expression host: E. coli

Uniprot: Q9UBH0

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 17.1 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 18 kDa

Tag:

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 99 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: Please contact us for more information.

Storage: 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℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: Interleukin-36 Receptor Antagonist Protein; FIL1 Delta; IL-Related Protein 3; ILRP3; Interleukin HY1; ILHY1; Interleukin Delta; IL Delta; Interleukin Family Member 5; ILF5; Interleukin Receptor Antagonist Homolog 1; ILra Homolog 1; Interleukin-Like Protein 1; ILL1; IL36RN; FIL1D; IL1F5; IL1HY1; IL1L1; IL1RP3

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Asp155

Background:

Interleukin family member 5 (ILF5), also known as interleukin 36 receptor antagonist (IL36RA), is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family. This cytokine was shown to specifically inhibit the activation of NF-kappaB induced by interleukin 1 family, member 6 (IL1F6). ILF5 is a highly and a specific antagonist of the IL receptor-related protein 2-mediated response to interleukin 1 family member 9 (IL1F9). ILF5 could constitute part of an independent signaling system analogous to interleukin alpha (ILA), beta (ILB) receptor agonist and interleukin receptor type I (ILR1), which is present in epithelial barriers and takes part in local inflammatory response. It has been proved that ILF5 induces IL-4 mRNA and protein expression in glia in vitro and enhances hippocampal expression of IL-4 following intracerebroventricular injection. The inhibitory effect of ILF5 on LPS-induced ILβ is attenuated in cells from IL-4-defective mice. Experiment results suggest that ILF5 mediates anti-inflammatory effects through its ability to induce IL-4 production and that this is a consequence of its interaction with the orphan receptor, single Ig ILR-related molecule (SIGIRR)/TIR8, as the effects were not observed in SIGIRR−/− mice. In contrast to its effects in brain tissue, ILF5 did not attenuate LPS-induced changes, or up-regulated IL-4 in macrophages or dendritic cells, suggesting that the effect is confined to the brain.