Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human ILRAcP/ILR3 Protein (His Tag)

RPES1816

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1816

Size: 100µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_002173.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 40.7 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 50-55 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

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, pH 7.4

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

Application:

Synonyms: C3orf13;ILRAcP;IL1R3

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Glu 359

Background:

Interleukin receptor accessory protein (ILRAcP) also known as Interleukin receptor member 3 (ILR3) is a a cytokine receptor which binds interleukin 1. The IL receptor accessory protein (IL1RAP) is a transmembrane protein that interacts with ILR and is required for IL signal transduction. Interleukin 1 induces synthesis of acute phase and proinflammatory proteins during infection, tissue damage, or stress, by forming a complex at the cell membrane with an interleukin 1 receptor and an accessory protein. ILRAcP/ILR3 is a necessary part of the interleukin 1 receptor complex which initiates signalling events that result in the activation of interleukin 1-responsive genes. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants encoding two different isoforms, one membrane-bound and one soluble. The ratio of soluble to membrane-bound forms increases during acute-phase induction or stress. ILRAcP/ILR3 mediates interleukin-dependent activation of NF-kappa-B. Isoform 1 is part of the membrane-bound form of the IL receptor. Signaling involves formation of a ternary complex containing IL1R1, TOLLIP, MYD88, and IRAK1 or IRAK2. Isoform 2 modulates the response to interleukins by associating with soluble IL1R1 and enhancing interleukin-binding to the decoy receptor.