Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human IL36G/IL1F9 Protein (Active)

RPES2420

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2420

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: E. coli

Uniprot: Q9NZH8

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 17.0 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 146 kDa

Tag:

Bio-activity: Measured by its ability to induce IL-8 secretion in A431 human epithelial carcinoma cells. The ED50 for this effect is 5-20 ng/ml.

Purity: > 95 % 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris,100mM Nacl,0.1mM EDTA,pH8.0.

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

Application:

Synonyms: Interleukin-36 gamma; IL36G; IL-related protein 2; ILRP2; IL epsilon; ILF9; Interleukin homolog 1; ILH1;IL1E;IL1F9;IL1H1;IL1RP2

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Ser18-Asp169

Background:

Interleukin-36 gamma (IL-36γ) is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family that includes three closely related genes, IL-36α, β, and γ, formerly known as ILF6, F8, and F9 respectively. IL-36α has been detected in both neuronal and synovial tissue, whereas IL-36β and IL-36γ are expressed in both cutaneous and mucosal epithelial cells, including the respiratory tract. IL-36β and IL-36γ stimulate proliferation, maturation and/or cytokine expression by innate immune cells (such as keratinocytes and dendritic cells), and adaptive immune cells (neutrophils and T-cells) in both humans and mice. The activity of IL-36α is mediated by interleukin 1 receptor-like 2 (IL1RL2/IL1R-rp2), and is specifically inhibited by interleukin 1 family, member 5 (IL1F5/IL delta). IL-36γ plays an important role in communicating the cell death to surrounding cells.