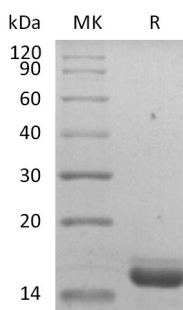


Summary

Name	IL-36RN/IL-36Ra/IL-1F5/IL-36 Receptor Antagonist Protein
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Interleukin-36 Receptor Antagonist Protein is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Val2-Asp155 is expressed.
Accession #	Q9UBH0
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	16.8 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Human IL-36RA
Catalog #: PEH2103



Alternative Names

Interleukin-36 Receptor Antagonist Protein; FIL1 Delta; IL-1-Related Protein 3; IL-1RP3; Interleukin-1 HY1; IL-1HY1; Interleukin-1 Delta; IL-1 Delta; Interleukin-1 Family Member 5; IL-1F5; Interleukin-1 Receptor Antagonist Homolog 1; IL-1ra Homolog 1; Interleukin-1-Like Protein 1; IL-1L1; IL36RN; FIL1D; IL1F5; IL1HY1; IL1L1; IL1RP3

Background

Human Interleukin-36 Receptor Antagonist (IL-36RN) is a secreted protein which belongs to the Interleukin 1 cytokine family (IL-1 family). IL-36RN is predominantly expressed in keratinocytes but not in fibroblasts, endothelial cells or melanocytes. IL-36RN is also detected in the spleen, brain leukocyte and macrophage cell types. Increased in lesional psoriasis skin. IL-36RN is a highly and a specific antagonist of the IL-1 receptor-related protein 2-mediated response to Interleukin 1 family member 9 (IL1F9). Dysregulated expression of novel agonistic and antagonistic IL-1 family member ligands can promote cutaneous inflammation, revealing potential novel targets for the treatment of inflammatory skin disorders. Human and mouse IL-36RN share 90% sequence identity.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.