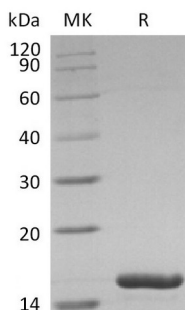


Summary

Name	IL-36 alpha/IL-36 α /IL-1F6/IL-1 epsilon/Interleukin-36 alpha
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/ μ g as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Interleukin-36 Alpha is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Lys6-Phe158 is expressed.
Accession #	Q9UHA7
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	17.1 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 6% Trehalose, 5mM EDTA, 0.05% Tween 80, pH7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq -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 100 μ g/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/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-36 alpha
Catalog #: PEH2104



Alternative Names

Interleukin-36 Alpha; FIL1 Epsilon; Interleukin-1 Epsilon; IL-1 Epsilon; Interleukin-1 Family Member 6; IL-1F6; IL36A; FIL1E; IL1E; IL1F6

Background

Human Interleukin-36 α (IL-36 α) is a secreted cytokine that belongs to the Interleukin 1 cytokine family. IL-36 α is expressed in the immune system and the fetal brain, but not in other tissues or multiple hematopoietic cell lines. IL-36 α is the only IL-1 family member found to be expressed on T-cells. IL-36 α and IL-1F8 are involved in the regulation of adipose tissue gene expression. Importantly, IL-36 α inhibits PPAR γ expression, which may lead to a reduction in adipocyte differentiation suggesting metabolic effects of this cytokine. IL-36 α , along with IL-1F8 and IL-1F9, has been shown to act as an agonist by activating the pathway involving NF κ B and MAPK in an IL-1Rrp2 dependent manner. This suggest that IL-36 α may signal in a similar fashion to IL-1 and IL-18 in having a binding receptor which upon ligation, recruits a second receptor as a signaling component, forming an active heterodimeric receptor complex.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.