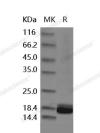
Recombinant Human IL1F5/IL36RN Protein

Catalog Number:PKSH031850



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description	
Synonyms	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
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Met 1-Asp155
Accession	Q9UBH0
Calculated Molecular Weight	17.8 kDa
Observed molecular weight	17 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Measure by its ability to inhibit IL-36 gamma-induced IL-8 secretion in PBMC cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is < 2 ng/mL in the presence of 500 ng/mL of recombinant human IL-36 gamma.
Properties	
Purity	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.1 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, 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°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C 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. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Data	



> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Interleukin-1 family member 5 (IL-1F5); also known as interleukin 36 receptor antagonist (IL36RA); is a member of the

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interleukin 1 cytokine family. This cytokine was shown to specifically inhibit the activation of NF-kappaB induced by interleukin 1 family; member 6 (IL1F6). IL-1F5 is a highly and a specific antagonist of the IL-1 receptor-related protein 2-mediated response to interleukin 1 family member 9 (IL1F9). IL-1F5 could constitute part of an independent signaling system analogous to interleukin-1 alpha (IL-1A); beta (IL-1B) receptor agonist and interleukin-1 receptor type I (IL-1R1); which is present in epithelial barriers and takes part in local inflammatory response. It has been proved that IL-1F5 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 IL-1F5 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 IL-1R-related molecule (SIGIRR)/TIR8; as the effects were not observed in SIGIRR–/– mice. In contrast to its effects in brain tissue; IL-1F5 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.

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