Recombinant Human IL36G/IL1F9 Protein (aa 18-169, His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031853

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

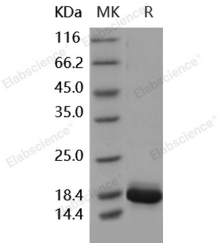
Description

Synonyms	Interleukin-36 gamma;IL36G;IL-1-related protein 2;IL-1RP2;IL-1 epsilon;IL-1F9;Interleukin-1 homolog 1;IL-1H1;IL1E;IL1F9;IL1H1;IL1RP2
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Ser18-Asp169
Accession	NP_062564
Calculated Molecular Weight	19.1 kDa
Observed molecular weight	19 kDa
Tag	N-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80℃. 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 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

Vaccinia H1-related phosphatase (VHR) is classified as a dual-specificity phosphatase (DUSP); and the other name is dual-

specificity phosphatase 3 (DUSP3). DUSPs are a heterogeneous group of protein phosphatases that can dephosphorylate both phosphotyrosine and phosphoserine/phosphothreonine residues within the one substrate. Unlike typical DUSPs; VHR lacks mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK)-binding domain; and shows poor activity against MAPKs. VHR often act on bisphosphorylated protein substrates; it displays a strong preference for dephosphorylating phosphotyrosine residues over phosphothreonine residues. VHR has been identified as a novel regulator of extracellular regulated kinases (ERKs). VHR is responsible for the rapid inactivation of ERK following stimulation and for its repression in quiescent cells. VHR is a negative regulator of the Erk and Jnk pathways in T cells and; therefore; may play a role in aspects of T lymphocyte physiology that depend on these kinases.

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com Email: techsupport@elabscience.com