Recombinant Human IL-1RA/IL1RN Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031855

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

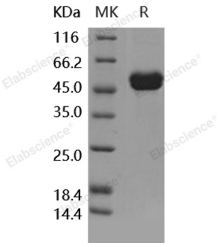
Description

Synonyms	Interleukin-1 Receptor Antagonist Protein;IL-1RN;IL-1ra;IRAP;ICIL-1RA;IL1 Inhibitor;Anakinra;IL1RN;IL1F3;IL1RA
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Arg 26-Glu 177
Accession	NP_776214.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	43.8 kDa
Observed molecular weight	45-55 kDa
Tag	N-hFc
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 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℃. 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 7.2 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



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Background

Interleukin-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1RA) also known as IL1RN is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family. This

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Web: www.elabscience.com Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

protein inhibits the activities of interleukin 1; alpha (IL1A) and interleukin 1; beta (IL1B); and modulates a variety of interleukin 1 related immune and inflammatory responses. A polymorphism of this protein encoding gene is reported to be associated with increased risk of osteoporotic fractures and gastric cancer. IL-1RA/IL1RN may inhibit the activity of IL-1 by binding to its receptor and it has no IL-1 like activity. Genetic variation in IL-1RA/IL1RN is associated with susceptibility to microvascular complications of diabetes type 4 (MVCD4). These are pathological conditions that develop in numerous tissues and organs as a consequence of diabetes mellitus. They include diabetic retinopathy; diabetic nephropathy leading to end-stage renal disease; and diabetic neuropathy. Diabetic retinopathy remains the major cause of new-onset blindness among diabetic adults. It is characterized by vascular permeability and increased tissue ischemia and angiogenesis. Defects in IL-1RA/IL1RN are the cause of interleukin 1 receptor antagonist deficiency (DIRA) which is also known as deficiency of interleukin 1 receptor antagonist. Autoinflammatory diseases manifest inflammation without evidence of infection; high-titer autoantibodies; or autoreactive T-cells. DIRA is a rare; autosomal recessive; genetic autoinflammatory disease that results in sterile multifocal osteomyelitis; and pustulosis from birth.

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