

Recombinant Human IL1R2/CD121b Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031865

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

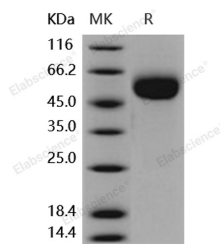
Description

Synonyms	CD121b;CDw121b;IL-1R-2;IL-1RT-2;IL-1RT2;IL1R2c;IL1RB;Interleukin-1 receptor type 2;IL-1R-2;CD121 antigen-like family member B;CDw121b;IL-1 type II receptor;Interleukin-1 receptor beta;IL-1R-beta;Interleukin-1 receptor type I
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Glu 343
Accession	NP_004624.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	39.3 kDa
Observed molecular weight	50-55 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	<p>1. Measured by its ability to inhibit IL1β-dependent proliferation in D10.G4. 1 mouse helper T cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 5.5 μg/mL in the presence of 40 pg/mL of rhIL1β.</p> <p>2. Measured by its ability to inhibit Interferon gamma secretion by human natural killer lymphoma NK-92 cells in the presence of 500pg/mL IL1b. The EC50 for this effect is typically 20-80ng/mL.</p>

Properties

Purity	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μ g 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	<p>Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4</p> <p>Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.</p> <p>Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.</p>
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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Background

Interleukin 1 receptor; type II (IL1R2) also known as CD121b (Cluster of Differentiation 121b) is a cytokine receptor that belongs to the interleukin-1 receptor family. This protein binds interleukin alpha (IL1A); interleukin beta (IL1B); and interleukin 1 receptor; type I (IL1R1/IL1RA); and acts as a decoy receptor that inhibits the activity of its ligands. The pleiotropic cytokine IL1 is produced to regulate development and maintenance of the inflammatory responses; and binds to specific plasma membrane receptors on cells. Two distinct types of IL1 receptors which are able to bind IL1 specifically have been identified; designated as IL1RI (IL1RA) and IL1RII (IL1RB). IL1R1 contributes to IL-1 signaling; whereas the IL-1R2/CD121b has no signaling property and acts as a decoy for IL-1. IL-1R2/CD121b structurally consisting of a ligand binding portion comprised of three Ig-like domains; a single transmembrane region; and a short cytoplasmic domain; is expressed in a variety of cell types including B lymphocytes; neutrophils; monocytes; large granular leukocytes and endothelial cells. Interleukin 4 (IL4) is reported to antagonize the activity of interleukin 1 by inducing the expression and release of this cytokine.

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