

Recombinant Mouse IL-36RA protein(His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM041482

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

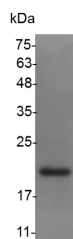
Description

Synonyms	Interleukin-27 subunit alpha;IL-27-A;Interleukin-27 subunit beta;IL-27B;Epstein-Barr virus-induced gene 3 protein;EBV-induced gene 3 protein;EBI3;p28;Interleukin-30;IL-30
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Met 2-Asp 156
Accession	Q9QYY1
Calculated Molecular Weight	17.8 kDa
Observed molecular weight	17-25 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Measure by its ability to inhibit IL-36 gamma-induced IL-6 secretion in 3T3 cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is < 2 µg/mL.

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.

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Background

Human Interleukin-36 Receptor Antagonist (IL-36RN) is a secreted protein which belongs to the Interleukin 1 cytokine family (IL-1 family). IL-36RN is predominantly expressed in keratinocytes but not in fibroblasts, endothelial cells or melanocytes. IL-36RN is also detected in the spleen, brain leukocyte and macrophage cell types. Increased in lesional psoriasis skin. IL-36RN is a highly and a specific antagonist of the IL-1 receptor-related protein 2-mediated response to Interleukin 1 family member 9 (IL1F9). Dysregulated expression of novel agonistic and antagonistic IL-1 family member ligands can promote cutaneous inflammation, revealing potential novel targets for the treatment of inflammatory skin disorders. Human and mouse IL-36RN share 90% sequence identity.

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