

Recombinant Mouse IL-36 alpha protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041480

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

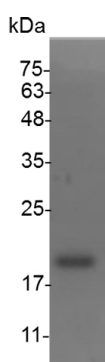
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	E.coli-derived Mouse IL-36 alpha protein Met 1-His 160, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	18.8 kDa
Observed MW	17-25 kDa
Accession	Q9JLA2
Bio-activity	Measure by its ability to induce IL-6 secretion in 3T3 cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is <15 ng/mL. The specific activity of recombinant mouse IL-36 alpha is > 1 x 10 ⁵ IU/mg.

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% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Human Interleukin-36 α (IL-36 α) is a secreted cytokine that belongs to the Interleukin 1 cytokine family. IL-36 α is expressed in the immune system and the fetal brain, but not in other tissues or multiple hematopoietic cell lines. IL-36 α is the only IL-1 family member found to be expressed on T-cells. IL-36 α and IL-1F8 are involved in the regulation of adipose tissue gene expression. Importantly, IL-36 α inhibits PPAR γ expression, which may lead to a reduction in adipocyte differentiation suggesting metabolic effects of this cytokine. IL-36 α , along with IL-1F8 and IL-1F9, has been shown to act as an agonist by activating the pathway involving NF κ B and MAPK in an IL-1Rrp2 dependent manner. This suggests that IL-36 α may signal in a similar fashion to IL-1 and IL-18 in having a binding receptor which upon ligation, recruits a second receptor as a signaling component, forming an active heterodimeric receptor complex.