

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

Catalog Number: PKSH031853

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

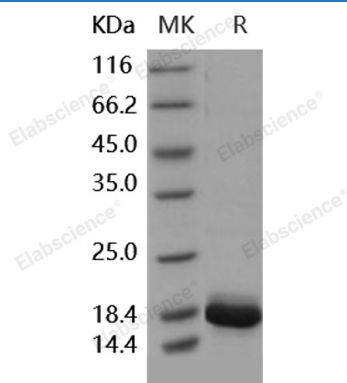
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	E.coli-derived Human IL36G/IL1F9 protein Ser18-Asp169, with an N-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	19.1 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	19 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	NP_062564
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	Please contact us for more information.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	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.

### For Research Use Only

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