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# Recombinant Mouse IL-36 gamma protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041481

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

### Description

Species Mouse

Source E.coli-derived Mouse IL-36 gamma protein Gly 13-Ser 164, with an C-terminal His

 Calculated MW
 18.3 kDa

 Observed MW
 17 kDa

 Accession
 Q8R460

**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 gamma is  $> 6 \times 10^4$ 

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.

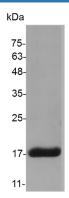
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

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.

# Background

# For Research Use Only

#### **Elabscience Bionovation Inc.**

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Interleukin-36 gamma (IL-36 $\gamma$ ) is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family that includes three closely related genes, I L-36 $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$ , formerly known as IL-1F6, F8, and F9 respectively. IL-36 $\alpha$  has been detected in both neuronal and synovial tissue, whereas IL-36 $\beta$  and IL-36 $\gamma$  are expressed in both cutaneous and mucosal epithelial cells, including the respiratory tract. IL-36 $\beta$  and IL-36 $\gamma$  stimulate proliferation, maturation and/or cytokine expression by innate immune cells (such as keratinocytes and dendritic cells), and adaptive immune cells (neutrophils and T-cells) in both humans and mice. The activity of IL-36 $\alpha$  is mediated by interleukin 1 receptor-like 2 (IL1RL2/IL1R-rp2), and is specifically inhibited by interleukin 1 family, member 5 (IL1F5/IL-1 delta). IL-36 $\gamma$  plays an important role in communicating the cell death to surrounding cells.

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