Recombinant Human IL1R2/CD121b Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033449

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

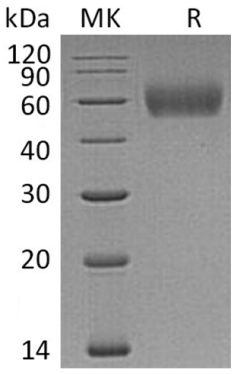
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human IL1R2/CD121b protein Phe14-Glu343, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	38.6 kDa
Observed MW	50 kDa
Accession	P27930
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Interleukin-1 receptor type 2 (IL1R2) belongs to the interleukin-1 receptor family. Two distinct types of IL1 receptors which are able to bind IL1 specifically have been identified; designated as IL1RI (IL1RA) and IL1RII (IL1RB). IL1 receptor type II is a 68 kDa transmembrane protein found on B lymphocytes; neutrophils; monocytes; large granular leukocytes and endothelial cells. IL1R2 is non-signaling receptor forIL1A; IL1B and IL1RN; reduces IL1B activities. IL1R2 serves as a decoy receptor by competetive binding to IL1B and preventing its binding to IL1R1. IL1R2 modulates cellular response through non-signaling association with IL1RAP after binding to IL1B. IL1R2 (membrane and secreted forms) preferentially binds IL1B and poorly IL1A and IL1RN. The secreted IL1R2 recruits secreted IL1RAP with high affinity; this complex formation may be the dominant mechanism for neutralization of IL1B by secreted/soluble receptors.