Recombinant Human IL-36 Receptor Antagonist Protein/IL-36RN/IL-1F5

Catalog Number: PKSH033872

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

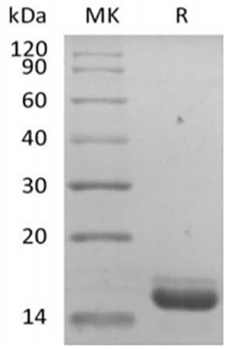
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human IL-36RN;IL-1F5 protein Val2-Asp155
Calculated MW	16.8 kDa
Observed MW	17 kDa
Accession	Q9UBH0
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit IL-36 alpha, IL-36 beta or IL-36 gamma-induced IL-8 secretion in A431 human epithelial carcinoma cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is 23.14 ng/ml.

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

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.