

Recombinant Human IL-1R9/IL1RAPL2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031826

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

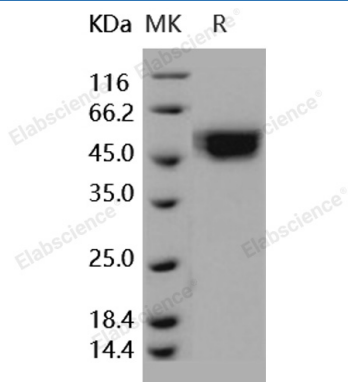
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human IL-1R9/IL1RAPL2 protein Met 1-Glu 356, with an C-terminal His
Mol_Mass	40.7 kDa
Accession	NP_059112.1
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated human IL1 α in functional ELISA.

Properties

Purity	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μ g 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

X-linked interleukin-1 receptor accessory protein-like 2 (IL1RAPL2) or Interleukin-1 receptor 9 (IL-1R9) is a member of the interleukin 1 receptor family. This protein is similar to the interleukin 1 accessory proteins. IL-1R9/IL1RAPL2 shows restricted expression in fetal brain and is highly homologous to IL1RAPL1, which is reportedly involved in nonsyndromic X-linked mental retardation. IL-1R9/IL1RAPL2 is highly homologous to IL-1R8. Both forms have no known ligands and receptor are found in the fetal brain. IL-1R9/IL1RAPL2 may function as a negative receptor. Both IL1RAPL1 and IL1RAPL2 have novel C-terminal sequences not present in other related proteins. IL-1R9/IL1RAPL2 may be strong candidates for X-linked non-syndromic mental retardation loci; and that molecules resembling IL-1 and IL-18 play a role in the development or function of the central nervous system.

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