Recombinant Human SIGIRR/TIR8 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030883

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

Description	
Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human SIGIRR/TIR8 protein Met 1-His 118, with an C-terminal
	His
Calculated MW	14 kDa
Observed MW	25-35 kDa
Accession	Q6IA17-1
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
	°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of
	reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ 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	
	KDa MK R
	116 —
	66.2 —

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

45.0 35.0 25.0

18.4 14.4

Background

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Single Ig IL-1-related receptor (SIGIRR) or TIR8 is a member of Toll-like receptor-interleukin 1 receptor signaling (TLR-IL-1R) receptor superfamily. Although SIGIRR/TIR8 shows the typical conserved motifs that characterize the IL-1R and Toll superfamily; it is structurally and functionally distinct from both. SIGIRR/TIR8 has only one Ig domain in its extracellular portion whereas the IL-1R family contains three Ig folds. An unusually long cytoplasmic domain is reminiscent of the structure of drosophila Toll; yet the SIGIRR peptide sequence is more closely related to IL-1RI. SIGIRR/TIR8 was mainly expressed in mouse and human epithelial tissues such as kidney; lung and gut. Resting and activated T and B lymphocytes and monocytes-macrophages expressed little or no SIGIRR/TIR8; with the exception of the mouse GG2EE macrophage line. Inflammation is enhanced in SIGIRR-deficient mice. SIGIRR negatively modulates immune responses. Inflammation is enhanced in SIGIRR-deficient mice; as shown by their enhanced chemokine induction after IL-1 injection and reduced threshold for lethal endotoxin challenge.