Recombinant Human SIGIRR/TIR8 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030883

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

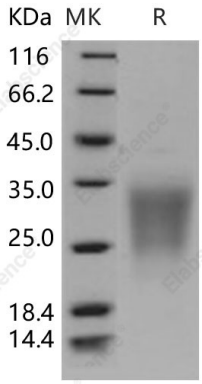
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human SIGIRR/TIR8 protein Met 1-His 118, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	46 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°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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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.

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