

Recombinant Human IL1F6/IL36A Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031509

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

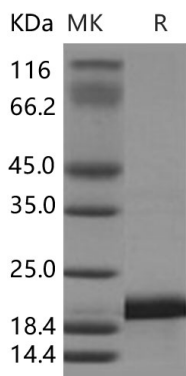
Description

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Species | Human |
| Source | E.coli-derived Human IL1F6/IL36A protein Lys 6-Phe158, with an N-terminal His |
| Calculated MW | 19.2 kDa |
| Observed MW | 20 kDa |
| Accession | Q9UHA7 |
| Bio-activity | Not validated for activity |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 99 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | Please contact us for more information. |
| 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



> 99 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Interleukin-1 family member 6 (IL-1F6); also known as interleukin 36; alpha (IL36A); is a pro-inflammatory cytokine which plays an important role in innate and adaptive immunity. IL-1F6 activates MAPK and NF-κB pathways and is produced by many different cells. This cytokine is a family member of interleukin-1 (IL-1) and plays an important role in the pathophysiology of several diseases. It has been reported that IL-1F6 and IL-1F8; in addition to IL-1F9; activate the pathway leading to NF-κappaB in an IL-1Rrp2-dependent manner in Jurkat cells as well as in multiple other human and mouse cell lines. Activation of the pathway leading to NF-κappaB by IL-1F6 and IL-1F8 follows a similar time course to activation by IL-1beta; suggesting that signaling by the novel family members occurs through a direct mechanism. In a mammary epithelial cell line; NCI/ADR-RES; which naturally expresses IL-1Rrp2; all three cytokines signal without further receptor transfection. IL-1Rrp2 antibodies block activation of the pathway leading to NF-κappaB by IL-1F6; IL-1F8; and IL-1F9 in both Jurkat and NCI/ADR-RES cells. Thus IL-1F6; IL-1F8; and IL-1F9 signal through IL-1Rrp2 and IL-1RAcP.