

Recombinant Murine Interleukin-36 alpha, 153a.a.

Information

Gene ID	
Accession #	
Alternate Names	
Source	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
M.Wt	Approximately 17.1kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 153 amino acids.
AA Sequence	RAASPSLRHV QDLSSRVWIL QNNILTAVPR KEQTPVVTIT LLPQCQLDTL ETNRGDPTYM GVQRPMSCLE CTKDGEQPV LQLGEGNIMEM YNNKEPVKAS LFYHKKSGTT STFESAAPFG WFIIVCSKGS CPLILTQELG EIFITDFEMI VVH
Appearance	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, 1 mM DTT, 3 % trehalose.
Reconstitution	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at ≤ -20°C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Biological Activity	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED ₅₀ as determined by inducing IL-6 secretion in murine NIH/3T3 cells is less than 25 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 4.0 × 10 ⁴ IU/mg.
Shipping Condition	Gel pack.
Handling	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not to be used in humans.

Components and Storage

Components	10µg	100µg	500µg
Recombinant Murine Interleukin-36 alpha, 153a.a.	10µg	100µg	500µg

Quality Control

Purity	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Endotoxin	Less than 1 EU/ μ g of rMuIL-36 α , 153a.a. as determined by LAL method.

Description

Interleukin-36 (IL-36) is a pro-inflammatory cytokine which plays an important role in the pathophysiology of several diseases. IL-36 α , IL-36 β , and IL-36 γ (formerly IL-1F6, IL-1F8, and IL-1F9) are IL-1 family members that signal through the IL-1 receptor family members IL-1Rrp2 (IL-1RL2) and IL-1RAcP. IL-36 α is mainly found in skin and lymphoid tissues, but also in fetal brain, trachea, stomach and intestine. It is expressed by monocytes, B and T cells. Notably, IL-36 alpha is the only novel IL-1 family member expressed on T-cells. Recombinant murine interleukin-36 alpha contains 153 amino acids residues which is a single non-glycosylated polypeptide. Specifically, mouse IL-36 α shares 83 % a.a. sequence identity with rat IL-36 α , 54 - 60 % with human, rabbit, equine and bovine IL-36 α .

Reference

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