

ARG70079

Human IL36 alpha recombinant protein (Active) (His-tagged, C-ter)

Package: 100 µg, 20 µg

Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	E. coli expressed, His-tagged (C-ter) Active Human IL36 alpha recombinant protein
Tested Application	SDS-PAGE
Target Name	IL36 alpha
Species	Human
A.A. Sequence	Lys6 - Phe158
Expression System	E. coli
Activity	Active
Activity Note	Determined by its ability to induce IL-8 secretion in human PBMCs. The ED50 for this effect is < 0.7 ng/mL.
Alternate Names	FIL1; Interleukin-36 alpha; IL-1F6; IL-1 epsilon; Interleukin-1 family member 6; FIL1E; FIL1(EPSILON); FIL1 epsilon; IL1(EPSILON); IL1F6; Interleukin-1 epsilon

Properties

Form	Powder
Purification Note	Endotoxin level is less than 0.1 EU/µg of the protein, as determined by the LAL test.
Purity	> 98% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4)
Reconstitution	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile water to a concentration not less than 200 µg/mL and incubate the stock solution for at least 20 min at room temperature to make sure the protein is dissolved completely.
Storage instruction	For long term, lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C or -80°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C for up to one month. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	IL36A
Gene Full Name	interleukin 36, alpha
Function	Cytokine that binds to and signals through the IL1RL2/IL-36R receptor which in turn activates NF-kappa-B and MAPK signaling pathways in target cells linked to a pro-inflammatory response. Part of the IL-36 signaling system that is thought to be present in epithelial barriers and to take part in local inflammatory response; similar to the IL-1 system with which it shares the coreceptor IL1RAP. Seems to be involved in skin inflammatory response by acting on keratinocytes, dendritic cells and indirectly on T cells to drive tissue infiltration, cell maturation and cell proliferation. In cultured keratinocytes induces the expression of macrophage, T cell, and neutrophil chemokines, such as CCL3, CCL4, CCL5, CCL2, CCL17, CCL22, CCL20, CCL5, CCL2, CCL17, CCL22, CXCL8, CCL20 and CXCL1, and the production of proinflammatory cytokines such as TNF-alpha, IL-8 and IL-6. In cultured monocytes upregulates

expression of IL-1A, IL-1B and IL-6. In myeloid dendritic cells involved in cell maturation by upregulating surface expression of CD83, CD86 and HLA-DR. In monocyte-derived dendritic cells facilitates dendritic cell maturation and drives T cell proliferation. May play a role in proinflammatory effects in the lung. [UniProt]

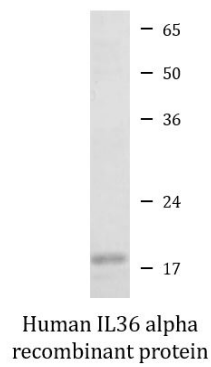
PTM

N-terminal truncation leads to a dramatic enhancement of its activity (>1000-fold). [UniProt]

Cellular Localization

Secreted. [UniProt]

Images



ARG70079 Human IL36 alpha recombinant protein (Active) (His-tagged, C-ter) SDS-PAGE image

SDS-PAGE analysis of ARG70079 Human IL36 alpha recombinant protein (Active) (His-tagged, C-ter).