ARG70080
Human IL36 beta 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 beta recombinant protein
Tested Application	SDS-PAGE
Target Name	IL36 beta
Species	Human
A.A. Sequence	Arg5 - Glu157
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 < 0.2 ng/mL.
Alternate Names	FIL1; IL1-ETA; FILI-(ETA); IL-1F8; Interleukin-1 homolog 2; IL1H2; IL-1H2; FIL1-(ETA); Interleukin-1 eta; IL-1 eta; IL1F8; FIL1 eta; Interleukin-36 beta; Interleukin-1 family member 8; FIL1H

Properties

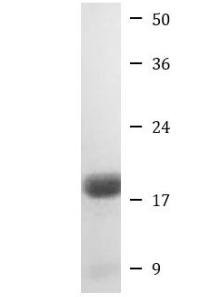
Form	Powder
Purification Note	Endotoxin level is less than 0.1 EU/µg of the protein, as determined by the LAL test.
Purity	> 98% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4)
Reconstitution	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile water to a concentration not less than 200 µg/mL and incubate 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	IL36B
Gene Full Name	interleukin 36, beta
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family. Protein structure modeling indicated that this cytokine may contain a 12-stranded beta-trefoil structure that is conserved between IL1A (IL-A alpha) and IL1B (IL-1 beta). This gene and eight other interleukin 1 family genes form a cytokine gene cluster on chromosome 2. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
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. Stimulates production of interleukin-6 and interleukin-8 in synovial fibrobasts, articular chondrocytes and mature adipocytes. Induces expression of a number of antimicrobial peptides including beta-defensins 4 and 103 as well as a number of matrix metalloproteases. 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, CL20, CCL5, CCL2, CCL17, CCL22, CXCL8, CCL20 and CXCL1, and the production of proinflammatory cytokines such as TNF-alpha, IL-8 and IL-6. [UniProt]
PTM	N-terminal truncation leads to a dramatic enhancement of its activity (>1000-fold). [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Secreted. [UniProt]

Images



Human IL36 beta recombinant protein

ARG70080 Human IL36 beta recombinant protein (Active) (His-tagged, C-ter) SDS-PAGE image

SDS-PAGE analysis of ARG70080 Human IL36 beta recombinant protein (Active) (His-tagged, C-ter).