

IL36G Human

Description: IL36G Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 169 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 18.7kDa. The IL36G is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Interleukin 36 gamma, IL1F9, interleukin 1 family member 9, Interleukin-1 epsilon, IL-1RP2, IL-1H1, IL1E, interleukin 1-related protein 2, Interleukin-1 homolog 1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: MRGTPGDADG GGRAVYQSMC KPITGTINDL NQQVWTLQGQ
NLVAVPRSDS VTPVTAVIT CKYPEALEQG RGDPIYLGII NPENCLYCEK VGEQPTLQLK
EQKIMDLYGQ PEPVKPFLFY RAKTGRTSTL ESVAFPDWFI ASSKRDQP II LTSELGKSYN
TAFELNIND

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a 0.2

Stability:

Lyophilized IL36g Human although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution IL36g should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized IL36g in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100

Introduction:

IL-36gamma belongs to the IL-1 family which includes IL-1b, IL-1a, IL-1ra, IL-18, IL-36 Ra (IL-1F5), IL-36a (IL-1F6), IL-36b (IL-1F8), IL-37 (IL-1F7) and IL-1F10.). The IL-1 family members display a 12 b-strand, b-trefoil configuration, and are thought to have ascended from a mutual ancestral gene. IL-36g is an 18-22 kDa, 169aa intracellular and secreted protein which holds no signal sequence, no prosegment and no potential N-linked glycosylation sites. Human IL-36g shares 58%- 69% aa sequence homology with mouse, rat, bovine and equine IL-36g, and 23 - 57% aa sequence homology with other family members. The IL-36g receptor is a mixture of IL-1 Rrp2, mostly located in epithelia and keratinocytes, and the extensively expressed IL-1 RAcP. All IL-36 (a, b and g) activate N F-B and MAPK pathways in an IL-1 Rrp2 dependent reaction. Additionally, IL-36g induces production of inflammatory cytokines and chemokines like CXCL8/IL-8.

Biological Activity:

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Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA to bind recombinant human IL-1 Rrp2 Fc Chimera.



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