

## Product datasheet for **TP726864**

### Il1f6 Mouse Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant Mouse Interleukin-36 $\hat{\pm}$ /IL36a/IL-1F6
Species:	Mouse
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Arg8-His160
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Note:	Recombinant Mouse Interleukin-36 alpha is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Arg8-His160 is expressed.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Stability:	12 months from date of despatch
Locus ID:	54448
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9JLA2</a>
Synonyms:	Interleukin-36 alpha;IL36a;FIL1 epsilon;Interleukin-1 epsilon;IL-1 epsilon;nterleukin-1 family member 6;IL-1F6;Interleukin-1 homolog 1;IL-1H1;Fil1e; Il1e; Il1f6; Il1h1



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**Summary:**

Interleukin-36 alpha(IL-36a) is a member of the IL-1 family. IL-1 $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$  and IL-18 are potent inflammatory cytokines whose activities are dependent on heterodimeric receptors of the IL-1R superfamily, and which are regulated by soluble antagonists. IL36a is a 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. It is a 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. It 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. It induces the production of proinflammatory cytokines, including IL-12, IL-1 beta, IL-6, TNF-alpha and IL-23 in bone marrow-derived dendritic cells (BMDCs). Moreover, it is involved in dendritic cell maturation by stimulating the surface expression of CD80, CD86 and MHC class II and can induce the production of IFN-gamma, IL-4 and IL-17 by cultured CD4+ T cells and splenocytes. IL36a may play a role in proinflammatory effects in the lung: induces the expression of CXCL1 and CXCL2 in the lung, and the expression of TNF-alpha, IL-36c, IL-1A, IL-1B, CXCL1 and CXCL2 in isolated splenic CD11c+ alveolar macrophages. It may be involved in T cell maturation by stimulating the surface expression of CD40 and modestly CD80 and CD86 in splenic CD11c+ cells and CD4+ T cell proliferation.