

Product datasheet for **TP727524**

Il1r2 Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant Mouse IL-1 Receptor Type 2/IL-1R-2 (C-Fc)
Species:	Mouse
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Phe14-Glu355
Tag:	C-Fc
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Note:	Recombinant Mouse Interleukin-1 Receptor Type 2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Phe14-Glu355 is expressed with a Fc tag at the C-terminus.
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:	16178
UniProt ID:	<u>P27931</u>
Synonyms:	Interleukin-1 receptor type 2; IL-1R-2; IL-1RT-2; IL-1RT2; CD121 antigen-like family member B; CD121b; IL-1 type II receptor; Interleukin-1 receptor beta; IL-1R-beta; Interleukin-1 receptor type II; CD121b



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Summary:

Mouse Interleukin 1 receptor, type II (IL1R2) is a cytokine receptor that belongs to the interleukin-1 receptor family. This protein binds interleukin alpha (IL1A), interleukin beta (IL1B), and interleukin 1 receptor, type I (IL1R1/IL1RA), and acts as a decoy receptor that inhibits the activity of its ligands. IL-1R2 structurally consisting of a ligand binding portion comprised of three Ig-like domains, a single transmembrane region, and a short cytoplasmic domain. It is expressed in a variety of cell types including B lymphocytes, neutrophils, monocytes, large granular leukocytes and endothelial cells. Mouse IL1RII shares 59% amino acid sequence homology with human IL1 RII in their extracellular domains. The pleiotropic cytokine IL1 is produced to regulate development and maintenance of the inflammatory responses, and binds to specific plasma membrane receptors on cells. Two distinct types of IL1 receptors which are able to bind IL1 specifically have been identified, designated as IL1RI (IL1RA) and IL1RII (IL1RB). IL1R1 contributes to IL-1 signaling, whereas the IL-1R2 has no signaling property and acts as a decoy for IL-1.