

Product datasheet for **TP728247M**

Recombinant IL-1RA (Interleukin-1 receptor antagonist), Human

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant IL-1RA (Interleukin-1 receptor antagonist), Human
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MRPSGRKSSKMQAFRIWDVNQKTFYLRNNQLVAGYLQGPNVNLEEKIDVPIEPHALFLGIHGGKMCLS CVKSGDETRLQLEAVNITDLSNRKQDKRFAFIRSDSGPTTSFESAACPGWFLCTAMEADQPVSLTNMPDE GVMVTKFYFQEDE with polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Tag:	His Tag (C-term)
Predicted MW:	The protein has a calculated MW of 18.07 kDa. The protein migrates as 19 kDa under reducing condition (SDS-PAGE analysis).
Purity:	>98% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Buffer:	The protein was lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution containing 1X PBS, pH 7.4.
Bioactivity:	Measure by its ability to inhibit IL-1 alpha -dependent proliferation in D10.G4.1 cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is <50 ng/mL.
Endotoxin:	<0.1 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 5 mins before opening. It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile H ₂ O to a concentration not less than 100 µg/mL and incubate the stock solution at room temperature for at least 20 mins to ensure sufficient re-dissolved. Do Not Vortex! Vigorous shaking may impair the biological activity of the protein.
Applications:	Cell culture
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C for 1 year. Upon reconstitution, store at 2°C to 8°C for up to 1 week. Further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 10%FBS, 5%HSA or 5% trehalose solution), protein aliquots should be stored at -20°C or -80°C for 3-6 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
UniProt ID:	P18510
Synonyms:	ICIL-1RA, IRAP, IL-1RN



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Summary:

Interleukin 1 receptor antagonist (IL-1RA) is a 17.26 kDa member of IL-1 family with 153 amino acid residues. IL-1RA is expressed by peripheral blood cells, lungs, spleen, liver and is secreted from monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, and other cells. Inhibits the activity of interleukin-1 by binding to receptor IL1R1. IL-1RA can modulate a variety of interleukin-1 related immune and inflammatory responses, particularly in the acute phase of infection and inflammation.