

Product datasheet for **TP728264S**

Recombinant IL-36 alpha (Interleukin-36 alpha), Human

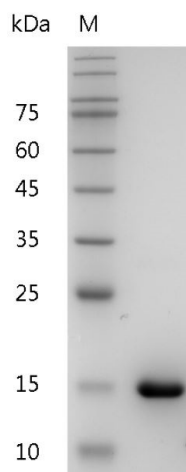
Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant IL-36 alpha (Interleukin-36 alpha), Human
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MKIDTPQQGSIQDINHRVWLQDQTLIAVPRKDRMSPVTIALISCRHVETLEKDRGNPIYLGLNGLNLCLMCAKVGDDQPTLQLKEKDIMDLYNQPEPVKSFLFYHSQSGRNSTFESVAFPGWFIASVSEGGCPLILTQELGKANTTDFGLTMLF with polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Tag:	His Tag (C-term)
Predicted MW:	The protein has a calculated MW of 18.05 kDa. The protein migrates as 17 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 induce IL-8 secretion in human PBMCs. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is <0.7 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:	Q9UHA7
Synonyms:	IL36A, Interleukin-1 family member 6 (IL-1F6), FIL1ε (FIL1E), Interleukin-1ε (IL1E)


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Summary:

Interleukin-36 alpha (IL-36 α) is an 18 kDa cytokine with 154 amino acid residues. IL-36 α is one of the IL-36 agonists secreted from keratinocytes. When IL-36 α binds to the IL-36 receptor, it activates NF- κ B and MAPK signaling pathways that induce inflammatory responses. In addition, it also stimulates the production of inflammatory cytokines, such as IFN- γ , TNF- α , and IL-6.

Product images:


SDS- PAGE analysis of recombinant human IL-36 alpha