

**Product Name: Recombinant Human IL-1RA**  
**Catalog #: PEH0891**

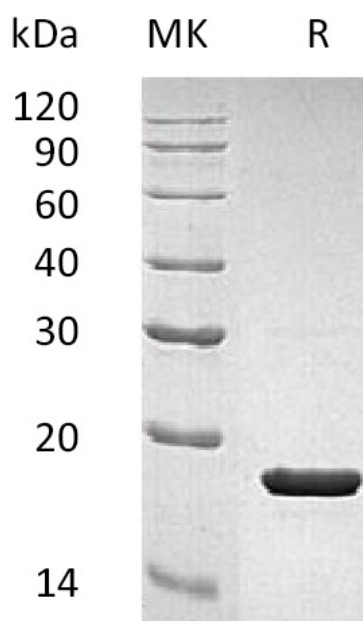


## Summary

<b>Name</b>	IL-1RN/IL1F3/IL-1ra/Interleukin-1 receptor antagonist protein
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human Interleukin-1 Receptor Antagonist Protein is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Arg26-Glu177 is expressed.
<b>Accession #</b>	P18510
<b>Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	17.26 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 8% Trehalose, 4% Mannitol, 50mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween80, pH7.5.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## SDS-PAGE image

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### Alternative Names

Interleukin-1 Receptor Antagonist Protein; IL-1RN; IL-1ra; IRAP; ICIL-1RA; IL1 Inhibitor; Anakinra; IL1RN; IL1F3; IL1RA

### Background

Interleukin-1 Receptor Antagonist (IL-1RN) is a member of the IL-1 family. Endogenous IL-1RN is produced in numerous animal disease models as well as in human autoimmune and chronic inflammatory diseases. It binds to IL-1 receptors in competition with IL-1, but does not elicit intracellular response from this binding. Its role in counteracting the proinflammatory effects of IL-1 is being studied by numerous research groups. IL-4 and IL-13 have been shown to amplify the stimulatory effect of IL1-beta on the production of soluble and intracellular forms of IL-1RN. The regulated expression of IL-1RN in various cell types has been shown to be influenced by cytokines. In synovial fibroblasts, IL-1, TNF-alpha, or PDGF markedly enhances the synthesis of IL-1RN.

### Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.