

**Product Name: Recombinant Human IL-36g**  
**Catalog #: PEH1005**



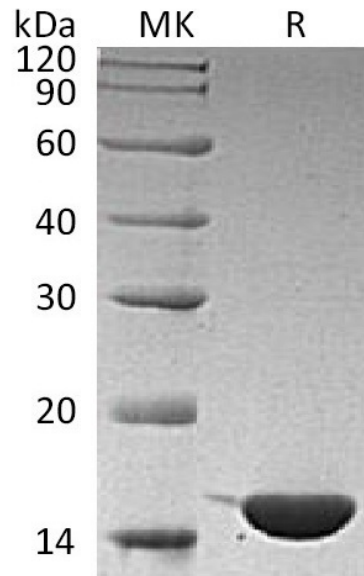
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## Summary

<b>Name</b>	IL-36 gamma/IL-36γ/IL-1F9/Interleukin-36 gamma
<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-36 Gamma is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ser18-Asp169 is expressed.
<b>Accession #</b>	Q9NZH8
<b>Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	17 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 100mM NaCl, 0.1mM EDTA, pH 8.0.
<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.

## SDS-PAGE image

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### Alternative Names

Interleukin-36 gamma; IL36G; IL-1-related protein 2; IL-1RP2; IL-1 epsilon; IL-1F9; Interleukin-1 homolog 1; IL-1H1

### Background

Interleukin-36 gamma (IL-36 $\gamma$ ) is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family that includes three closely related genes, IL-36 $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$ , formerly known as IL-1F6, F8, and F9 respectively. IL-36 $\alpha$  has been detected in both neuronal and synovial tissue, whereas IL-36 $\beta$  and IL-36 $\gamma$  are expressed in both cutaneous and mucosal epithelial cells, including the respiratory tract. IL-36 $\beta$  and IL-36 $\gamma$  stimulate proliferation, maturation and/or cytokine expression by innate immune cells (such as keratinocytes and dendritic cells), and adaptive immune cells (neutrophils and T-cells) in both humans and mice. The activity of IL-36 $\alpha$  is mediated by interleukin 1 receptor-like 2 (IL1RL2/IL1R-rp2), and is specifically inhibited by interleukin 1 family, member 5 (IL1F5/IL-1 delta). IL-36 $\gamma$  plays an important role in communicating the cell death to surrounding cells.

### Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.