Product Name: Recombinant Mouse IL-36 gamma
Catalog #: PEV2093

Summary

Name	IL-36 gamma/IL-36γ/IL-1F9/Interleukin-36 gamma
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse Interleukin-36 Gamma is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Gly13-Ser164 is expressed.
Accession #	Q8R460
Host	E.coli
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	17.3 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2μm filtered solution of 20mM Histidine-HCl, 10% Trehalose, 0.05% Tween 80, pH5.5.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	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.
Reconstitution	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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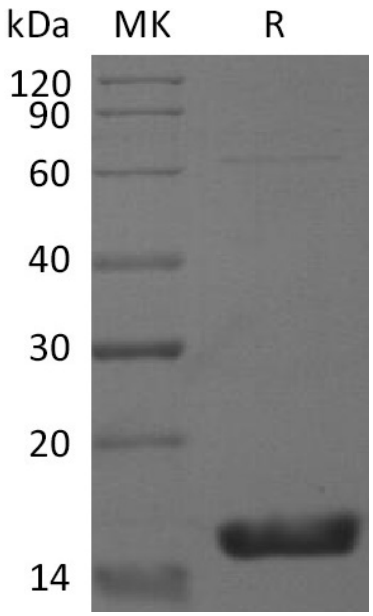

Alternative Names

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-36γ) is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family that includes three closely related genes, IL-36α, β, and γ, formerly known as IL-1F6, F8, and F9 respectively. IL-36α has been detected in both neuronal and synovial tissue, whereas IL-36β and IL-36γ are expressed in both cutaneous and mucosal epithelial cells, including the respiratory tract. IL-36β and IL-36γ 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-36α 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-36γ plays an important role in communicating the cell death to surrounding cells.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.