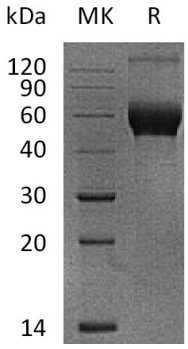
Product Name: Recombinant Human IL-1RAPL1 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1954

Summary

Name	IL-1 RAPL1/IL-1 R8/Oligophrenin-4/TIGIRR-2
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Interleukin-1 Receptor Accessory Protein-like 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu19-Val360 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q9NZN1
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	40 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
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.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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Background

Alternative Names	Interleukin-1 Receptor Accessory Protein-Like 1; IL-1-RAPL-1; IL-1RAPL-1; IL1RAPL-1; Oligophrenin-4; Three Immunoglobulin Domain-Containing IL-1 Receptor-Related 2; TIGIRR-2; X-Linked Interleukin-1 Receptor Accessory Protein-Like 1; IL1RAPL1; OPHN4
Background	Interleukin-1 receptor accessory protein-like 1, also known as IL1RAPL1, can be detected at low levels in heart, skeletal muscle, ovary, skin, amygdala, caudate nucleus, corpus callosum, hippocampus, substantia nigra and thalamus. IL1RAPL1 functions as a homodimer, it interacts with NCS1, PTPRD. This interaction is PTPRD-splicing-dependent and induces pre- and post-synaptic differentiation of neurons and is required for IL1RAPL1-mediated synapse formation. During dendritic spine formation, it can bidirectionally induce pre- and post-synaptic differentiation of neurons by trans-synaptically binding to PTPRD.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.