

Recombinant Murine Interleukin-36 beta, 153a.a.

Information

| Gene ID | 69677 |
|---------------------|---|
| Accession # | Q9D6Z6 |
| Alternate Names | FIL1 eta, IL-1 eta, IL-1F8, IL-1H2 |
| Source | Escherichia coli. |
| M.Wt | Approximately 17.4 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 153 amino acids. |
| AA Sequence | SSQSPRNYRV HDSQQMVWVL TGNTLTAVPA SNNVKPVILS LIACRDTEFQ DVKKGNLVFL GIKNRNLCFC CVEMEGKPTL QLKEVDIMNL YKERKAQKAF LFYHGIEGST SVFQSVLYPG WFIATSSIER QTIILTHQRG KLVNTNFYIE SEK |
| Appearance | Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder. |
| Stability & Storage | Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles - 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied - 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution - 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4, 5% trehalose. |
| Reconstitution | We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at \leq -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions. |
| Biological Activity | Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED as determined by inducing IL-6 secretion in murine NIH/3T3 cells is less than 10 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of $> 1.0 \times 10$ IU/mg. |
| Shipping Condition | Gel pack. |
| Handling | Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. |
| | |

Components and Storage

| Components | 10µg | 100µg | 500µg |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Recombinant Murine Interleukin-36 beta, 153a.a. | 10µg | 100µg | 500µg |

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- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution

Quality Control

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|-----------|--|---------------------------|
| Purity | > 97 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses. | P La la contra |
| Endotoxin | Less than 1 EU/μg of rMuIL-36β, 153a.a. as | determined by LAL method. |

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Description

Interleukin-36 is a pro-inflammatory cytokine which plays an important role in the pathophysiology of several diseases. IL-36 α , IL-36 β , and IL-36 γ (formerly IL-1F6, IL-1F8, and IL-1F9) are IL-1 family members that signal through the IL-1 receptor family members IL-1Rrp2 (IL-1RL2) and IL-1RAcP. IL-36 beta is reported to be expressed at higher levels in psoriatic plaques than in symptomless psoriatic skin or healthy control skin and it can stimulate production of interleukin-6 and interleukin-8 in synovial fibrobasts, articular chondrocytes and mature adipocytes. IL-36 beta has two isoforms. IL-36 β 2 contains one potential N-linked glycosylation site in its C-terminus, while IL-36 β isoform 1 lacks potential N-linked glycosylation sites and four of the conserved β -strands. Within the IL-1 family, IL-36 β /IL-1F8 shares 30 %, 32 %, 37 %, 46 %, 34 %, 45 % and 28 % a.a. sequence identity with IL-1 ra, IL-1 β , IL-36Ra/IL-1F5, IL-36 α /IL-1F6, IL-37/IL-1F7, IL-36 γ /IL-1F9 and IL-1F10, respectively.

Reference

- 1. Nicklin MJ, Barton JL, Nguyen M, et al. 2002. Genomics. 79:718-25
- 2. Dinarello C, Arend W, Sims J, et al. 2010. Nat Immunol. 11:973
- 3. Magne D, Palmer G, Barton JL, et al. 2006. Arthritis Res Ther. 8:R80
- 4. van Asseldonk EJ, Stienstra R, Koenen TB, et al. 2010. Obesity (Silver Spring). 18:2234-6
- 5. Johnston A, Xing X, Guzman AM, et al. 2011. J Immunol. 186:2613-22.

