

## IL-36 gamma Protein, Mouse, Recombinant

### General Information

Synonyms:	Interleukin-36 $\gamma$ ; IL-1F9; Interleukin-36 gamma; IL-1 epsilon; IL36G; IL-1-related protein 2; IL-1 $\epsilon$ ; IL-1RP2; Interleukin-1 homolog 1; IL-1H1; IL-36 $\gamma$
Protein Construction:	Gly13-Ser164
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q8R460
Molecular Weight:	17 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Gly13-Ser164

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Greater than 95% as determined by SEC-HPLC.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/ $\mu$ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 $\mu$ m filter, containing 20 mM Histidine-HCl, 10% Trehalose, 0.05% Tween 80, pH5.5.

### Preparation and Storage

**Reconstitution:**  
Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100  $\mu$ g/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

#### Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

#### Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

### Protein 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

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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.

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