

Recombinant Human IL1F6 / IL36A



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 10607-HNAE

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

IL36A, FIL1, FIL1(EPSILON), FIL1E, IL-1F6, IL1(EPSILON), IL1F6, MGC129552, MGC129553

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human IL1F6 (Q9UHA7) (Met 1-Phe 158) was expressed and purified.

Source: Human

Expression Host: *E. Coli*

QC Testing

Purity: > 92 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met 1

Molecular Mass:

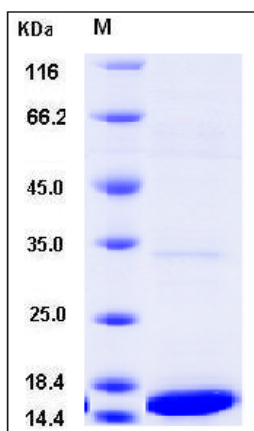
The recombinant human IL1F6 comprises 158 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 17.7 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 16KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from 0.2µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

SDS-PAGE:



Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -70°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

Mouse interleukin-1 family member 6, also known as IL-1F6, FIL1 epsilon, Interleukin-1 epsilon, IL-1 epsilon, IL1F6 and FIL1E, is a secreted protein which belongs to the IL-1 family. IL-1F6 is a new IL-1 family member. IL1F6 / FIL1E is expressed in immune system, fetal brain and adipose tissue and that IL-1F6 and IL-1F8 are involved in the regulation of adipose tissue gene expression. Importantly, IL-1F6 inhibits PPARγ expression which may lead to reduced adipocyte differentiation suggesting metabolic effects of this cytokine. IL1F6 / FIL1E, along with IL-36β / IL-1F8 and IL-36γ / IL-1F9, has been shown to act as an agonist by activating the pathway involving NF-κB and MAPK in an IL-1 Rrp2 dependent manner. IL1F6 / FIL1E may signal in a similar fashion to IL-1 and IL-18 in having a binding receptor which upon ligation, recruits a second receptor as a signaling component, forming an active heterodimeric receptor complex.

References

1. Smith D.E., et al., 2000, J. Biol. Chem. 275:1169-1175.
2. Dunn, E. et al. 2001, Trends Immunol. 22:53.
3. Nicklin MJ, et al., 2002, Genomics. 79(5): 718-25.
4. Blumberg, H. et al., J Exp Med 2007, 204 (11):2603-14.
5. Dinarello, C. et al., 2010, Nat. Immunol. 11:973.

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