
Catalog Number:	101-18
Source:	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 18.2 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 157 amino acids.
Quantity:	10µg/100µg
AA Sequence:	YFGKLESKLS VIRNLNDQVL FIDQGNRPLF EDMTSDDCRD NAPRTIFIIS MYKDSQPRGM AVTISVKCEK ISTLSCENKI ISFKEMNPPD NIKDTKSDII FFQRSVPGHD NKMQFESSY EGYFLACEKE RDLFKLILKK EDELGDRSIM FTVQNE
Purity:	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE analyses.
Biological Activity:	Test in processing.
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.0.
Endotoxin:	Less than 0.1 EU/µg of rHuIL-18 as determined by LAL method.
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 ≤ -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Shipping:	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage:	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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.
Usage:	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Human Interleukin-18

Interleukin-18 (IL-18) is a proinflammatory cytokine in the IL-1 family that exerts distinct immune effects depending on the local cytokine environment. It is expressed as a 24 kDa precursor by endothelial and epithelial cells, keratinocytes, gamma δ T cells, and phagocytes. The precursor is activated intracellularly by Caspase-1 mediated proteolysis to release the 17 kDa mature cytokine. The precursor can also be released by necrotic cells for extracellular cleavage by multiple proteases. IL-18 activation is induced by infection or tissue damage and contributes to disease pathology in chronic inflammation. IL-18 binds to the widely expressed IL-18 R alpha which recruits IL-18 R beta to form the signaling receptor complex. Its bioactivity is negatively regulated by interactions with IL-18 binding proteins and virally encoded IL-18BP homologs. In the presence of IL-12 or IL-15, IL-18 enhances anti-viral Th1 immune responses by inducing IFN-gamma production and the cytolytic activity of CD8⁺ T cells and NK cells. In the absence of IL-12 or IL-15, however, IL-18 promotes production of the Th2 cytokines IL-4 and IL-13 by CD4⁺ T cells and basophils. In the presence of IL-1 beta or IL-23, IL-18 induces the antigen-independent production of IL-17 by gamma δ T cells and CD4⁺ T cells. IL-18 also promotes myeloid dendritic cell maturation and triggers neutrophil respiratory burst. In cancer, IL-18 exhibits diverse activities including enhancing anti-tumor immunity, inhibiting or promoting angiogenesis, and promoting tumor cell metastasis. Mature human IL-18 shares approximately 63% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-18. Alternative splicing in human ovarian cancer generates an isoform that is resistant to Caspase-1 activation. A cell surface form can be expressed on MCSF induced macrophages and released in response to bacterial endotoxin.