

PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

Catalog Number:	121-36D
Source:	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 17.4 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 153 amino acids.
Quantity:	2 μ g/10 μ g/1000 μ g
AA Sequence:	SSQSPRNYRV HDSQQMVWVL TGNTLTAVPA SNNVKPVILS LIACRDTEFQ DVKKGNLVFL GIKRNRLCFC CVEMEGKPTL QLKEVDIMNL YKERKAQKAF LFYHGIEGST SVFQSVLYPG WFIATSSIER QTILTHQRG KLVNTNFYIE SEK
Purity:	> 97 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED ₅₀ 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 ⁵ IU/mg.
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4, 5% trehalose.
Endotoxin:	Less than 1 EU/ μ g of rMuIL-36 β , 153a.a. 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 \leq -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.

Murine Interleukin-36 beta, 153a.a.

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 fibroblasts, 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 % aa 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.