

IL 1RA Rat

Description:IL 1RA Rat Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 152 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 17.5kDa. The IL 1RA Rat is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:CYPS-159

For research use only.

Synonyms:IRAP, IL1F3, IL1RA, IL-1ra3, ICIL-1RA, IL1RN, IL1 inhibitor, IL-1ra, MGC10430.

Source:Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence:HPAGKRPKKM QAFRIWDTNQ KTFYLRNNQL IAGYLQGPNT
KLEEKIDMVP IDFRNVFLGI HGGKLCLSCV KSGDDTKLQL EEVNITDLNK NKEEDKRFTF
IRSETGPTTS FESLACPGWF LCTTLEADHP VSLTNTPKPE CTVTKFYFQE DQ

Purity:Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a 0.2

Stability:

Lyophilized IL 1RA although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution IL 1RA should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized IL 1RA in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100

Introduction:

Interleukin-1 ra is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family. This protein inhibits the activities of interleukin 1, alpha (IL1A) and interleukin 1, beta (IL1B), and modulates a variety of interleukin 1 related immune and inflammatory responses. This gene and five other closely related cytokine genes form a gene cluster spanning approximately 400 kb on chromosome 2. A polymorphism of this gene is reported to be associated with increased risk of osteoporotic fractures and gastric cancer. Four alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been reported.

Biological Activity:

Fully biologically active when compared to standard. Measured by its ability to inhibit IL1-dependent proliferation in D10.G4.1 mouse helper T cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 30-150ng/ml (corresponding to a specific activity of 6,667-33,334units/mg) in the presence of 50pg/ml of rIL1.

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