

IL 32A Human, His

Description: Interleukin-32 human recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 168 amino acids (1-131 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 19.1 kDa. The IL-32 is fused to a 37 amino acid His Tag at N-terminus and purified by conventional chromatography.

Catalog #: CYP5-655

For research use only.

Synonyms: NK4, TAIF, TAIFa, TAIFb, TAIFc, TAIFd, IL-32beta, IL-32alpha, IL-32delta, IL-32gamma, Interleukin-32, IL-32, Natural killer cells protein 4, Tumor necrosis factor alpha-inducing factor, IL-32a, IL32a, IL32, Interleukin-32 alpha.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MRGSHHHHHH GMASMTGGQQ MGRDLYDDDD KDRWGSHEMCF PKVLSDDMKK LKARMHQAIE RYDKMQNAE SGRGQVMSSL AELEDDFKEGYLETVAAYYE EQHPELTPLL EKERDGLRCR GNRSPVPDVE DPATEEPGES FCDKSYGAPR GDKEELTPQK CSEPQSSK.

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

Formulation:

The IL-32 His Tag protein solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl, pH-8, 1mM DTT and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple 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.

Introduction:

IL-32 is part of the cytokine family and contains a tyrosine sulfation site, 3 potential N-myristoylation sites, multiple putative phosphorylation sites, and an RGD cell-attachment sequence. IL-32 expression is elevated after the activation of T-cells by mitogens or the activation of NK cells by IL-2. IL-32 induces the production of TNF- α from macrophage cells. IL-32 pro-inflammatory pathway is activated in response to influenza A virus infection. Dysregulation of IL-32 in myelodysplastic syndrome and chronic myelomonocytic leukemia modulates apoptosis and impairs NK function. Induction of TNF, IL-1 β , and IL-6 by IL-32 is intervened by p38-MAPK. IL-32 induced monocyte-to-macrophage differentiation is mediated through nonapoptotic, caspase-3-dependent mechanisms. IL32 plays an important role in the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis. IL-32 is involved in activation-induced cell death in T cells, through its intracellular actions. IL-32 is a cell-associated proinflammatory cytokine, which is particularly stimulated by mycobacteria through a caspase-1- and IL-18-dependent production of interferon gamma. IL-32 is associated with TNF- α , IL-1 β , and IL-18. IL32 is involved in human rheumatoid arthritis and is a novel target in autoimmune diseases.

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