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IL1RL1 Human

Catalog #:CYPS-678

For research use only.

Description:IL1RL1 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, Polypeptide chain containing 310 amino acids fragment (19-328) corresponding to the soluble IL1RL1 coding sequence, having a molecular weight of 39.5kDa and fused with a 4.5kDa amino-terminal hexahistidine tag. The IL1RL1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Interleukin-1 receptor-like 1, Protein ST2, IL1RL1, DER4, ST2, T1, ST2L, ST2V, FIT-1, MGC32623.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear solution.

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

Formulation:
IL1RL1 protein solution is supplied in 25mM Sodium Acetate pH 4.8 and 50% 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. Please avoid freeze thaw cycles.

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

Introduction:
The IL1RL1 gene is a member of the IL-1 receptor family, encoding a transmembrane protein with a structure similar to IL-1R1. IL1RL1 is a receptor for interleukin-33, its stimulation recruits MYD88, IRAK1, IRAK4, and TRAF6, followed by phosphorylation of MAPK3/ERK1 and/or MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK14, and MAPK8. IL1RL1 may possibly be involved in helper T-cell function. IL1RL1 is highly expressed in kidney, lung, placenta, stomach, skeletal muscle, colon and small intestine. A soluble form of the IL1RL1 is produced from the same gene by alternative splicing and was shown to be expressed in several cell types including fibroblasts and mast cells. Soluble IL1RL1 also acts as a negative regulator of Th2 cytokine production and high levels have been reported in several disease states and conditions including asthma, sepsis and myocardial infarction.Analysis of the similar gene in mouse sµggested that the IL1RL1 receptor can be induced by proinflammatory stimuli, and may be involved in the function of helper T cells.

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