Human IL-1R9 / IL1RAPL2 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **10156-H02H**

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Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

IL-1R9; IL1R9; IL1RAPL-2; TIGIRR-1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain (Met 1-Glu 356) of human IL1R9 (NP_059112.1) precursor was expressed with the fused Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Thr 17

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human IL1R9/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimeric protein generated by proteolytic removal of the signal peptide. The reduced monomer consists of 578 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 66 kDa. In SDS-PAGE, the apparent molecular mass of rhIL1R9/Fc monomer is approximately 80-85 kDa due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 100mM Glycine, 10mM NaCl, 50mM Tris, pH 7.5

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

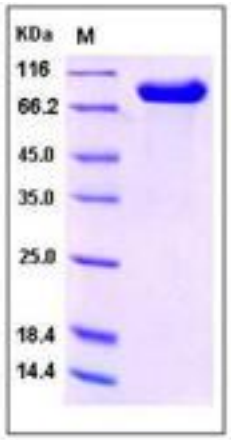
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

X-linked interleukin-1 receptor accessory protein-like 2 (IL1RAPL2) or Interleukin-1 receptor 9 (IL-1R9) is a member of the interleukin 1 receptor family. This protein is similar to the interleukin 1 accessory proteins. IL-1R9/IL1RAPL2 shows restricted expression in fetal brain and is highly homologous to IL1RAPL, which is reportedly involved in nonsyndromic X-linked mental retardation. IL-1R9/IL1RAPL2 is highly homologous to IL-1R8. Both forms have no known ligands and receptor are found in the fetal brain. IL-1R9/IL1RAPL2 may function as a negative receptor. Both IL1RAPL1 and IL1RAPL2 have novel C-terminal sequences not present in other related proteins. IL-1R9/IL1RAPL2 may be strong candidates for X-linked non-syndromic mental retardation loci, and that molecules resembling IL-1 and IL-18 play a role in the development or function of the central nervous system.

References

1.Jin H, *et al*. (2000) Two novel members of the interleukin-1 receptor gene family, one deleted in Xp22.1-Xp21.3 mental retardation. Eur J Hum Genet. 8(2): 87-94.
2.Sana TR, *et al*. (2000) Computational identification, cloning, and characterization of IL-1R9, a novel interleukin-1 receptor-like gene encoded over an unusually large interval of human chromosome Xq22.2-q22.3. Genomics. 69(2): 252-62.
3.Gambino F, *et al*. (2007) IL1-receptor accessory protein-like 1 (IL1RAPL1), a protein involved in cognitive functions, regulates N-type Ca^{2+}-channel and neurite elongation. Proc Natl Acad Sci. 104(21): 9063-8.