

DESCRIPTION

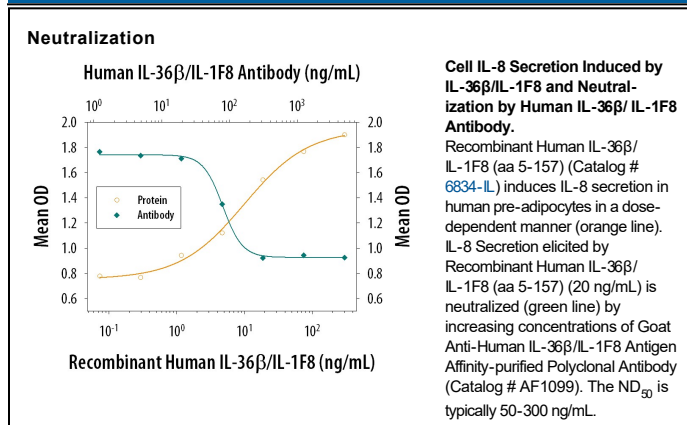
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-36β/IL-1F8 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-36γ and rhIL-36α is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-36β/IL-1F8 Met1-Glu157 Accession # Q3MIH0
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human IL-36β/IL-1F8 (Catalog # 1099-IL)
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human tonsil subjected to Antigen Retrieval Reagent-Basic (Catalog # CTS013)
Neutralization		Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-36β/IL-1F8-induced IL-8 secretion in human pre-adipocytes. van Asseldonk, E.J. <i>et al.</i> (2010) <i>Obesity</i> 18:2234. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 50-300 ng/mL in the presence of 20 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-36β/IL-1F8 (aa 5-157).
Blockade of Receptor-ligand Interaction		In a functional ELISA, 1.5-6 µg/mL of this antibody will block 50% of the binding of 5 µg/mL of Recombinant Human IL-1 Rrp2/IL-1 R6 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 872-RP) to immobilized Recombinant Human IL-36β/IL-1F8 (Catalog # 1099-IL) coated at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well). At 100 µg/mL, this antibody will block >90% of the binding.

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
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. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Human interleukin 1 family member #8 [IL-1F8; also named Interleukin-36 beta, IL36B, FIL-1 η (eta) and IL-1H2] is a member of the IL-1 family of proteins (1-3). IL-1 family members include IL-1 β , IL-1 α , IL-1ra, IL-18 and IL-1F5 through F10 (4). All family members show a 12 β -stranded β -trefoil configuration, and are believed to have arisen from a common ancestral gene that has undergone multiple duplications (4). Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encode distinct (164 or 157 residues) protein isoforms that differ in their C-terminal 70 amino acid (aa) residues have been reported (3). IL-1F8 isoform 2 is synthesized as a 157 aa protein that contains no signal sequence and no prosegment (1, 2). Unlike IL-1F8 isoform 1 which lacks potential N-linked glycosylation sites, isoform 2 contains one potential N-linked glycosylation site in its unique C-terminus. IL-1F8 is reported to be actively secreted (1). Human IL-1F8 isoform 2 shares 61% aa identity with mouse IL-1 ra, a 183 aa form of IL-1F8. Within the IL-1 family, IL-1F8 shares 30%, 32%, 37%, 46%, 34%, 45% and 28% aa sequence identity with IL-1 ra, IL-1 β , IL-1F5, F6, F7, F9 and F10, respectively. Cells reported to express IL-1F8 include resting and activated monocytes and B cells (1, 4). The receptor for IL-1F8 is reported to be a combination of IL-1 Rrp2 and IL-1 RAcP (5). Recombinant IL-1F8, along with IL-1F6 and IL-1F9, has been shown to activate the pathway involving NF- κ B and MAPK in an IL-1 Rrp2 dependent manner.

References:

1. Smith, D.E. *et al.* (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* **275**:1169.
2. Kumar, S. *et al.* (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* **275**:10308.
3. Nicklin, M.J.H. *et al.* (2002) *Genomics* **79**:718.
4. Dunn, E. *et al.* (2001) *Trends Immunol.* **22**:533.
5. Towne, J.E. *et al.* (2004) *J. Biol. Chem.* **279**:13677.