

DESCRIPTION

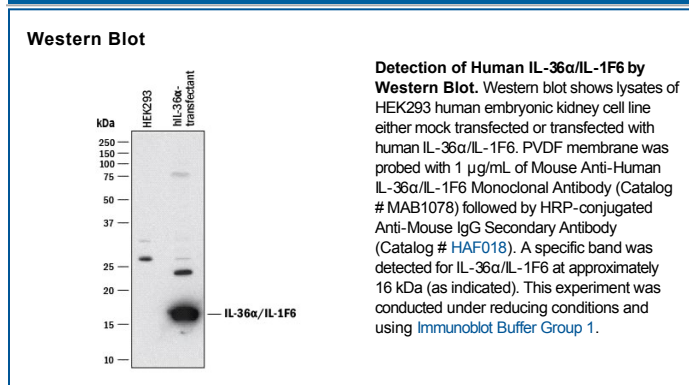
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-36 α /IL-1F6 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-1 α , rhIL-1 β , rhIL-1 receptor antagonist, rhIL-18, rhIL-36Ra, rhIL-36 β or recombinant mouse IL-36 α is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 162122
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-36 α /IL-1F6 Met1-Phe158 Accession # Q9UHA7
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m 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 μ m 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	1 μ g/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 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 #6 [IL-1F6; also IL-36 α and FIL-1 ϵ (epsilon)] is a member of the IL-1 family of proteins (1-3, 6). 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 -strand, β -trefoil configuration, and all family members are believed to have arisen from a common ancestral gene that has undergone multiple duplications (4). IL-36 α is synthesized as a 158 amino acid (aa) protein that contains no signal sequence, no prosegment and no potential N-linked glycosylation site(s) (1-3). It appears to be actively secreted (1). When found in cell lysate, it presents as an 18 kDa monomer (2). Human to mouse, full length IL-36 α has 54% aa identity. Within the family, IL-36 α is 30% aa identical to IL-1ra, and 27%, 31%, 36%, 46%, 57% and 28% aa identical to IL-1 β , IL-36Ra, IL-1F7, IL-36 β , IL-36 γ , and IL-1F10, respectively. Cells reported to express IL-36 α include monocytes, B cells and T cells (1, 4). Notably, IL-36 α is the only novel IL-1 family member found to be expressed on T-cells. The receptor for IL-36 α is reported to be a combination of IL-1 Rrp2 and IL-1 RAcP (5). Recombinant IL-36 α , along with IL-36 β and IL-36 γ , has been shown to act as an agonist by activating the pathway involving NF- κ B and MAPK in an IL-1 Rrp2 dependent manner. This suggests that IL-36 α may signal in a similar fashion to IL-1 and IL-18 in having a binding receptor which upon ligation, recruits a second receptor as a signaling component, forming an active heterodimeric receptor complex.

References:

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