



# Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

**Recombinant Human ILR9/IL1RAPL2 Protein (Fc Tag)(Active)**  
RPES1344

## Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES1344

**Size:** 100µg

**Species:** Human

**Expression host:** HEK293 Cells

**Uniprot:** NP\_059112.1

## Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 66 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 80-85 kDa

**Tag:** C-Fc

**Bio-activity:** Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated human IL1α in functional ELISA.

**Purity:** > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

**Shipping:** This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

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

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Application:** Functional ELISA

**Synonyms:** ILR9;IL1R9;IL1RAPL-2;TIGIRR

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Met 1-Glu 356

## Background:

X-linked interleukin receptor accessory protein-like 2 (IL1RAPL2) or Interleukin receptor 9 (ILR9) is a member of the interleukin 1 receptor family. This protein is similar to the interleukin 1 accessory proteins. ILR9/IL1RAPL2 shows restricted expression in fetal brain and is highly homologous to IL1RAPL, which is reportedly involved in nonsyndromic X-linked mental retardation. ILR9/IL1RAPL2 is highly homologous to ILR8. Both forms have no known ligands and receptor are found in the fetal brain. ILR9/IL1RAPL2 may function as a negative receptor. Both IL1RAPL1 and IL1RAPL2 have novel C-terminal sequences not present in other related proteins. ILR9/IL1RAPL2 may be strong candidates for X-linked non-syndromic mental retardation loci, and that molecules resembling IL and IL8 play a role in the development or function of the central nervous system.