IL-32 alpha Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P73884
Synonyms:	Interleukin-32; IL-32; NK4; TAIF;IL-32 alpha
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P24001-4/NP_001012651 (M1-K131)
Gene ID:	9235
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 19-23 kDa due to the phosphorylation

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	M C F P K V L S D D M K K L K A R M H Q A I E R F Y D K M Q N A E S G R G Q V M S S L A E L E D D F K E G Y L E T V A A Y Y E E Q H P E L T P L L E K E R D G L R C R G N R S P V P D V E D P A T E E P G E S F C D K S Y G A P R G D K E E L T P Q K C S E P Q S S K
Biological Activity	Measured by its ability to induce TNF-alpha secretion by RAW 264.7 mouse monocyte/macrophage cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is 1.452 μg/mL in the presence of 5 μg/mL MDP. Corresponding to a specific activity is 688.705 U/mg.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	IL-32 Protein, a member of the cytokine family, is characterized by features such as a tyrosine sulfation site, three potential N-myristoylation sites, multiple putative phosphorylation sites, and an RGD cell-attachment sequence. Its expression is notably increased following the activation of T-cells by mitogens or the activation of NK cells by IL-2. IL-32 plays a pivotal role in inducing the production of TNFalpha from macrophage cells, implicating its involvement in inflammatory responses. The gene exhibits alternative transcriptional splice variants, giving rise to different isoforms with distinct functional

characteristics. IL-32 demonstrates broad expression across various tissues, with substantial levels observed in the small intestine (RPKM 122.1), spleen (RPKM 121.0), and 22 other tissues, underscoring its diverse roles and potential contributions to immune modulation and tissue-specific functions.

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com
Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA