

Human IL-32 (Interleukin 32) ELISA Kit | IL-32 elisa kit

Human IL-32 (Interleukin 32) Pre-Coated ELISA Kit

CATALOG # AAA78471	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS ELISA
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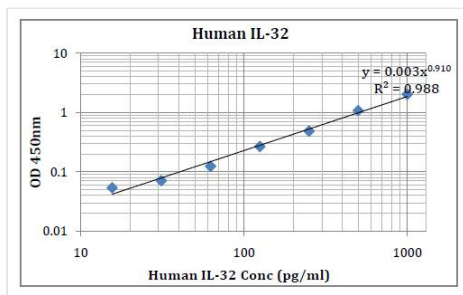
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

IL-32 (Interleukin 32); Human IL-32 (Interleukin 32) Pre-Coated ELISA Kit; IL-32 elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Sequence Length	234
Applicable Applications for IL-32 elisa kit	ELISA

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

Fig-1: Human IL-32 Standard Curve

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for IL-32 elisa kit

Background/Introduction: The innate immune system works as the first line of defense in protection from pathogenic microbes and host-derived signals of cellular distress. One way in which these "danger" signals trigger inflammation is through activation of inflammasomes, which are multiprotein complexes that assemble in the cytosol after exposure to pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs) or danger-associated molecular patterns (DAMPs) and result in the activation of caspase-1 and subsequent cleavage of proinflammatory cytokines IL-1 β and IL-18. Inflammasome complexes typically consist of a cytosolic pattern recognition receptor (PRR; a nucleotide-binding domain and leucine-rich-repeat [NLR] or AIM2-like receptor [ALR] family member), an adaptor protein (ASC/TMS1), and pro-caspase-1. A number of distinct inflammasome complexes have been identified, each with a unique PRR and activation triggers. The best characterized is the NLRP3 complex, which contains NLRP3, ASC, and pro-caspase-1. The NLRP3 inflammasome is activated in a twostep process. First, NF-kappaB signaling is induced through PAMP-or DAMP-mediated activation of TLR4 or TNFR, resulting in increased expression of NLRP3, pro-IL-1 β , and pro-IL-18 (priming step, signal 1). Next, indirect activation of NLRP3 occurs by a multitude of signals (whole pathogens, PAMPs/DAMPs, potassium efflux, lysosomal-damaging environmental factors [uric acid, silica, alum] and endogenous factors [amyloid-beta, cholesterol crystals], and mitochondrial damage), leading to complex assembly and activation of caspase-1 (signal 2). The complex inflammasome structure is built via domain interactions among the protein components. Other inflammasomes are activated by more direct means: double-stranded DNA activates the AIM2 complex, anthrax toxin activates NLRP1, and bacterial flagellin activates NLRC4. Activated caspase-1 induces secretion of proinflammatory cytokines IL-1 β and IL-18, but also regulates metabolic enzyme expression, phagosome maturation, vasodilation, and pyroptosis, an inflammatory programmed cell death. Inflammasome signaling contributes to the onset of a number of diseases, including atherosclerosis, type II diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, and autoimmune disorders.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	815890841
NCBI GeneID	9235
NCBI Accession #	NP_001295007.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001308078.1
UniProt Accession #	P24001; Q5VFH7; Q5VFH8; Q8WV38; Q96GK9; A6NNM0; A8MPX0; B4DJM1; B8Q191; D3DUB0; D3DUB2
Molecular Weight	17,003 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	interleukin-32 isoform E
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	interleukin 32
NCBI Official Symbol	IL32
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	NK4; TAIF; TAIFa; TAIFb; TAIFc; TAIFd; IL-32beta; IL-32alpha; IL-32delta; IL-32gamma
NCBI Protein Information	interleukin-32
UniProt Protein Name	Interleukin-32
UniProt Gene Name	IL32
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	NK4; TAIF; IL-32

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.