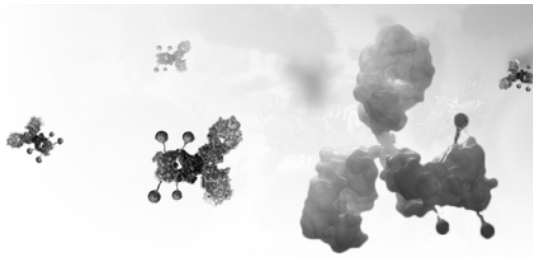

Rabbit Anti-Cynomolgus IL18 Polyclonal Antibody (CABT-NS1723)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Cynomolgus IL18/Interleukin-18
Target	IL18
Immunogen	Recombinant Cynomolgus IL18/Interleukin-18 protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Cynomolgus
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, IP Recommended dilution: WB: 10-20 µg/mL IP: 1-4 µL/mg of lysate Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.
Format	Liquid, Purified
Size	50 µl, 100 µl, 200 µl
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% trehalose
Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity.

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Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free.Sodium azide is recommended to avoid contamination (final concentration 0.05%-0.1%). It is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Interleukin-18 (IL-18, also known as interferon-gamma inducing factor) is a proinflammatory cytokine that belongs to the IL-1 superfamily and is produced by macrophages and other cells. This cytokine can induce the IFN-gamma production of T cells. The combination of IL-18 and IL12 has been shown to inhibit IL4 dependent IgE and IgG1 production, and enhance IgG2a production of B cells. IL-18 binding protein (IL18BP) can specifically interact with this cytokine, and thus negatively regulate its biological activity. IL-18 is an IL-1−like cytokine that requires cleavage with caspase-1 to become active, was found to increase IgE production in a CD4+ T cells-, IL-4− and STAT6−dependent fashion. IL-18 and T cell receptor−mediated stimulation could induce naïve CD4+ T cells to develop into IL-4−producing cells in vitro. Thus, caspase-1 and IL-18 may be critical in regulation of IgE production in vivo, providing a potential therapeutic target for allergic disorders. IL-18 production in primary synovial cultures and purified synovial fibroblasts was, in turn, upregulated by TNF-α and IL-1β, suggesting that monokine expression can feed back to promote Th1 cell development in synovial membrane. Besides, synergistic combinations of IL-18, IL-12, and IL-15 may be of importance in sustaining both Th1 responses and monokine production in RA.

Keywords

IL18; interleukin 18; IGIF; IL-18; IL-1g; IL1F4; interleukin-18; interleukin-18; IFN-gamma-inducing factor; IL-1 gamma; iboctadekin
interleukin 18 (interferon-gamma-inducing factor); interleukin-1 gamma

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