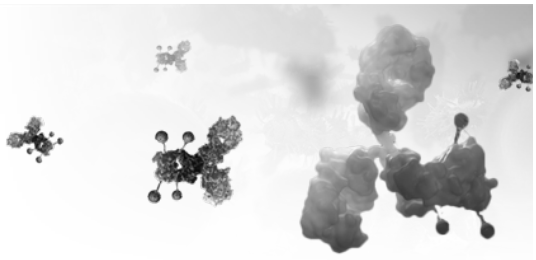

Rabbit Anti-Mouse IL-1 alpha/IL1A monoclonal antibody, clone S259 (CABT-ZB803)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Mouse IL-1 alpha/IL1A
Target	IL1A
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse IL1A/IL-1A/IL-1F1 Protein
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Clone	S259
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(cap) This antibody will detect IL-1 alpha/IL1A in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB383]
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Mouse IL1A / IL-1A / IL-1F1.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 1 mL
Buffer	PBS

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Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	IL-1 alpha is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family. Cytokines are proteinaceous signaling compounds that are major mediators of the immune response. They control many different cellular functions including proliferation, differentiation, and cell survival/apoptosis but are also involved in several pathophysiological processes including viral infections and autoimmune diseases. Cytokines are synthesized under various stimuli by a variety of cells of both the innate (monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells) and adaptive (T- and B-cells) immune systems. Cytokines can be classified into two groups: pro- and anti-inflammatory. Pro-inflammatory cytokines, including IFNgamma, IL-1, IL-6, and TNF-alpha, are predominantly derived from the innate immune cells and Th1 cells. Anti-inflammatory cytokines, including IL-10, IL-4, IL-13, and IL-5, are synthesized from Th2 immune cells. IL-1 alpha is a pleiotropic cytokine involved in various immune responses, inflammatory processes, and hematopoiesis. It is produced by monocytes and macrophages as a proprotein, which is proteolytically processed and released in response to cell injury, and thus induces apoptosis. IL-1 alpha stimulates thymocyte proliferation by inducing IL-2 release, B-cell maturation and proliferation, and fibroblast growth factor activity.
Keywords	IL1R1; interleukin 1 receptor, type I; P80; IL1R

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	IL1R1; interleukin 1 receptor, type I; P80; IL1R; IL1RA; CD121A; D2S1473; IL-1R-alpha; interleukin-1 receptor type 1; IL-1R-1; IL-1RT1; IL-1RT-1; interleukin-1 receptor alpha; interleukin-1 receptor type I; CD121 antigen-like family member A; interleukin 1 receptor alpha, type I
Entrez Gene ID	16177
UniProt ID	Q02955

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