



Human IL1R2 blocking peptide (CDBP1580)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Blocking/Immunizing peptide for anti-IL1R2 antibody
Antigen Description	The protein encoded by this gene is a cytokine receptor that belongs to the interleukin 1 receptor family. This protein binds interleukin alpha (IL1A), interleukin beta (IL1B), and interleukin 1 receptor, type I(IL1R1/IL1RA), and acts as a decoy receptor that inhibits the activity of its ligands. Interleukin 4 (IL4) is reported to antagonize the activity of interleukin 1 by inducing the expression and release of this cytokine. This gene and three other genes form a cytokine receptor gene cluster on chromosome 2q12. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants and protein isoforms. Alternative splicing produces both membrane-bound and soluble proteins. A soluble protein is also produced by proteolytic cleavage. [provided by RefSeq, May 2012]
Species	Human
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Apuri, BL, ELISA
Format	Lyophilized powder
Size	100 µg
Preservative	None
Storage	Shipped at ambient temperature, store at -20°C.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	IL1R2 interleukin 1 receptor, type II [Homo sapiens]
Official Symbol	IL1R2

Synonyms	IL1R2; interleukin 1 receptor, type II; IL1RB; interleukin-1 receptor type 2; CD121b; CDw121b; IL-1R-2; IL-1RT2; IL-1RT-2; IL-1R-beta; antigen CDw121b; IL-1 type II receptor; interleukin-1 receptor beta; interleukin-1 receptor type II; CD121 antigen-like family member B; type II interleukin-1 receptor, beta; MGC47725;
Entrez Gene ID	7850
mRNA Refseq	NM_004633
Protein Refseq	NP_004624
UniProt ID	P27930
Chromosome Location	2q12
Pathway	Amoebiasis, organism-specific biosystem; Amoebiasis, conserved biosystem; Cytokine Signaling in Immune system, organism-specific biosystem; Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, organism-specific biosystem; Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, conserved biosystem; HTLV-I infection, organism-specific biosystem; HTLV-I infection, conserved biosystem;
Function	interleukin-1 receptor activity; interleukin-1, Type II, blocking receptor activity; protein binding; receptor activity;
