

## IL1A

**Reactivity:**Human

**Tested applications:**WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:**31kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human IL1A

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

bip

**Synonym:**

IL-1A; IL1; IL1-ALPHA; IL1F1;

**Catalog #:**A2170

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**3552

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P01583

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

IL-1 is a pro-inflammatory cytokine produced by activated monocytes, lymphocytes and epithelial cells (1). IL-1 is synthesized as an active precursor protein that appears to be cleaved by cytosolic proteases into its mature form (1,2). Often, precursor and mature forms of IL-1 are primarily retained intracellularly rather than constitutively secreted. (1,2). Signaling by IL-1 involves IL-1 binding to an IL-1 accessory protein (IL-1-AcP) and then the complex binds to IL-1RI (1,2). Signaling is through activation of MAP kinase and NFB pathways (1,2). IL-1 also binds to an IL-RII that lacks an intracellular signaling domain and thereby serves as a high affinity decoy receptor. Inhibition of IL-1 activity is through IL-1R antagonist (IL-1Ra) that binds IL-1R1 but does not signal. IL-1 has been shown to be a key mediator of virus-induced inflammatory responses in mice (3).

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