

**DESCRIPTION**

**Source** *E. coli*-derived mouse IL-1ra/IL-1F3 protein  
Arg8-Gln159, with an N-terminal Met  
Accession # Q542W1

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** Met

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 17 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**Activity** Measured by its ability to inhibit IL-1 $\alpha$ -dependent proliferation in D10.G4.1 mouse helper T cells. Symons, J.A. *et al.* (1987) in Lymphokines and Interferons, a Practical Approach. Clemens, M.J. *et al.* (eds): IRL Press. 272.  
The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is 15-60 ng/mL in the presence of 50 pg/mL of Recombinant Human IL-1 $\alpha$ /IL-1F1 (Catalog # 200-LA).

**Endotoxin Level** <1.0 EU per 1  $\mu$ g of the protein by the LAL method.

**Purity** >97%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.2  $\mu$ m filtered solution in Citric Acid, NaCl and EDTA. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

**Reconstitution** Reconstitute at 100  $\mu$ g/mL in sterile PBS.

**Shipping** The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

- Stability & Storage**
- 12 months from date of receipt,  $\leq$  -20 °C as supplied.
  - 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
  - 3 months,  $\leq$  -20 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**BACKGROUND**

IL-1ra was originally isolated from the urine of patients with monocytic leukemia and has also been purified from adherent monocytes. The naturally-occurring, fully glycosylated form has an apparent molecular weight of about 25,000 Daltons. The protein shows 26% amino acid homology to IL-1 $\beta$  and 19% homology to IL-1 $\alpha$ . It will compete with either factor for receptor binding, but does not interact with either one. Human IL-1ra will bind to both types of IL-1 receptor (I and II) on human cells. In mouse, IL-1 RII does not bind IL-1ra. The recombinant, non-glycosylated form of IL-1ra blocks binding of IL-1 to its receptor equally as well as the naturally-occurring, glycosylated form. The IL-1ra has been shown to block the inflammatory responses induced by IL-1 both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Currently, pre-clinical and clinical studies are underway to test possible therapeutic applications for IL-1ra in the treatment of sepsis, rheumatoid arthritis and chronic myelogenous leukemia.