Recombinant Rat IL-1α/IL-1F1

Catalog Number: 500-RL/CF

DESCRIPTION

Source	*E. coli*-derived Ser115-Ser270 Accession # P16598.1
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Ser115
Predicted Molecular Mass	18 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using 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_{50} for this effect is 1-7 pg/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg 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 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute 5 µg vials at 50 µg/mL in sterile PBS. Reconstitute 25 µg or larger vials at 100 µg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Interleukin 1 (IL-1) is a name that designates two proteins, IL-1α and IL-1β, which are the products of distinct genes, but which show approximately 25% amino acid (aa) sequence identity and which recognize the same cell surface receptors. Although IL-1 production is generally considered to be a consequence of inflammation, evidence suggests that IL-1 is also temporally upregulated during bone formation and the menstrual cycle and can be induced in response to nervous system stimulation. In response to classic stimuli produced by inflammatory agents, infections or microbial endotoxins, a dramatic increase in the production of IL-1 by macrophages and various other cells is seen. Cells in particular known to produce IL-1 include osteoblasts, monocytes, macrophages, keratinocytes, Kupffer cells, hepatocytes, thymic and salivary gland epithelium, Schwann cells, fibroblasts and glia (oligodendroglia, astrocytes and microglia).

IL-1α and IL-1β are both synthesized as 31 kDa precursors that are subsequently cleaved into proteins with molecular weights of approximately 17,000 Da. Neither precursor contains a typical hydrophobic signal peptide sequence and most of the precursor form of IL-1α remains in the cytosol of cells, although there is evidence for a membrane-bound form of the precursor form of IL-1α. The IL-1α precursor reportedly shows full biological activity in the EL-4 assay. Among various species, the aa sequence of mature IL-1α is conserved 60% to 70% and human IL-1 has been found to be biologically active on murine cell lines. Both forms of IL-1 bind to the same receptors, designated type I and type II. Evidence suggests that only the type I receptor is capable of signal transduction and that the type II receptor may function as a decoy, binding IL-1 and thus preventing binding of IL-1 to the type I receptor.

References:

1. Dower, S.K. and J. Z. Sims, (1994) *Guidebook to Cytokines and Their Receptors*, Nicola, N.A., ed., Oxford University Press, New York p. 17.

bio-techne®
Global bio-techne.com info@bio-techne.com techsupport@bio-techne.com TEL +1 612 379 2956
USA TEL 800 343 7475 Canada TEL 855 668 8722 China TEL +86 (21) 52380373
Europe | Middle East | Africa TEL +44 (0)1235 529449