Species Reactivity: Rat
Specificity: Detects rat IL-18/IL-1F4 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 35% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-18 is observed and approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-18 is observed.

Source: Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification: Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen: E. coli-derived recombinant rat IL-18/IL-1F4
Accession #: P97636

Endotoxin Level: <0.10 EU per 1 μg of the antibody by the LAL method.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

APPLICATIONS
Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Recommended Concentration: Sample
Western Blot: 0.1 μg/mL Recombinant Rat IL-18/IL-1F4 (Catalog # 521-RL)
Neutralization: Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-18/IL-1F4-induced IFN-γ secretion in activated mouse T cells [Ahn, H.J. et al. (1997) J. Immunol. 159:2125]. The Neutralization Dose (ND50) is typically 1-3 μg/mL in the presence of 15 ng/mL Recombinant Rat IL-18/IL-1F4 and 0.1 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse IL-12.

DATA

Neutralization

IFN-γ Secretion Induced by IL-18/IL-1F4 and Neutralization by Rat IL-18/IL-1F4 Antibody.
In the presence of Recombinant Mouse IL-12 (0.1 ng/mL, Catalog # 419-ML), Recombinant Rat IL-18/IL-1F4 (Catalog # 521-RL) stimulates IFN-γ secretion in activated mouse T cells in a dose-dependent manner (orange line), as measured by the Mouse IFN-γ Quantikine ELISA Kit (Catalog # MIF00). Under these conditions, IFN-γ secretion elicited by Recombinant Rat IL-18/IL-1F4 (15 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Rat IL-18/IL-1F4 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF521). The ND50 is typically 1-3 μg/mL.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE
Reconstitution: Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/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.
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

*Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.
Interleukin-18 (IL-18), also known as IL-1F4 and IFN-y inducing factor (IGIF), is a member of the IL-1 family of cytokines and is a key molecule in the innate immune response (1). Rat IL-18 is synthesized as a 24 kDa proprotein that contains a 36 amino acid (aa) propeptide and a 158 aa mature region (2). Under inflammatory conditions, the propeptide is cleaved by Caspase-1 in the cytoplasm to liberate the mature nonglycosylated 18 kDa monomeric IL-18 (3, 4). Mature rat IL-18 shares 91% aa sequence identity with mouse IL-18 and 60-64% aa sequence identity with human, canine, feline, porcine, and rhesus macaque IL-18. IL-18 is secreted by a variety of cell types including macrophages, dendritic cells, and epithelial cells (1, 5). Circulating mature IL-18 is sequestered by soluble IL-18 binding proteins (IL-18 BP) that inhibit IL-18 bioactivity (6). IL-18 interacts with the widely expressed IL-18 Rα which then recruits the signaling subunit IL-18 Rβ (7, 8). The IL-1 family member IL-1F7 also binds to IL-18 Rα but does not recruit IL-18 Rβ or induce signaling (9). IL-1F7 binds IL-18 BP and enhances its neutralizing effect on IL-18 activity (9). IL-18 synergizes with other cytokines to activate NK, Th1, and Th17 cells and to increase the production of IFN-γ (1, 5, 10-12). IL-18 can also promote Th2 cytokine release which reduces the effectiveness of antiviral responses (13, 14). Increased levels of active IL-18 contribute to the severity of autoimmunity and hypertension, while deficiency of IL-18 results in symptoms of metabolic syndrome (1, 5, 15, 16). In cancer, IL-18 stimulates Th1 and NK cells to target tumor cells, but it can also promote angiogenesis, metastasis, and tumor cell immune evasion (11).

References: