

**DESCRIPTION**

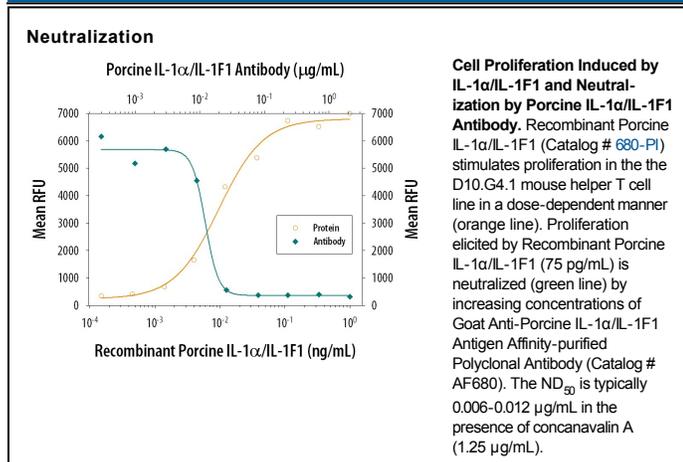
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Porcine
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects porcine IL-1 $\alpha$ /IL-1F1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 20% cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-1 $\alpha$ is observed and 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-1 $\alpha$ and recombinant rat IL-1 $\alpha$ is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant porcine IL-1 $\alpha$ Gln119-Ser270 Accession # P18430
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 $\mu$ g of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS.

**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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 $\mu$ g/mL	Recombinant Porcine IL-1 $\alpha$ /IL-1F1 (Catalog # 680-PI)
<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-1 $\alpha$ /IL-1F1-induced proliferation in the D10.G4.1 mouse helper T cell line. Symons, J. A. <i>et al.</i> (1987) in <i>Lymphokines and Interferons</i> , a Practical Approach. Clemens, M. J. <i>et al.</i> (eds): IRL Press. 272. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.006-0.012 $\mu$ g/mL in the presence of 75 $\mu$ g/mL Recombinant Porcine IL-1 $\alpha$ /IL-1F1 and 1.25 $\mu$ g/mL concanavalin A.	

**DATA**



**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Interleukin 1 (IL-1) is a name that designates two proteins, IL-1 $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$ , that are the products of distinct genes, but show approximately 25% amino acid sequence identity and 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 temporarily upregulated during bone formation and the menstrual cycle and can be induced in response to nervous system stimulation. In response to 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-1 $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$  are both synthesized as 31 kDa precursors that are subsequently cleaved into proteins with molecular weights of approximately 17,000. Neither precursor contains a typical hydrophobic signal peptide sequence and most of the precursor form of IL-1 $\alpha$  remains in the cytosol of cells, although there is evidence for a membrane-bound form of the precursor form of IL-1 $\alpha$ . The IL-1 $\alpha$  precursor reportedly shows full biological activity in the EL-4 assay. Among various species, the amino acid sequence of mature IL-1 $\alpha$  is conserved 60% to 70% and porcine IL-1 has been found to be biologically active on murine cell lines. Both forms of IL-1 bind to the same receptors, designated as 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 the binding of IL-1 to the type I receptor.

## References:

1. Dower, S.K. and J.E. Sims, in *Guidebook to Cytokines and their receptors* (1994) N.A. Nicole ed. Oxford University Press NY p. 17.