

DESCRIPTION

Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human IL-1 RI protein			
	Human IL-1R1 (Asp21-Lys336) Accession # P14778.1	IEGRMD	Human IgG ₁ (Pro100-Lys330)	Avi-tag
	N-terminus		C-terminus	
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Asp21			
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer Biotinylated via Avi-tag			
Predicted Molecular Mass	65 kDa			

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	85-95 kDa, under reducing conditions.
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Biotinylated Recombinant Human IL-1 Fc Chimera Avi-tag binds to Recombinant Human IL-1 alpha/IL-1F1 Protein (Catalog # 200-LA) and Recombinant Human IL-1 RACP/IL-1 R3 Protein (Catalog # 9176-CP) with an ED ₅₀ of 50.0-500 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 250 µg/mL in sterile water.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

DATA

<p>Binding Activity</p> <p>Biotinylated Recombinant Human IL-1 RI Fc Chimera Avi-tag Protein Binding Activity. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Biotinylated Recombinant Human IL-1 Fc Chimera Avi-tag Protein (Catalog # AV111085) binds to Recombinant Human IL-1 alpha/IL-1F1 Protein (Catalog # 200-LA) and Recombinant Human IL-1 RACP/IL-1 R3 Protein (Catalog # 9176-CP) with an ED₅₀ of 50.0-500 ng/mL.</p>	<p>SDS-PAGE</p> <p>Biotinylated Recombinant Human IL-1 RI Fc Chimera Avi-tag Protein SDS-PAGE. 2 µg/lane of Biotinylated Recombinant Human IL-1 RI Fc Chimera Avi-tag Protein (Catalog # AV111085) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 85-95 kDa and 170-190 kDa, respectively.</p>
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BACKGROUND

The type I IL-1 receptor (IL-1 RI, designated IL-1 R1 and CD121a) is one of at least nine members of the IL-1 R family within the Toll/IL-1 R (TIR) superfamily (1 - 3). IL-1 RI is an 80 kDa type I transmembrane (TM) protein that binds the pleiotropic cytokines IL-1 α and IL-1 β , plus the IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1 Ra). Signal transduction requires complex formation with the IL-1 R accessory protein (IL-1 R AcP/IL-1 R3), another type I TM protein (1, 2). This complex recruits the adaptor protein MyD88, to initiate signaling in the NF κ B pathway (4, 5). Human IL-1 RI cDNA encodes a 569 amino acid (aa) protein that contains a 17 aa signal sequence, a 319 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with three C2-type Ig-like domains, a 20 aa TM domain and a 213 aa cytoplasmic region with a TIR domain. Within the ECD domain, human IL-1 RI shares 63% and 64% aa identity with mouse and rat IL-1 RI, respectively. The role of IL-1 in inflammation is under several levels of control, including expression and activation of IL-1 α and IL-1 β , expression of IL-1 RI and its accessory and adaptor proteins, and inhibitory IL-1 R isoforms and decoys (1 - 5). IL-1 RI is expressed predominantly by T cells, fibroblasts, and endothelial cells and mediates acute phase inflammatory responses including fever (1, 2, 5, 6). Our Avi-tag Biotinylated human IL-1RI Fc Chimera features biotinylation at a single site contained within the Avi-tag, a unique 15 amino acid peptide. Protein orientation will be uniform when bound to streptavidin-coated surface due to the precise control of biotinylation and the rest of the protein is unchanged so there is no interference in the protein's bioactivity.

References:

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5. Gasse, P. *et al.* (2007) *J. Clin. Invest.* **117**:3786.
6. Ching, S. *et al.* (2007) *J. Neurosci.* **27**:10476.