

Rat IL-18/IL-1F4 Biotinylated Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG Catalog Number: BAF521

DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Rat
Specificity	Detects rat IL-18/IL-1F4 in Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 25% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-18 is observed and 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 His37-Ser194 Accession # P97636
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.
APPLICATIONS Please Note: Optimal diluti	ons should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.
	Recommended Sample Concentration
Western Blot	0.1 μg/mL Recombinant Rat IL-18/IL-1F4 (Catalog # 521-RL)
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.

BACKGROUND

Interleukin-18 (IL-18), also known as IL-1F4 and IFN-γ 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 stimulates Th1 and NK cells to target tumor cells, but it can also promote angiogenesis, metastasis, and tumor cell immune evasion (11).

References:

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