

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Porcine
Specificity	Detects porcine IL-1 α /IL-1F1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 100% cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-1 α , recombinant mouse IL-1 α , and recombinant rat IL-1 α is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 85733
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant porcine IL-1 α /IL-1F1 Gln119-Ser270 Accession # P18430
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Interleukin 1 (IL-1) is a name that designates two proteins, IL-1 α and IL-1 β , 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 α and IL-1 β 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 α remains in the cytosol of cells, although there is evidence for a membrane-bound form of the precursor form of IL-1 α . The IL-1 α precursor reportedly shows full biological activity in the EL-4 assay. Among various species, the amino acid sequence of mature IL-1 α 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.

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