

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-1ra/IL-1F3 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 30%-50% cross-reactivity with recombinant equine IL-1ra and recombinant human (rh) IL-1ra is observed. Less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm)
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG ₁ Clone # 694204
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse IL-1ra/IL-1F3 Arg8-Gln159 Accession # Q542W1
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

IL-1ra was originally isolated from the urine of patients with monocytic leukemia and has also been purified from adherent monocytes. The naturally-occurring, fully glycosylated form has an apparent molecular weight of about 25 kDa. The protein shows 26% amino acid homology to IL-1β and 19% homology to IL-1α. It will compete with either factor for receptor binding, but does not interact with either one. Human IL-1ra will bind to both types of IL-1 receptor (I and II) on human cells. In mouse, IL-1 RII does not bind IL-1ra. The recombinant, non-glycosylated form of IL-1ra blocks binding of IL-1 to its receptor equally as well as the naturally-occurring, glycosylated form. The IL-1ra has been shown to block the inflammatory responses induced by IL-1 both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Pre-clinical and clinical studies were done to test possible therapeutic applications for IL-1ra in the treatment of sepsis, rheumatoid arthritis and chronic myelogenous leukemia.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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