

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-1RAcP/IL-1R3 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 89412R
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf21-derived recombinant human IL-1RAcP/IL-1 R3 Ser21-Glu359 Accession # Q9NPH3
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Human peripheral blood monocytes

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

IL-1 Receptor Accessory Protein (also IL-1 R3) is a ubiquitous 70-90 kDa member of the interleukin-1 receptor family of proteins (1-5). It serves as a non-ligand-binding accessory component of the receptors for IL-1 α , IL-1 β , and IL-33 (6, 7). Together with IRAK4 and MyD88, it generates a functional signaling complex with IL-1 RI; by itself, it generates a non-signaling, but high-affinity binding complex with IL-1 RII (8). In addition, it interacts with ST2 on mast cells and Th2 T cells to create a functional IL-33 receptor complex (7). Mature human IL-1 RAcP is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein that is 550 amino acids in length. It contains a 347 amino acid (aa) extracellular region (aa 21-367), a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 182 aa cytoplasmic domain (9). The extracellular region shows three C2-type Ig-like domains, the most membrane proximal of which is suggested to be responsible for dimerization with IL-1 RI (10). There are three alternative splice forms reported for IL-1 RAcP. One is transmembrane and shows a 239 aa substitution for the C-terminal 122 amino acids (11). The other two are soluble; one shows a six aa substitution for aa 351-570, while a second shows a 45 aa substitution for aa 302-579 (12, 13). The soluble receptor isoforms appear to be inhibitory to IL-1 signaling. When present with soluble IL-1 RII, soluble IL-1 RAcP increases the IL-1 binding affinity of IL-1 RII more than 100-fold, thus neutralizing the effects of IL-1 (14). The human and mouse IL-1 RAcP precursors are 89% aa identical; within the extracellular region, they share 86% aa identity.

References:

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