

DESCRIPTION

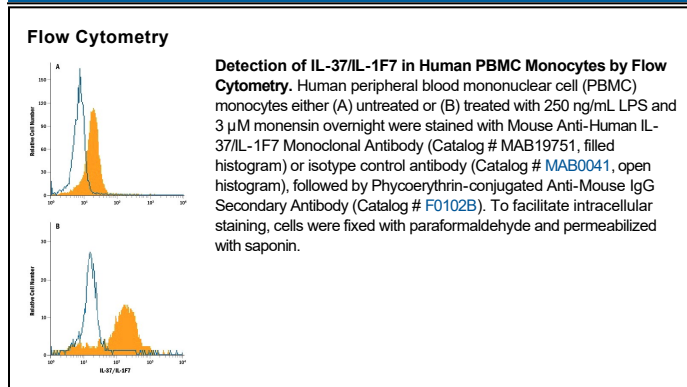
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-37/IL-1F7 in ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 899826
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-37/IL-1F7 Lys53-Val206 Accession # Q9NZH6
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <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. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Human Interleukin 1 Family Member 7 (IL-1F7), also named IL-37, FIL-1Z, IL-1H4, and IL-1RP1, belongs to the IL-1 cytokine family. With the exception of IL-18 that maps to human chromosome 11, all other IL-1 family members map to the same cluster on human chromosome 2. Five alternatively spliced transcripts that arise through alternate exon usage have been described. These transcripts encode five different IL-1F7 isoforms (IL-1F7a through e also referred to as isoforms 1 through 5) that have distinct expression profiles. Polymorphism in the protein sequence of IL-1F7 isoforms also exists. Like IL-1 α , IL-1 β and IL-18, all of the IL-1F7 variants lack a typical signal peptide. The longest IL-1F7 transcript, referred to as IL-1F7b or IL-1F7 isoform 1, encodes a 218 amino acid (aa) residues proprotein containing a 45 aa propeptide, which is removed by caspase-1 to generate the 173 aa mature segment. Mature IL-1F7b and other IL-1F7 variants lack potential N-linked glycosylation sites. IL-1F7 shares approximately 21%, 24%, and 30% aa sequence identity with mature IL-1 α , IL-1 β and IL-1ra, respectively. Mouse IL-1F7 has not been reported, but human IL-1F7 is active on mouse cells. IL-1F7b binds to IL-18 R α with low affinity but does not exert any IL-18 agonistic or antagonistic effects. IL-1F7b also binds to the IL-18BP to enhance the antagonistic effects of IL-18BP. It has been proposed that IL-1F7b form a trimeric complex with IL-18BP and IL-18 R β . This complex blocks IL-18 activity by sequestering the signal transducing subunit and preventing it from participating in IL-18 signaling (1-8).

References:

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