

## Rabbit Anti-IL-1 alpha antibody

SL43002R

<b>Product Name</b>	IL-1 alpha
<b>Chinese Name</b>	白介素 1 $\alpha$ /IL-1 $\alpha$ 抗体
<b>Alias</b>	interleukin-1 alpha; Hematopoietin 1; IL 1 alpha; IL1 alpha; IL 1; IL 1A; Il-1 $\alpha$ ; IL1; IL1A; IL1F1; ilia; Interleukin 1 alpha; Interleukin 1 alpha precursor; Interleukin1 alpha; Preinterleukin 1 alpha; Pro interleukin 1 alpha; Prointerleukin 1 alpha; IL1A_HUMAN.
<b>Research Area</b>	Cell biology immunology
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species</b>	Human, WB=1:500-2000
<b>Applications</b>	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Theoretical molecular weight</b>	31kDa
<b>Cellular localization</b>	cytoplasmic Secretory protein
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen</b>	Recombinant human IL-1 Alpha protein
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Attention</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>PubMed</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail</b>	Interleukins (ILs) are a large group of cytokines that are produced mainly by leukocytes, although some are produced by certain phagocytes and auxiliary

cells. Each IL acts on a specific, limited group of cells through a receptor specific for that IL. Interleukin 1 (IL1), originally known as lymphocyte activating factor (LAF), activates T cells and lymphocytes, which then proliferate and secrete interleukin 2. IL1 is primarily released from stimulated macrophages and monocytes, but also is released from several other cell types and is thought to play a key role in inflammatory and immune responses. The two closely related agents, interleukin 1 alpha (IL1 alpha) and interleukin 1 beta (IL1 beta) bind to the same cell surface receptor, elicit nearly identical biological responses and share 25% homology in their amino acid sequence.

**Function:**

Produced by activated macrophages, IL-1 stimulates thymocyte proliferation by inducing IL-2 release, B-cell maturation and proliferation, and fibroblast growth factor activity. IL-1 proteins are involved in the inflammatory response, being identified as endogenous pyrogens, and are reported to stimulate the release of prostaglandin and collagenase from synovial cells.

**Subunit:**

Monomer.

**Subcellular Location:**

Secreted. Note=The lack of a specific hydrophobic segment in the precursor sequence suggests that IL-1 is released by damaged cells or is secreted by a mechanism differing from that used for other secretory proteins.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the IL-1 family.

**SWISS:**

P01583

**Gene ID:**

3552

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 3552](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 16175](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24493](#) Rat

[Omim: 147760](#) Human

[SwissProt: P01583](#) Human

[SwissProt: P01582](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P16598](#) Rat

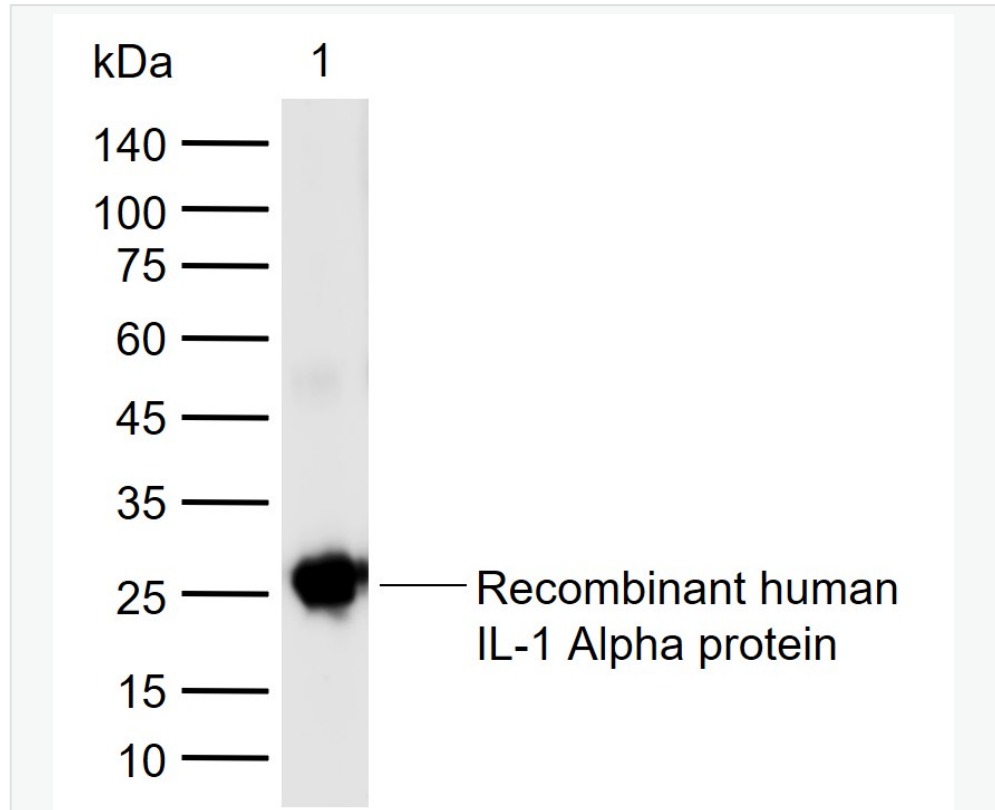
[Unigene: 1722](#) Human

[Unigene: 15534](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 12300](#) Rat

IL-1 $\alpha$  主要由胶原细胞产生。

**Product Picture**



Sample:

Lane 1: Recombinant human IL-1 Alpha protein, His

(HEK293)( SL43002P)



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Primary: Anti-IL-1 alpha (SL43002R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 31 kDa

Observed band size: 25 kDa