

DESCRIPTION

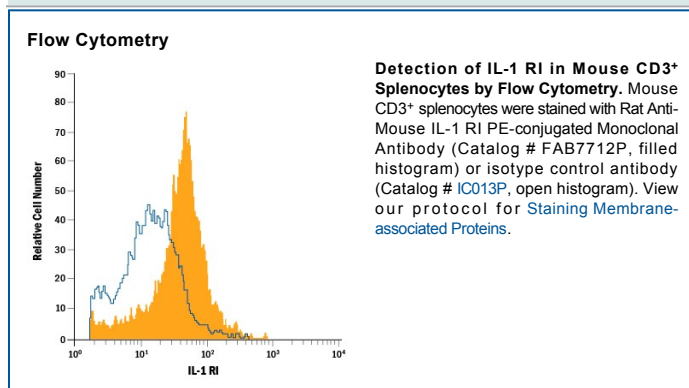
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-1 RI in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 129304
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse IL-1 RI Leu20-Lys338 Accession # P13504
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied 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	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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

The type I IL-1 receptor (IL-1 RI, designated IL-1 R1 and CD121a) is one of at least nine members of the IL-1 R family within the Toll/IL-1 R (TIR) superfamily. IL-1 RI is an ~80 kDa type I transmembrane (TM) protein that binds the pleiotropic cytokines IL-1 α and IL-1 β , plus the IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1 Ra). Signal transduction requires complex formation with the IL-1 R accessory protein (IL-1 R AcP/IL-1 R3), another type I TM protein. This complex recruits the adaptor protein MyD88 to initiate signaling in the NF κ B pathway. Mouse IL-1 RI cDNA encodes a 576 amino acid (aa) protein that contains a 19 aa signal sequence, a 319 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with three C2-type Ig-like domains, a 21 aa TM domain and a 217 aa cytoplasmic region with a TIR domain. Mouse IL-1 RI shares 64%, 83%, 60%, 61% and 55% aa identity with human, rat, canine, equine and bovine IL-1 RI, respectively. The role of IL-1 in inflammation is under several levels of control, including expression and activation of IL-1 α and IL-1 β , expression of IL-1 RI and its accessory and adaptor proteins, and negative regulators such as the IL-1-receptor family member, IL-1 RII/IL-1 R2. IL-1 RI is expressed predominantly by T cells, fibroblasts, and endothelial cells and mediates acute phase inflammatory responses including fever.