

DESCRIPTION

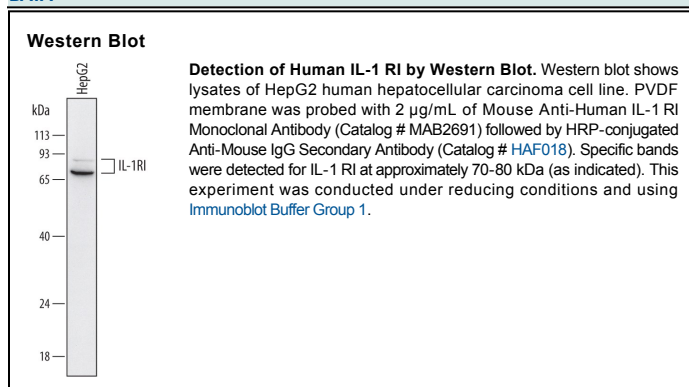
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-1 RI in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-1 RI, recombinant human (rh) IL-1 RII, rhIL-1Rrp2, rhIL-1RAcP, rhSIGIRR, rhTIGIRR, rhIL-1RAPL1, or rhST2 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 732210
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human IL-1 RI Asp21-Thr332 Accession # P14778
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 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
Western Blot	2 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
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

Two distinct types of receptors that bind the pleiotropic cytokines IL-1 α and IL-1 β have been described. The IL-1 receptor Type I is an 80 kDa transmembrane protein that is expressed predominantly by T cells, fibroblasts, and endothelial cells. IL-1 receptor Type II is a 68 kDa transmembrane protein found on B lymphocytes, neutrophils, monocytes, large granular leukocytes and endothelial cells. Both receptors are members of the immunoglobulin superfamily and show approximately 28% sequence identity in their extracellular domains. The two receptor types do not heterodimerize into a receptor complex. An IL-1 receptor accessory protein that can heterodimerize with the Type I receptor in the presence of IL-1 α or IL-1 β but not IL-1 α , was identified (1). This Type I receptor complex appears to mediate all the known IL-1 biological responses. The receptor Type II has a short cytoplasmic domain and does not transduce IL-1 signals. In addition to the membrane-bound form of IL-1 RII, a naturally-occurring soluble form of IL-1 RII has been described. It has been suggested that the Type II receptor, either as the membrane-bound or as the soluble form, serves as a decoy for IL-1 and inhibits IL-1 action by blocking the binding of IL-1 to the signaling Type I receptor complex. Recombinant IL-1 soluble receptor Type I is a potent antagonist of IL-1 action.

References:

1. Greenfeder, S. *et al.* (1995) *J. Biol. Chem.* **270**:13757.