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IL1A Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP6860c

Specification

IL1A Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P-Leica, FC,E**
Primary Accession	P01583
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit Ig**
Antigen Region	**177-206**

IL1A Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3552

Other Names
Interleukin-1 alpha, IL-1 alpha, Hematopoietin-1, IL1A, IL1F1

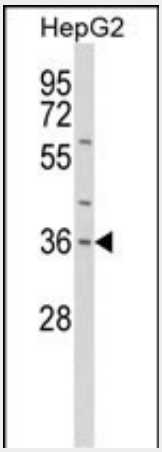
Target/Specificity
This IL1A antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 177-206 amino acids from the Central region of human IL1A.

Dilution
WB~~1:2000
IHC-P-Leica~~1:500
FC~~1:25

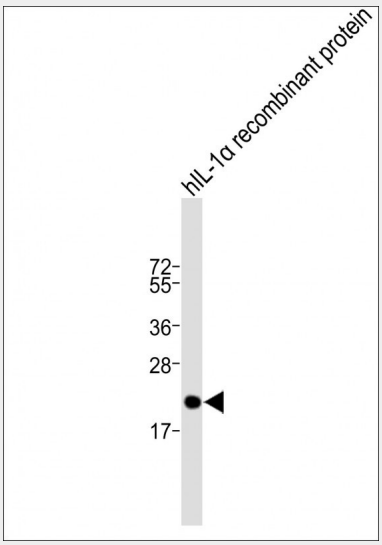
Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
IL1A Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or



Western blot analysis of IL1A Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP6860c) in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). IL1A (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Anti-IL1A Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution + hIL-1α recombinant protein Lysates/proteins at 20 ng per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 31 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

therapeutic procedures.

IL1A Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name IL1A

Synonyms IL1F1

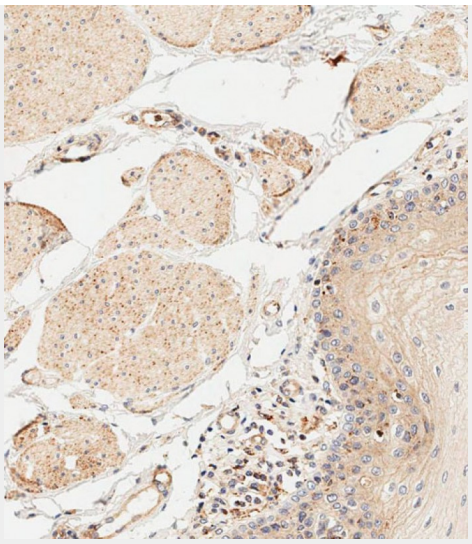
Function
Produced by activated macrophages, IL-1 stimulates thymocyte proliferation by inducing IL-2 release, B-cell maturation and proliferation, and fibroblast growth factor activity. IL-1 proteins are involved in the inflammatory response, being identified as endogenous pyrogens, and are reported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

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. 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. The secretion is dependent on protein unfolding and facilitated by the cargo receptor TMED10; it results in protein translocation from the cytoplasm into the ERGIC (endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment) followed by vesicle entry and secretion (PubMed:32272059).

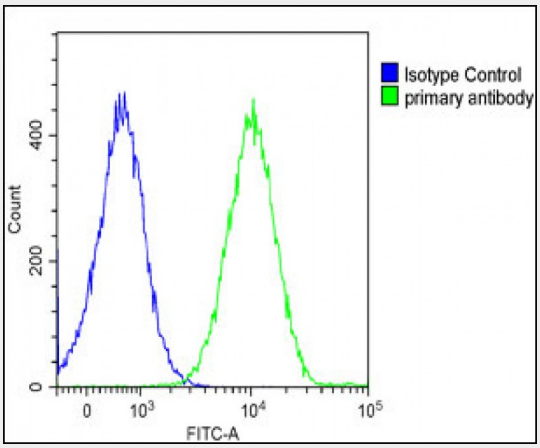
IL1A Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human esophagus tissue using AP6860c performed on the Leica® BOND RXm. Samples were incubated with primary antibody(1/500) for 1 hours at room temperature. A undiluted biotinylated CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Overlay histogram showing Ramos cells stained with AP6860c(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37ºC. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at Room temperature. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

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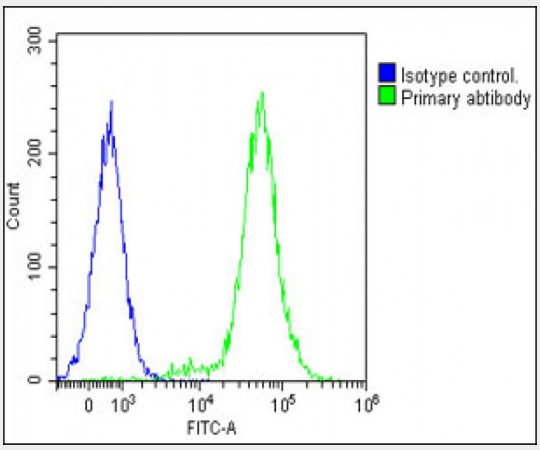
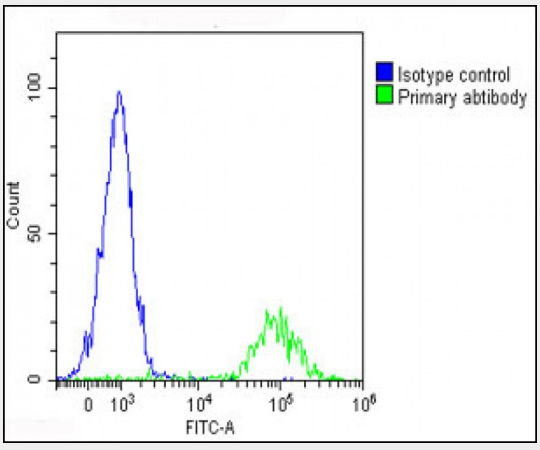


Overlay histogram showing Jurkat cells stained with AP6860c(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37ºC. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at Room temperature. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.



Overlay histogram showing Raji cells stained with AP6860c(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37ºC. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488

Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at Room temperature. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

IL1A Antibody (Center) - Background

IL1A is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family. This cytokine is a pleiotropic cytokine involved in various immune responses, inflammatory processes, and hematopoiesis. This cytokine is produced by monocytes and macrophages as a proprotein, which is proteolytically processed and released in response to cell injury, and thus induces apoptosis.

IL1A Antibody (Center) - References

Cousin,E.,et.al., Neurobiol. Aging (2009)