10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.622.0609

IL1A-S87 Antibody Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6860a

Specification

IL1A-S87 Antibody Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P01583

IL1A-S87 Antibody Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3552

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

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6860a was selected from the region of human IL1A-pS87.ctrl. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IL1A-S87 Antibody Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name IL1A

Synonyms IL1F1

IL1A-S87 Antibody Blocking peptide - 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-S87 Antibody Blocking peptide - References

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

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-S87 Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides