

## Human IL-1R2 Antibody Pair Set

<b>Catalog No.</b>	E-KAB-0409	<b>Applications</b>	ELISA
<b>Synonyms</b>	IL1R2;CD121b;CDw121b;IL-1R-2;IL-1RT-2;IL-1RT2;IL1R2c;IL1RB		

### Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Human IL-1R2 Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µg	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Human IL-1R2 Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 µL	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

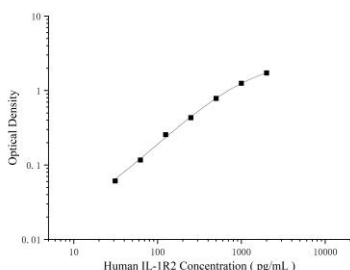
### Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0409)	
		Human IL-1R2 Capture Antibody	Human IL-1R2 Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Human IL-1R2 protien	Recombinant Human IL-1R2 protien
	Swissprot	P27930	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human
	Host	Rabbit	Mouse
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5 mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1% protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5
	Purify	Protein A or G	Protein A or G
	Specificity	Detects Human IL-1R2 in ELISAs.	

### For Research Use Only

## Applications

### Human IL-1R2 Sandwich ELISA Assay

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4 µg/mL	Human IL-1R2 Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human IL-1R2 Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

**Note:** This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

## Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a cytokine receptor that belongs to the interleukin 1 receptor family. This protein binds interleukin alpha (IL1A) , interleukin beta (IL1B) , and interleukin 1 receptor , type I (IL1R1/IL1RA) , and acts as a decoy receptor that inhibits the activity of its ligands. Interleukin 4 (IL4) is reported to antagonize the activity of interleukin 1 by inducing the expression and release of this cytokine. This gene and three other genes form a cytokine receptor gene cluster on chromosome 2q12. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants and protein isoforms. Alternative splicing produces both membrane-bound and soluble proteins. A soluble protein is also produced by proteolytic cleavage.

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