

## IL-1RA/IL1RN Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN200036P**

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

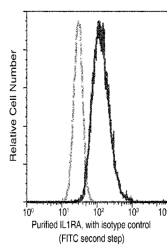
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human IL-1RA protein
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2b
<b>Clone</b>	11D16
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

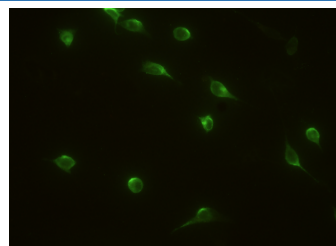
### Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
FCM	1:25-1:100

### Data



Flow cytometric analysis of Human IL1RA expression on A431 cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human IL1RA, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human IL1Ra in HeLa cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with Mouse anti-Human IL1Ra Monoclonal Antibody (1:60) at 37°C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (green). Positive staining was localized to cytoplasm.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

### For Research Use Only

IL-1ra was originally isolated from the urine of patients with monocytic leukemia and has also been purified from adherent monocytes. The naturally occurring, fully glycosylated form has an apparent molecular weight of about 25,000 Daltons. The protein shows 26% amino acid homology to IL-1 beta and 19% homology to IL-1 alpha. It will compete with either factor for receptor binding, but does not interact with either one. Human IL-1ra will bind to both types of IL-1 receptor (I and II) on human cells, but reportedly will not block binding to the type II receptor on murine pre-B cell lines. The recombinant, non-glycosylated form of IL-1ra blocks binding of IL-1 to its receptor equally as well as the naturally-occurring, glycosylated form. The IL-1ra has been shown to block the inflammatory responses induced by IL-1 both in vitro and in vivo. Currently, pre-clinical and clinical studies are underway to test possible therapeutic applications for IL-1ra in the treatment of sepsis, rheumatoid arthritis and chronic myelogenous leukemia.