

Recombinant Rat IL-1 RI Protein(Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMR100068

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

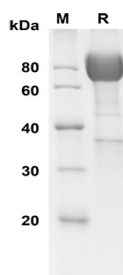
Description

Species	Rat
Source	Mammalian-derived Rat Rat IL-1 RI proteins Leu20-Lys338, with an C-terminal Fc
Mol_Mass	59.9 kDa
Accession	Q02955
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Rat IL-1 RI proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Rat IL-1 RI proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 80 KD

Background

For Research Use Only

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Interleukin 1 receptor, type I (IL-1R1) also known as CD121a (Cluster of Differentiation 121a), is an interleukin receptor. IL-1R1/CD121a is a cytokine receptor that belongs to the interleukin 1 receptor family. This protein is a receptor for interleukin alpha (IL-1 α /IL-1F1), interleukin beta (IL1B), and interleukin 1 receptor, type I (IL1R1/IL1RA). IL-1R1/CD121a is an important mediator involved in many cytokines induced immune and inflammatory responses. This protein has been characterized by pharmacological and molecular techniques in the mouse brain. The spindle-shaped astrocytes enclose the wound, separating the healthy from damaged neural tissue. The shape change and subsequent repair processes are IL-1 β activity-dependent, acting through the IL-1 type 1 receptor (IL-1R1), as co-application of the IL-1 type 1 receptor antagonist protein (IL-1ra) blocks IL-1 β induced effects. In the spleen, a slight increase in IL-1R ACP and IL-1R1 was observed during the first hours following LPS stimulation. In conclusion, IL-1R ACP mRNA is expressed in the brain and in other tissues where IL-1R1/CD121a transcripts are found. However, the regulation of its expression is distinct from IL-1R1/CD121a. The high level of expression and the lack of regulation of IL-1R ACP transcripts in the brain under inflammatory conditions suggest that the protein might be constitutively expressed in excess.

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