

IL1A active protein

Recombinant Mouse IL1A

CATALOG #
AAA214312

HOST
E Coli

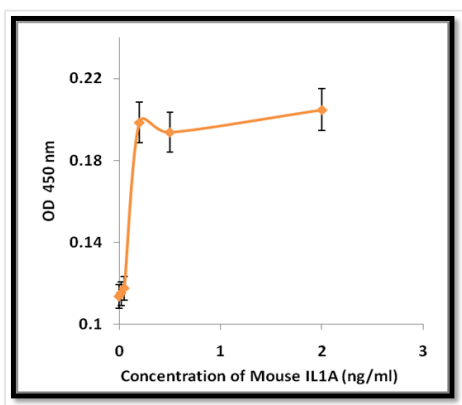
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

IL1A; Recombinant Mouse IL1A; IL-1 alpha; IL1a; Recombinant Mouse Interleukin-1 Alpha (IL1A); IL1A active protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	E Coli
Purity/Purification	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Form/Format	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered PBS solution.
Sequence Length	270
Bioactivity	The ED(50) was determined by a cell proliferation assay using the murine helper T cell line, D10.G4., was found to be 10.0 pg/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<1.0 EU/ug of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.
Reconstitution	A quick spin of the vial followed by reconstitution in distilled water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL. This solution can then be diluted into other buffers.
Preparation and Storage	The lyophilized protein is stable for at least one year from date of receipt at -70 degree C. Upon reconstitution, this cytokine can be stored in working aliquots at 2-8 degree C for one month, or at -20 degree C for six months, with a carrier protein without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

IMAGES



Application Data



Application Data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for IL1A active protein	Monocytes are the main source of secreted IL-1. They express predominantly IL-1-beta while human keratinocytes express large amounts of IL-1-alpha. Murine macrophages display a transition from IL-1-beta to IL-1-alpha production during maturation of monocytes into inflammatory macrophages. There are two functionally almost equivalent forms of IL-1, IL-1-alpha and IL-1-beta that are encoded by two different genes. IL-1-beta is the predominant form in humans while it is IL-1-alpha in mice. Both forms of IL-1 bind to the same receptor and therefore also show similar if not identical biological activities. The IL-1-beta but not the IL-1-alpha precursor must be processed before it can bind to the receptor. Both forms of IL-1 bind to the same receptor and therefore also show similar if not identical biological activities. The receptor isolated from T-cells is expressed predominantly on T cells and cells of mesenchymal origin. It binds both types of IL-1 with equal affinity. This type is called also Type 1 receptor. It has been designated CD121a. The Type 2 receptor has been designated CD121b. It is isolated from B-cells, granulocytes, and macrophages. It is expressed predominantly on B-cells and cells of the myelomonocytic lineage and is encoded by a separate gene.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	47059075
NCBI GeneID	16175
NCBI Accession #	NP_034684.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_034684.2
UniProt Accession #	P01582
Molecular Weight	18.0 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	interleukin-1 alpha
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	interleukin 1 alpha
NCBI Official Symbol	IL1a
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	IL-1a
NCBI Protein Information	interleukin-1 alpha
UniProt Protein Name	Interleukin-1 alpha
UniProt Gene Name	IL1a
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	IL-1 alpha
UniProt Entry Name	IL1A_MOUSE

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/e-coli-active-protein/il1a/214312>