

Rabbit anti-Human IL-1RA/IL-1RN Polyclonal Antibody | anti-IL-1RA/IL-1RN antibody

Anti-IL-1RA/IL-1RN Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

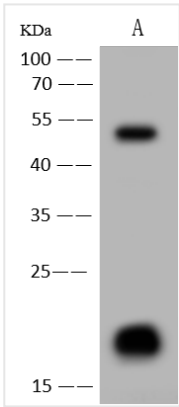
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA258758	Rabbit	Human	Immunoprecipitation, Immunohistochemistry, ELISA, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

IL-1RA/IL-1RN; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-IL-1RA/IL-1RN Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; interleukin 1 receptor antagonist; Anti-DIRA Antibody; Anti-ICIL-1RA Antibody; Anti-IL-1ra Antibody; Anti-IL-1ra3 Antibody; Anti-IL-1RN Antibody; Anti-IL1F3 Antibody; Anti-IL1RA Antibody; Anti-IRAP Antibody; Anti-MVCD4 Antibody; anti-IL-1RA/IL-1RN antibody

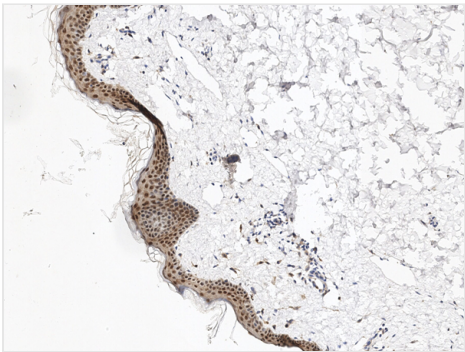
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human IL-1RA/IL-1RN
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-IL-1RA/IL-1RN antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Recombinant Human IL1RA Protein
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Human IL1RA (rh IL1RA). IL1RA specific IgG was purified by Human IL1RA affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



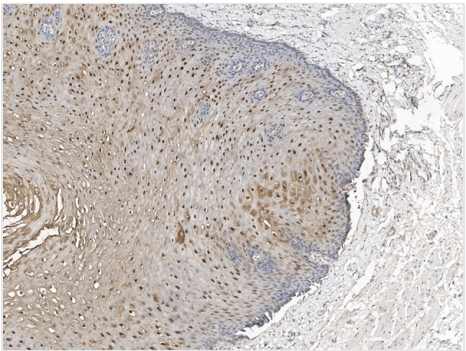
WB (Western Blot)

Anti-IL1RA rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilutionLane A: A431 Whole Cell LysateLysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane.SecondaryGoat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution.Developed using the ECL technique.Performed under reducing conditions.Predicted band size:20 kDa



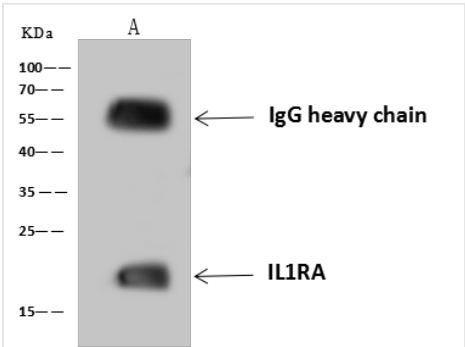
IHC (Immunohistochemisry)

Immunochemical staining of human IL1RA in human skin with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:5000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohiostchemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human IL1RA in human esophagus with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:5000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IP (Immunoprecipitation)

IL1RA was immunoprecipitated using:Lane A:0.5 mg A431 Whole Cell Lysate4 uL anti-IL1RA rabbit polyclonal antibody and 60 ug of Immunomagnetic beads Protein A/G.Primary antibody:Anti-IL1RA rabbit polyclonal antibody,at 1:100 dilutionSecondary antibody:Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilutionDeveloped using the ECL technique.Performed under reducing conditions.Predicted band size: 20 kDaObserved band size :20 kDa

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-IL-1RA/IL-1RN antibody	Interleukin-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1RA) also known as IL1RN is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family. This protein inhibits the activities of interleukin 1, alpha (IL1A), and interleukin 1, beta (IL1B), and modulates a variety of interleukin 1 related immune and inflammatory responses. A polymorphism of this protein-encoding gene is reported to be associated with an increased risk of osteoporotic fractures and gastric cancer. IL-1RA/IL1RN may inhibit the activity of IL-1 by binding to its receptor and it has no IL-1 like activity. Genetic variation in IL-1RA/IL1RN is associated with susceptibility to microvascular complications of diabetes type 4 (MVCD4). These are pathological conditions that develop in numerous tissues and organs as a consequence of diabetes mellitus. They include diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy leading to end-stage renal disease, and diabetic neuropathy. Diabetic retinopathy remains the major cause of new-onset blindness among diabetic adults. It is characterized by vascular permeability and increased tissue ischemia and angiogenesis. Defects in IL-1RA/IL1RN are the cause of interleukin 1 receptor antagonist deficiency (DIRA) which is also known as deficiency of interleukin 1 receptor antagonist. Autoinflammatory diseases manifest inflammation without evidence of infection, high-titer autoantibodies, or autoreactive T-cells. DIRA is a rare, autosomal recessive, genetic autoinflammatory disease that results in sterile multifocal osteomyelitis, and pustulosis from birth.
References	Langdahl BL, et al. (2000) Osteoporotic fractures are associated with an 86-base pair repeat polymorphism in the interleukin-1--receptor antagonist gene but not with polymorphisms in the interleukin-1beta gene. J Bone Miner. 15 (3): 402-14.El-Omar EM, et al. (2000) Interleukin-1 polymorphisms associated with increased risk of gastric cancer. Nature. 404 (6776): 398-402.Steinkasserer A, et al. (1992) The human IL-1 receptor antagonist gene (IL1RN) maps to chromosome 2q14-q21, in the region of the IL-1 alpha and IL-1 beta loci. Genomics. 13 (3): 654-7.

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/polyclonal/il-1ra-il-1rn-antibody-immunoprecipitation-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/258758>