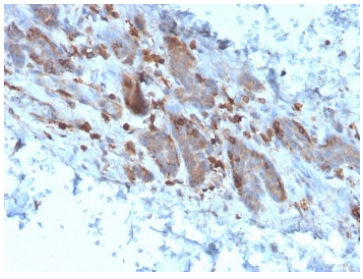
IL-1 alpha Antibody / IL1A [clone IL1A/3982] (V8701)

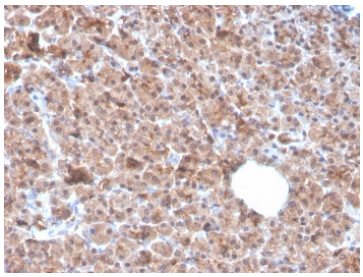
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V8701-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V8701-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V8701SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

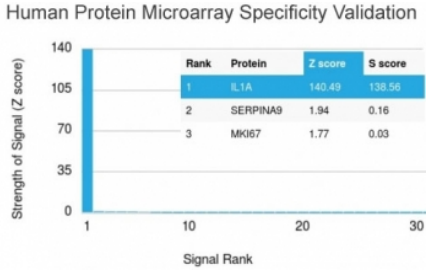
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
Clone Name	IL1A/3982
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P01583
Localization	Secreted
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT
Limitations	This IL-1 alpha antibody is available for research use only.



IHC staining of FFPE human colon carcinoma with IL-1 alpha antibody (clone IL1A/3982). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE human pancreas with IL-1 alpha antibody (clone IL1A/3982). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using IL-1 alpha antibody (clone IL1A/3982). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the IL1A/3982 mAb. Z- and S- score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that an antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary Ab) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If the targets on the HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-scores. The S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of an Ab to its intended target.

Description

Two forms of interleukin-1, designated IL-1 alpha and beta, have been described. Although encoded by distinct genes and exhibiting roughly only 25% sequence identity, IL-1a and IL-1b bind to the same receptor and seem to elicit similar biological responses. IL-1 production is generally thought to be associated with inflammation, but it has also been shown to be expressed during kidney development, thymocyte differentiation and cartilage degradation. IL-1 plays a critical role in the regulation of immune response and inflammation, acting as an activator of T and B lymphocytes and natural killer (NK) cells. In T cells, IL-1 stimulates the production of IL-2 and selectively inhibits IL-4 expression. IL-1 induces B cell proliferation and maturation, and immunoglobulin synthesis. NK cells require IL-1 for production of the anti-pathogen IFN-. IL-1 has also been implicated in several pathological conditions including rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease and atherosclerosis.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the IL-1 alpha antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 113-271 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the IL-1 alpha antibody.

Storage

Store the IL-1 alpha antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).