

Recombinant human IL-1A protein (Active, E.coli)

Catalog Number: bs-48053P

Species: Human

AA Seq: 113-271/271

Predicted MW: 18

Tags: Tag free

Activity: Yes

Endotoxin: ≤ 100 EU/mg

Purity: $\geq 95\%$ as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Purification: AC

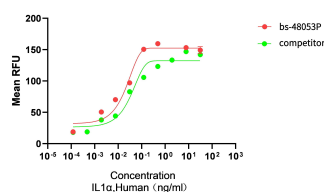
Form: Lyophilized

Storage: Lyophilized from a 0.22 μ m filtered solution containing 10mM PB, 5% Trehalose and 0.01% Tween 80, pH7.4

Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 36 months at -20°C to -80°C in lyophilized state. 6 months at -20°C to -80°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 7-10 days at 2°C to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Background: Interleukins (ILs) are a large group of cytokines that are produced mainly by leukocytes, although some are produced by certain phagocytes and auxiliary cells. Each IL acts on a specific, limited group of cells through a receptor specific for that IL. Interleukin 1 (IL1), originally known as lymphocyte activating factor (LAF), activates T cells and lymphocytes, which then proliferate and secrete interleukin 2. IL1 is primarily released from stimulated macrophages and monocytes, but also is released from several other cell types and is thought to play a key role in inflammatory and immune responses. The two closely related agents, interleukin 1 alpha (IL1 alpha) and interleukin 1 beta (IL1 beta) bind to the same cell surface receptor, elicit nearly identical biological responses and share 25% homology in their amino acid sequence.

VALIDATION IMAGES



Measured by its ability to induce NF-κB reporter

activity by the reporter gene assay. The ED50 for this effect is ≤ 0.05 ng/ml.