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Product datasheet for PP1133B2

Il1a Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: (Direct): To detect Rat IL-1α by direct ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25-1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This biotinylated polyclonal antibody, in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, allows the detection of at least 0.2-0.4 ng/well of recombinant Rat IL-1α. (Sandwich): To detect Rat IL-1α by sandwich ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25-1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This biotinylated polyclonal antibody, in conjunction with Polyclonal Anti-Rat IL-1α (PP1133P) as a capture antibody, allows the detection of at least 0.2-0.4 ng/well of recombinant Rat IL-1α. Western blot: To detect Rat IL-1α by Western Blot analysis this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1-0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant Rat IL-1α is 1.5-3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Rat
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (>98%) recombinant rIL-1 alpha
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction Label: conjugated
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile PBS containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity chromatography
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store the antibody prior to reconstitution at -20°C. Following reconstitution the antibody can be stored at 2-8°C for one month or at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.

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Gene Name:	interleukin 1 alpha
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 24493 Rat P16598
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.
Synonyms:	IL-1 alpha, IL1F1, IL1A, Hematopoietin-1
Note:	Centrifuge vial prior to opening!