

## Product datasheet for **PP1133P1**

### IL1a Goat Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, FN, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry: we recommend use of 1 µg per ml as a starting dilution. Paraffin sections may require pretreatment like Proteinase K or Trypsin predigestion to improve staining. Neutralization: To yield one-half maximal inhibition [ND50] of the biological activity of rIL-1 alpha (50 pg/ml), a concentration of 0.011-0.017 µg/ml of this antibody is required. ELISA: To detect rIL-1 alpha by direct ELISA (using 100 ml/well antibody solution) a concentration of at least 0.5 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This antigen affinity purified antibody, in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, allows the detection of 0.2-0.4 ng/well of recombinant rIL-1 alpha. Western blot: To detect rIL-1 alpha 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 rIL-1 alpha is 1.5-3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Rat
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant rat IL-1 alpha
Specificity:	This antibody reacts with Rat Interleukin 1 alpha
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives. State: Aff - Purified State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction.
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
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.



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**Stability:** Shelf life: one year from despatch.

**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!