

## Anti-IL-1RA Antibody (9N548)

## Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG2b
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	9N548
Purification:	Protein A

## Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>1. Immunofluorescence staining of Human IL1Ra in Hela cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with Mouse anti-Human IL1Ra monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 37°C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (green). Positive staining was localized to cytoplasm.</p> <p>2. Flow cytometric analysis of Human IL1RA expression on A431 cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human IL1RA, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.</p>
Application:	FCM, ICC/IF
Recommended	ICC-IF: 1:20-1:100; FCM: 1:25-1:100

## Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

## Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human IL-1RA protein (TMPY-00853)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	interleukin 1 receptor antagonist
Biology Area:	Neuroinflammation

## Research Background

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

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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.

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Tel:781-999-4286 E\_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481