

IL-1R1 Protein, Rat, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	interleukin 1 receptor, type I
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the rat IL1R1 (NP_037255.3) extracellular domain (Met 1-Lys 352) was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Leu 34
Species:	Rat
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	A6INN1
Molecular Weight:	38.5 kDa (predicted); 50-60 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized rat IL1R1-His at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind rat Fc-IL1RN , The EC50 of rat Fc-IL1RN is 5.1-11.9 ng/ml.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Interleukin 1 receptor, type I (IL-1R1) also known as CD121a (Cluster of Differentiation 121a), is an interleukin receptor. IL-1R1/CD121a is a cytokine receptor that belongs to the interleukin 1 receptor family. This protein is a receptor for interleukin alpha (IL1A), interleukin beta (IL1B), and interleukin 1 receptor, type I (IL1R1/IL1RA). IL-1R1/CD121a is an important mediator involved in many cytokines induced immune and inflammatory responses. This protein has been characterized by pharmacological and molecular techniques in the mouse brain. The

spindle-shaped astrocytes enclose the wound, separating the healthy from damaged neural tissue. The shape change and subsequent repair processes are IL-1 β activity-dependent, acting through the IL-1 type 1 receptor (IL-1R1), as co-application of the IL-1 type 1 receptor antagonist protein (IL-1ra) blocks IL-1 β induced effects. In the spleen, a slight increase in IL-1R ACP and IL-1R1 was observed during the first hours following LPS stimulation. In conclusion, IL-1R ACP mRNA is expressed in the brain and in other tissues where IL-1R1/CD121a transcripts are found. However, the regulation of its expression is distinct from IL-1R1/CD121a. The high level of expression and the lack of regulation of IL-1R ACP transcripts in the brain under inflammatory conditions suggest that the protein might be constitutively expressed in excess.

Reference

Dale M, et al. (1999). "Interleukin-1 receptor cluster: gene organization of IL1R2, IL1R1, IL1RL2 (IL-1Rrp2), IL1RL1 (T1/ST2), and IL18R1 (IL-1Rrp) on human chromosome 2q.". *Genomics* 57 (1): 177-9.

Joos L, et al. (2001). "Association of IL-1beta and IL-1 receptor antagonist haplotypes with rate of decline in lung function in smokers.". *Thorax* 56 (11): 863-6.

Vigers GP, et al. (1997). "Crystal structure of the type-I interleukin-1 receptor complexed with interleukin-1beta.". *Nature* 386 (6621): 190-4.

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