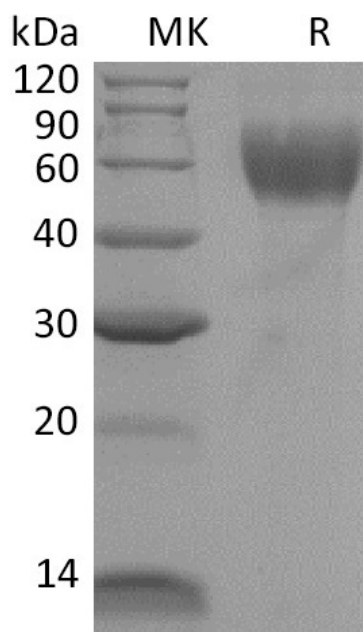


Summary

Name	IL-1RI/Interleukin-1 receptor type 1/IL-1R-1/IL-1RT1/CD121a
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse IL-1 RI is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu20-Lys338 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P13504
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	38.1 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

Product Name: Recombinant Mouse IL-1R1 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHM2013



Alternative Names

Interleukin-1 receptor type 1; IL-1R-1; IL-1RT1; IL-1 RI; CD121a

Background

Mouse 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 1 alpha (IL1A), interleukin 1 beta (IL1B), and interleukin 1 receptor antagonist (IL1RA). It is an important mediator involved in many cytokine induced immune and inflammatory responses. An IL1 receptor accessory protein that can heterodimerize with the Type I receptor in the presence of IL1 α or IL1 β but not IL1ra, was identified. This Type I receptor complex appears to mediate all the known IL1 biological responses. The receptor Type II has a short cytoplasmic domain and does not transduce IL1 signals. In addition to the membranebound form of IL1 RII, a naturally occurring soluble form of IL1 RII has been described. It has been suggested that the Type II receptor, either as the membranebound or as the soluble form, serves as a decoy for IL1 and inhibits IL1 action by blocking the binding of IL1 to the signaling Type I receptor complex.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.