

Product datasheet for **AP01149BT-N**

IL31 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: Direct: To detect hIL-31 (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25 - 1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. In conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, it allows the detection of at least 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant hIL-31. Sandwich: To detect hIL-31 (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25 - 1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. In conjunction with Polyclonal Anti-Human IL-31 as a capture antibody, it allows the detection of at least 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant hIL-31. Western blot: To detect hIL-31 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 hIL-31 is 1.5 - 3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (> 98 %) recombinant human IL-31
Specificity:	This antibody detects Interleukin-31.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 Label: Biotin State: Sterile filtered lyophilized Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge vial prior to opening. 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 lyophilized antibody at -20 °C. Following reconstitution it is stable for two weeks at 2 - 8 °C. Frozen aliquots are stable for 6 months when stored at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.
Gene Name:	interleukin 31



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[Q6EBC2](#)

Background: Interleukin-31 (IL-31) is a recently discovered T-cell cytokine closely related to IL-6 type cytokines and is preferentially produced by T helper type 2 cells. IL-31 activity is mediated through the ligand-induced oligomerization of a dimeric receptor complex containing IL-31 receptor A and oncostatin M receptor. In response to IL-31 binding, these proteins activate the JAK/STAT and the AKT signaling pathways. RNA levels of IL-31 receptor A and oncostatin M receptor are induced in activated monocytes but are expressed constitutively in epithelial cells. IL-31, when overexpressed in transgenic mice, results in the development of pruritis, alopecia and skin lesions, and in humans may result in atopic dermatitis, suggesting that IL-31 may represent a novel target for antipruritic drug development.

Synonyms: IL-31