

Product datasheet for **PP1022B2**

IL1 alpha (IL1A) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Direct ELISA: To detect hIL-1 alpha by Direct ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.15-0.30 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, allows the detection of at least 0.2 ng/well of recombinant hIL-1 alpha. Sandwich ELISA: To detect hIL-1 alpha by Sandwich ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25-1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This Biotin conjugated antibody, in conjunction with Anti-Human IL-1 alpha antibody (Cat.-No PP1022P) as a Capture antibody, allows the detection of at least 0.2-0.4 ng/well of recombinant hIL-1 alpha. Western Blot: To detect hIL-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 hIL-1 alpha 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 hIL-1 alpha (human IL-1 alpha).
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes Human Interleukin-1 alpha (IL-1 alpha).
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives. Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized (sterile filtered) purified Ig fraction.
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile PBS containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography.
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Prior to reconstitution store at -20°C. Following reconstitution store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) 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 3552 Human P01583](#)

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!