

Product datasheet for **PP1022P1**

IL1 alpha (IL1A) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, FN, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry: We recommend use of 1 µg per ml as a starting dilution. Paraffin sections may require pretreatment like Proteinase K or Trypsin predigestion to improve staining. ELISA: To detect hIL-1alpha by direct ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of at least 0.5 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This antigen affinity purified antibody, in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, allows the detection of 0.2-0.4 ng/well of recombinant hIL-1 alpha. Western Blot: Use a concentration of 0.1-0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant hIL-1alpha is 1.5-3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions. Neutralization: To yield one-half maximal inhibition [ND50] of the biological activity of hIL-1 alpha (0.1 ng/ml), a concentration of 0.01-0.01 µg/ml of this antibody is required.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly purified (>98%) recombinant Interleukin 1 alpha.
Specificity:	This antibody reacts with Human Interleukin-1 alpha.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives. State: Aff - Purified State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction.
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity chromatography.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody prior to reconstitution at -20°C. Following reconstitution the antibody can be stored at 2-8°C for one month or at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch



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Gene Name: interleukin 1 alpha

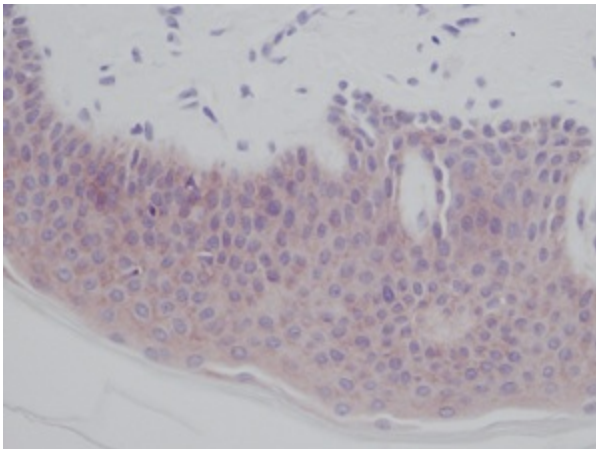
Database Link: [Entrez Gene 3552 Human P01583](#)

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!

Product images:



Immunohistochemistry This Interleukin-1 alpha antibody stained formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections of normal human skin. The recommended concentration is 1.0 ug/ml overnight at 4°C. An HRP-labeled polymer detection system was used with a non-alcohol soluble AEC chromogen. Enzyme induced antigen retrieval was performed with proteinase K.

