

Product datasheet for **TA319452**

IL18 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

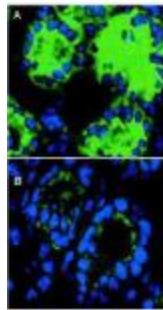
Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:1,000 - 1:5,000, WB: 1:500 - 1:2,000
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The whole rabbit serum used to produce this IgG fraction antibody was prepared by repeated immunizations with native 157 aa mouse IL-18 produced in E.coli.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	interleukin 18
Database Link:	NP_032386 Entrez Gene 16173 Mouse P70380
Synonyms:	lbctadekin; IGIF; IL-1g; IL-18; IL1F4; interleukin-18; MGC12320



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Note: Interleukin-18 (IL-18) is a member of the IL-1 cytokine family and was initially identified as an Interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma) inducing factor (IGIF). The IL-18 gene was originally cloned from liver cells and has since been shown to be produced by activated monocytes/macrophages, Kupffer cells, keratinocytes, glucocorticoid-secreting adrenal cortex cells, osteoblasts and dendritic cells. IL-18 is a 24 kDa, non-glycosylated polypeptide that lacks a classical signal sequence and possesses a structure recognizably similar to IL-1. IL-18 is synthesized as a bio-inactive propeptide that undergoes proteolytic cleavage by either ICE (interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme) or another caspase to generate a mature, bioactive, 18 kDa molecule. In both the mature and propeptide forms, IL-18 shows 64% aa sequence identity from mouse to human. IL-18 does not appear to show any primary sequence similarity to any other known cytokines. Rat IL-18 has also been isolated, and found to be 194 aa in length with a 91% aa sequence identity to mouse IL-18. Human IL-18 has been found to induce the production of IFN-gamma and GM-CSF while inhibiting the production of IL-10 by PBMC. With respect to human T cells, IL-18 enhances Th1 cytokine production and stimulates cell proliferation via an IL-2-dependent pathway. Human IL-18 can also inhibit the synthesis of IgE by B cells. Thus, IL-18 plays an important role in immunological and inflammatory reactions. Currently, the bioactivity of human IL-18 is often determined by its capacity to augment the levels of IFN-gamma produced by T cells as measured in tissue culture supernatants.

Product images:



IF of IL-18 in mouse colon sections. The transversing portion of the large intestine from DSS-exposed (Panel A) and -unexposed mice (Panel B) was excised, rinsed in PBS, and frozen on isopentane cooled with liquid nitrogen. Sections were incubated in a 1:50 dilution of rabbit anti-Mouse IL-18 antibody or 1 ug/ml nonimmune rabbit IgG (not shown) as negative control.