

Product datasheet for **TP723206**

IL1 alpha (IL1A) (NM_000575) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human interleukin 1, alpha (IL1A).
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	SAPFSFLSNV KYNFMRIIKY EFILNDALNQ SIIRANDQYL TAAALHNLDE AVKFDMGAYK SSKDDAKITV ILRISKTKLY VTAQDEDQPV LLKEMPEIPK TITGSETNLL FFWETHGTKN YFTSVAHPNL FIATKQDYWV CLAGGPPSIT DFQILENQA
Tag:	Tag Free
Predicted MW:	18 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μM filtered solution of 20mM phosphate buffer, 100mM NaCl, pH 7.2
Bioactivity:	ED50 as determined by the dose-dependent stimulation of murine D10S cells is less than or equal to 0.001 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 1 x 10 ⁹ units/mg.
Endotoxin:	Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/μg of protein (< 1 EU/μg)
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	NP_000566
Locus ID:	3552
UniProt ID:	P01583
RefSeq Size:	2943
Cytogenetics:	2q14.1
RefSeq ORF:	813
Synonyms:	IL-1 alpha; IL-1A; IL1; IL1-ALPHA; IL1F1



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Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family. This cytokine is a pleiotropic cytokine involved in various immune responses, inflammatory processes, and hematopoiesis. This cytokine is produced by monocytes and macrophages as a proprotein, which is proteolytically processed and released in response to cell injury, and thus induces apoptosis. This gene and eight other interleukin 1 family genes form a cytokine gene cluster on chromosome 2. It has been suggested that the polymorphism of these genes is associated with rheumatoid arthritis and Alzheimer's disease. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

Protein Pathways:

Apoptosis, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Graft-versus-host disease, Hematopoietic cell lineage, MAPK signaling pathway, Prion diseases, Type I diabetes mellitus