

## **Product datasheet for TP727523**

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## **Il1r1 Mouse Recombinant Protein**

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Recombinant Proteins

**Description:** Recombinant Mouse IL-1 Receptor Type 1/IL-1R-1 (C-Fc)

Species: Mouse

**Expression cDNA Clone** 

or AA Sequence:

Leu20-Lys338

Tag: C-Fc

**Buffer:** Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

**Note:** Recombinant Mouse Interleukin-1 receptor type 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression

system and the target gene encoding Leu20-Lys338 is expressed with a Fc tag at the C-

terminus.

Storage: Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3

weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

**Stability:** 12 months from date of despatch

**Locus ID:** 16177 **UniProt ID:** P13504

Synonyms: Interleukin-1 receptor type 1; IL-1R-1; IL-1RT1; IL-1RT1; CD121 antigen-like family member A;

Interleukin-1 receptor alpha; IL-1R-alpha; p80; CD121a; mIL-1R1

Summary: Mouse Interleukin-1 receptor type 1/IL-1 RI is a cytokine receptor that belongs to the

interleukin-1 receptor family. This protein is a receptor for interleukin 1 alpha (IL1A), interleukin 1 beta (IL1B), and interleukin 1 receptor antagonist (IL1RA). It is an important mediator involved in many cytokine induced immune and inflammatory responses. An IL1 receptor accessory protein that can heterodimerize with the Type I receptor in the presence of IL1α or IL1βbut not IL1ra, was identified. This Type I receptor complex appears to mediate all the known IL1 biological responses. The receptor Type II has a short cytoplasmic domain and does not transduce IL1 signals. In addition to the membranebound form of IL1 RII, a naturallyoccurring soluble form of IL1 RII has been described. It has been suggested that the Type II receptor, either as the membranebound or as the soluble form, serves as a decoy for IL1 and inhibits IL1 action by blocking the binding of IL1 to the signaling Type I receptor

complex.

