



IL1AP rabbit pAb

Catalog No	BYab-08068
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	IL1RAP C3orf13 IL1R3
Protein Name	IL1AP
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human IL1AP AA range: 213-263
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of IL1AP at Human/Mouse/Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.183% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Interleukin-1 receptor accessory protein (IL-1 receptor accessory protein) (IL-1RAcP) (Interleukin-1 receptor 3) (IL-1R-3) (IL-1R3)
Observed Band	65kD
Cell Pathway	[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform 2]: Secreted.; [Isoform 3]: Secreted.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in liver, skin, placenta, thymus and lung. Isoform 4 is predominantly expressed in brain. Overexpressed on candidate chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) stem cells, hematopoietic stem cells and mononuclear cells of patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Overexpressed in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Expressed in T-helper 1 (Th1) and T-helper 2 (Th2) cell subsets (PubMed:10653850).
Function	function:Mediates interleukin-1-dependent activation of NF-kappa-B. Isoform 1 is part of the membrane-bound form of the IL-1 receptor. Signaling involves formation of a ternary complex containing IL1R1, TOLLIP, MYD88, and IRAK1 or IRAK2. Isoform 2 modulates the response to interleukins by associating with soluble IL1R1 and enhancing interleukin-binding to the decoy receptor.;induction:Phorbol ester treatment causes down-regulation of isoform 1 and induction of isoform 2.;similarity:Belongs to the interleukin-1 receptor

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family.,similarity:Contains 1 TIR domain.,similarity:Contains 3 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,tissue specificity:Detected in liver, skin, placenta, thymus and lung.,

Background

Interleukin 1 induces synthesis of acute phase and proinflammatory proteins during infection, tissue damage, or stress, by forming a complex at the cell membrane with an interleukin 1 receptor and an accessory protein. This gene encodes the interleukin 1 receptor accessory protein. The protein is a necessary part of the interleukin 1 receptor complex which initiates signalling events that result in the activation of interleukin 1-responsive genes. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants encoding two different isoforms, one membrane-bound and one soluble. The ratio of soluble to membrane-bound forms increases during acute-phase induction or stress. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2009],

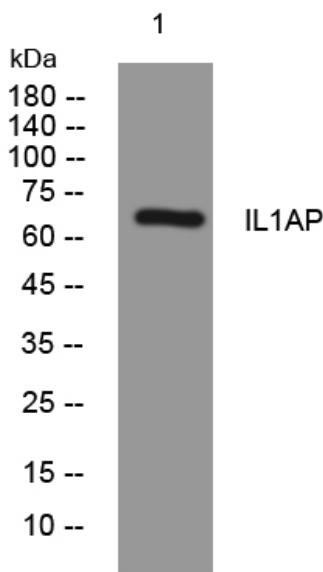
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HpeG2 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night