

IL-1 α (ALF-161): sc-12741

BACKGROUND

Two forms of interleukin-1, designated IL-1 α and IL-1 β , have been described. Although encoded by distinct genes and exhibiting roughly only 25% sequence identity, IL-1 α and IL-1 β bind to the same receptor and seem to elicit similar biological responses. IL-1 production is generally thought to be associated with inflammation, but it has also been shown to be expressed during kidney development, thymocyte differentiation and cartilage degradation. IL-1 plays a critical role in the regulation of immune response and inflammation, acting as an activator of T and B lymphocytes and natural killer (NK) cells. In T cells, IL-1 stimulates the production of IL-2 and selectively inhibits IL-4 expression. IL-1 induces B cell proliferation and maturation, and immunoglobulin synthesis. NK cells require IL-1 β for production of the anti-pathogen IFN- γ . IL-1 has also been implicated in several pathological conditions including rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease and atherosclerosis.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: IL1A (human) mapping to 2q13; Il1a (mouse) mapping to 2 F1.

SOURCE

IL-1 α (ALF-161) is an Armenian hamster monoclonal antibody raised against full length purified recombinant IL-1 α of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin. Also available azide-free for neutralization, sc-12741 L, 200 μ g/0.1 ml.

IL-1 α (ALF-161) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-12741 AC), 500 μ g/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-12741 HRP), 200 μ g/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-12741 PE), fluorescein (sc-12741 FITC), Alexa Fluor[®] 488 (sc-12741 AF488), Alexa Fluor[®] 546 (sc-12741 AF546), Alexa Fluor[®] 594 (sc-12741 AF594) or Alexa Fluor[®] 647 (sc-12741 AF647), 200 μ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor[®] 680 (sc-12741 AF680) or Alexa Fluor[®] 790 (sc-12741 AF790), 200 μ g/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

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APPLICATIONS

IL-1 α (ALF-161) is recommended for detection of IL-1 α of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), flow cytometry (1 μ g per 1 x 10⁶ cells) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for IL-1 α siRNA (h): sc-39613, IL-1 α siRNA (m): sc-39614, IL-1 α shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39613-SH, IL-1 α shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-39614-SH, IL-1 α shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39613-V and IL-1 α shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39614-V.

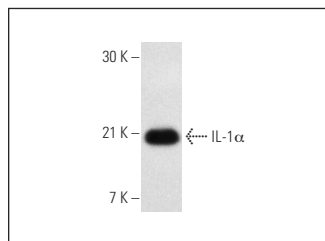
Molecular Weight of IL-1 α : 33/17 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

DATA



IL-1 α (ALF-161): sc-12741. Western blot analysis of mouse recombinant IL-1 α .

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Idan, C., et al. 2015. IL-1 α is a DNA damage sensor linking genotoxic stress signaling to sterile inflammation and innate immunity. *Sci. Rep.* 5: 14756.
- Kapoor, M., et al. 2018. Effect of the NADPH oxidase inhibitor apocynin on ischemia-reperfusion hippocampus injury in rat brain. *Biomed. Pharmacother.* 97: 458-472.
- Chen, L., et al. 2021. Cholecystokinin octapeptide improves hippocampal glutamatergic synaptogenesis and postoperative cognition by inhibiting induction of A1 reactive astrocytes in aged mice. *CNS Neurosci. Ther.* 27: 1374-1384.
- Beyaz, S., et al. 2022. *In vivo*, *in vitro* and *in silico* anticancer investigation of fullerene C60 on DMBA induced breast cancer in rats. *Life Sci.* 291: 120281.
- Zhou, Q., et al. 2022. Disulfiram suppressed peritendinous fibrosis through inhibiting macrophage accumulation and its pro-inflammatory properties in tendon bone healing. *Front. Bioeng. Biotechnol.* 10: 823933.
- Wen, X., et al. 2023. Cumulus cells accelerate postovulatory oocyte aging through IL1-IL1R1 interaction in mice. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 24: 3530.
- Hossein Geranmayeh, M., et al. 2023. Simultaneous pericytes and M2 microglia transplantation improve cognitive function in mice model of mPFC ischemia. *Neuroscience* 529: 62-72.
- Xu, R., et al. 2023. Invasive FoxM1 phosphorylated by PLK1 induces the polarization of tumor-associated macrophages to promote immune escape and metastasis, amplified by IFITM1. *J. Exp. Clin. Cancer Res.* 42: 302.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.