

## 重组小鼠白介素1受体1(IL-1R1)

IL-1 R1, Recombinant Mouse Interleukin 1 receptor type I

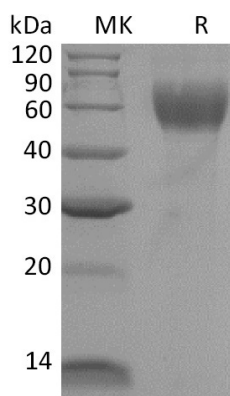
Cat. No.: MA1422-1    Size: 10µg

<b>Source:</b>	Human Cells
<b>Description:</b>	Recombinant Mouse IL-1 RI is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu20-Lys338 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession:</b>	<a href="#">P13504</a>
<b>Known As:</b>	Interleukin-1 receptor type 1; IL-1R-1; IL-1RT1; IL-1 RI; CD121a
<b>Predicted Mol Mass:</b>	38.1 KDa
<b>Apparent Mol Mass:</b>	50-90 KDa, reducing conditions
<b>Endotoxin:</b>	< 1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Formulation:</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.
<b>Reconstitution:</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping:</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Storage:</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Background:</b>	Mouse Interleukin 1 receptor, type I (IL-1R1) also known as CD121a (Cluster of Differentiation 121a), is an interleukin receptor. IL-1R1/CD121a 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 IL1β but 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 membrane-bound form of IL1 RII, a naturally occurring 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.

#### Purity-SDS-PAGE:



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

S250101

大连美仑生物技术有限公司

官网: <https://www.meilunbio.com/>

电话/邮箱: 0411-62910999 sales@meilune.com

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