

[KO]IL-1RAcP Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76549

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, IP
Primary Accession	Q9NPH3
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	65418

Additional Information

Gene ID	3556
Other Names	IL1RAP
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:10~50 IP~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	IL1RAP
Synonyms	C3orf13, IL1R3
Function	Coreceptor for IL1RL2 in the IL-36 signaling system (By similarity). Coreceptor with IL1R1 in the IL-1 signaling system. Associates with IL1R1 bound to IL1B to form the high affinity interleukin-1 receptor complex which mediates interleukin-1-dependent activation of NF-kappa-B and other pathways. Signaling involves the recruitment of adapter molecules such as TOLLIP, MYD88, and IRAK1 or IRAK2 via the respective TIR domains of the receptor/coreceptor subunits. Recruits TOLLIP to the signaling complex. Does not bind to interleukin-1 alone; binding of IL1RN to IL1R1, prevents its association with IL1R1 to form a signaling complex. The cellular response is modulated through a non-signaling association with the membrane IL1R2 decoy receptor. Coreceptor for IL1RL1 in the IL-33 signaling system. Can bidirectionally induce pre- and postsynaptic differentiation of neurons by trans-synaptically binding to PTPRD (By similarity). May play a role in

IL1B-mediated costimulation of IFNG production from T-helper 1 (Th1) cells (Probable).

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein [Isoform 3]: Secreted.

Tissue Location

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).

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.

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