

IL1F5 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP12304a**Specification**

IL1F5 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	O9UBH0
Other Accession	O9OYY1 , NP_775262.1 , NP_036407.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	76-104

IL1F5 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 26525**Other Names**

Interleukin-36 receptor antagonist protein, IL-36Ra, FIL1 delta, IL-1-related protein 3, IL-1RP3, Interleukin-1 HY1, IL-1HY1, Interleukin-1 delta, IL-1 delta, Interleukin-1 family member 5, IL-1F5, Interleukin-1 receptor antagonist homolog 1, IL-1ra homolog 1, Interleukin-1-like protein 1, IL-1L1, IL36RN, FIL1D, IL1F5, IL1HY1, IL1L1, IL1RP3

Target/Specificity

This IL1F5 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 76-104 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human IL1F5.

Dilution

IHC-P~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

IL1F5 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IL1F5 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name IL36RN ([HGNC:15561](#))

Function Inhibits the activity of interleukin-36 (IL36A,IL36B and IL36G) by binding to receptor IL1RL2 and preventing its association with the coreceptor IL1RAP for signaling. Part of the IL-36 signaling system that is thought to be present in epithelial barriers and to take part in local inflammatory response; similar to the IL-1 system with which it shares the coreceptor. Proposed to play a role in skin inflammation. May be involved in the innate immune response to fungal pathogens, such as *Aspergillus fumigatus*. May activate an anti- inflammatory signaling pathway by recruiting SIGIRR.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Secreted. Note=The secretion is dependent on protein unfolding and facilitated by the cargo receptor TMED10; it results in protein translocation from the cytoplasm into the ERGIC (endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment) followed by vesicle entry and secretion.

Tissue Location

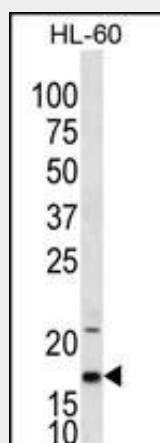
Predominantly expressed in skin keratinocytes but not in fibroblasts, endothelial cells or melanocytes. Detected also in the spleen, brain leukocyte and macrophage cell types. Increased in lesional psoriasis skin.

IL1F5 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

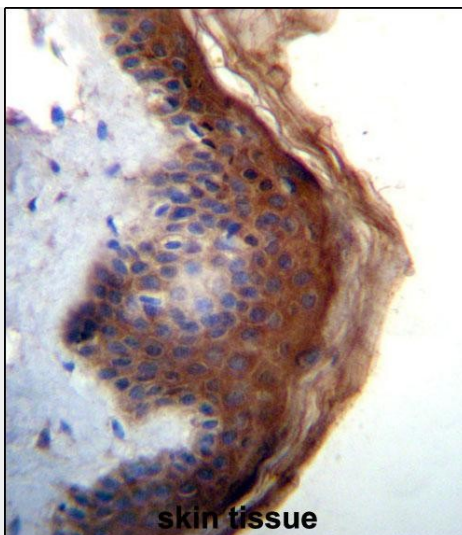
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

IL1F5 Antibody (N-term) - Images



IL1F5 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12304a) western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the IL1F5 antibody detected the IL1F5 protein (arrow).



IL1F5 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12304a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human skin tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of IL1F5 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

IL1F5 Antibody (N-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family. This cytokine was shown to specifically inhibit the activation of NF-kappaB induced by interleukin 1 family, member 6 (IL1F6). This gene and eight other interleukin 1 family genes form a cytokine gene cluster on chromosome 2. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been reported.

IL1F5 Antibody (N-term) - References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :
Jung, M.Y., et al. Scand. J. Rheumatol. 39(3):190-196(2010)
Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)
Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009)