abcam

ab246706

# Anti-IL-1 alpha antibody [EPR19904-247] - Low endotoxin, Azide free

Recombinant RabMAb

## Key facts

| | |
|---|---|
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Host species** | Rabbit |
| **Storage buffer** | pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS |
| **Form** | Liquid |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Immunogen** | The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. |
| **Carrier free** | Yes |
| **Clone number** | EPR19904-247 |
| **Purification technique** | Affinity purification Protein A |
| **Concentration** | 1.058 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder → |
| **Purification notes** | Endotoxin level is less than 1 EU/ml as determined by the TAL test. |

## Reactivity data

### WB

**Expected**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Species** | Human |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Dilution info** | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| **Notes** | - |

## Flow Cyt (Intra)

**Tested**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Species** | Human |
| **Dilution info** | - |
| **Notes** | - |

## Target data

See full target information IL1A

**Function**

Cytokine constitutively present intracellularly in nearly all resting non-hematopoietic cells that plays an important role in inflammation and bridges the innate and adaptive immune systems (PubMed:26439902). After binding to its receptor IL1R1 together with its accessory protein IL1RAP, forms the high affinity interleukin-1 receptor complex (PubMed:17507369, PubMed:2950091). Signaling involves the recruitment of adapter molecules such as MYD88, IRAK1 or IRAK4 (PubMed:17507369). In turn, mediates the activation of NF-kappa-B and the three MAPK pathways p38, p42/p44 and JNK pathways (PubMed:14687581). Within the cell, acts as an alarmin and cell death results in its liberation in the extracellular space after disruption of the cell membrane to induce inflammation and alert the host to injury or damage (PubMed:15679580). In addition to its role as a danger signal, which occurs when the cytokine is passively released by cell necrosis, directly senses DNA damage and acts as a signal for genotoxic stress without loss of cell integrity (PubMed:26439902).

## Storage

| | |
|---|---|
| **Shipped at conditions** | Blue Ice |
| **Appropriate short-term storage conditions** | +4°C |
| **Appropriate long-term storage conditions** | +4°C |
| **Storage information** | Do Not Freeze |

## Notes

ab246706 is the carrier-free version of ab206410.

**Patented technology**

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

**What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?**

This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

**Conjugation ready**

Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

**Compatibility**

This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

**What does low endotoxin mean?**

Our low endotoxin, azide-free formats have low endotoxin level (1 EU/mg, determined by the TAL assay) and are free from azide, to achieve consistent experimental results in functional assays.

## Product promise

**Tested**

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

**Expected**

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

**Predicted**

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

**Not recommended**

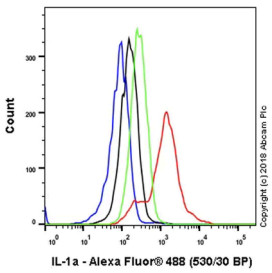
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

## 1 product image




### Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-IL-1 alpha antibody [EPR19904-247] - Low endotoxin, Azide free (ab246706)

IL-1 alpha Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-IL-1 alpha antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 90% methanol-permeabilized THP-1 (human monocytic leukemia cell line) cell line treated with 50 nM phorbol-12-myristate-13-acetate (PMA, ab120297) and 5 µg/ml lipopolysaccharide (LPS) for 24 hours (red) or an untreated control (green)labeling IL-1 alpha with ab206410 at 1/60 dilution compared with a Rabbit IgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control (ab172730) (black) and an unlabeled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (blue). Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol and sodium azide (ab206410).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.