

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Rat
Specificity	Detects rat IL-1 β /IL-1F2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-1 α , recombinant mouse IL-1 α , and recombinant rat IL-1 α is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 38139
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant rat IL-1 β /IL-1F2 Val117-Ser268 Accession # Q63264
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the [Technical Information](#) section on our website.

Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

IL-1 is a name that designates two pleiotropic cytokines, IL-1 α (IL-1F1) and IL-1 β (IL-1F2, IL1B), which are the products of distinct genes. IL-1 α and IL-1 β are structurally related polypeptides that share approximately 26% amino acid (aa) identity in rat. Both proteins are produced by a wide variety of cells in response to inflammatory agents, infections, or microbial endotoxins. While IL-1 α and IL-1 β are regulated independently, they bind to the same receptor and exert identical biological effects. IL-1 RI binds directly to IL-1 α or IL-1 β and then associates with IL-1 R accessory protein (IL-1 R3/IL-1 R AcP) to form a high-affinity receptor complex that is competent for signal transduction. IL-1 RII has high affinity for IL-1 β but functions as a decoy receptor and negative regulator of IL-1 β activity. IL-1ra functions as a competitive antagonist by preventing IL-1 α and IL-1 β from interacting with IL-1 RI. Intracellular cleavage of the IL-1 beta precursor by Caspase-1/ICE is a key step in the inflammatory response. The 17 kDa molecular weight mature rat IL-1 β shares 90% aa sequence identity with cotton rat and mouse and 67%-78% with canine, equine, feline, human, porcine, and rhesus macaque IL-1 β . IL-1 β functions in a central role in immune and inflammatory responses, bone remodeling, fever, carbohydrate metabolism, and GH/IGF-I physiology. IL-1 beta dysregulation is implicated in many pathological conditions including sepsis, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, acute and chronic myelogenous leukemia, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, atherosclerosis, neuronal injury, and aging-related diseases.

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