

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human IL-1 $\beta$ /IL-1F2 in Western blots. Shows less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) IL-1 $\beta$ and recombinant porcine IL-1 $\beta$ and no cross-reactivity with recombinant rat (rr) IL-1 $\beta$ , rmIL-1 $\alpha$ , recombinant human IL-1ra, rmIL-1ra, or rrlIL-1 $\alpha$ .
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 8516
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-1 $\beta$ /IL-1F2 aa 117-269 Accession # P01584
<b>Conjugate</b>	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.  *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.

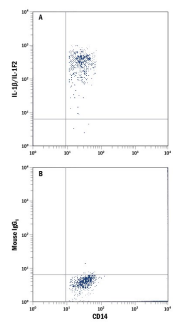
## APPLICATIONS

**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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 $\mu$ L/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

## DATA

### Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry



**Detection of IL-1 $\beta$ /IL-1F2 in Human Blood Monocytes by Flow Cytometry.** Human peripheral blood monocytes stimulated with LPS were stained with Mouse Anti-Human CD14 Fluorescein-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # [FAB3832F](#)) and either (A) Mouse Anti-Human IL-1 $\beta$ /IL-1F2 PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # IC201P) or (B) Mouse IgG<sub>1</sub> Phycoerythrin Isotype Control (Catalog # [IC002P](#)). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed with Flow Cytometry Fixation Buffer (Catalog # [FC004](#)) and permeabilized with Flow Cytometry Permeabilization/Wash Buffer I (Catalog # [FC005](#)). View our protocol for [Staining Intracellular Molecules](#).

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

IL-1 is a name that designates two pleiotropic cytokines, IL-1 $\alpha$  (IL-1F1) and IL-1 $\beta$  (IL-1F2), which are the products of distinct genes. IL-1 $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$  are structurally related polypeptides that share approximately 21% amino acid (aa) identity in human. Both proteins are produced by a wide variety of cells in response to inflammatory agents, infections, or microbial endotoxins. While IL-1 $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$  are regulated independently, they bind to the same receptor and exert identical biological effects. IL-1 RI binds directly to IL-1 $\alpha$  or IL-1 $\beta$  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 $\beta$  but functions as a decoy receptor and negative regulator of IL-1 $\beta$  activity. IL-1ra functions as a competitive antagonist by preventing IL-1 $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$  from interacting with IL-1 RI (1 - 4). The human IL-1 $\beta$  cDNA encodes a 269 aa precursor. A 116 aa propeptide is cleaved intracellularly by the cysteine protease IL-1 $\beta$ -converting enzyme (Caspase-1/ICE) to generate the active cytokine (5-7). The 17 kDa mature human IL-1 $\beta$  shares 96% aa sequence identity with rhesus and 67-78% with canine, cotton rat, equine, feline, mouse, porcine, and rat IL-1 $\beta$ .

## References:

1. Allan, S.M. *et al.* (2005) *Nat. Rev. Immunol.* **5**:629.
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3. Kornman, K.S. (2006) *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.* **83**:475S.
4. Isoda, K. and F. Ohsuzu (2006) *J. Atheroscler. Thromb.* **13**:21.
5. March, C.J. *et al.* (1985) *Nature* **315**:641.
6. Auron, P.E. *et al.* (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **81**:7907.
7. Martinon, F. and J. Tschopp (2007) *Cell Death Differ.* **14**:10.