

## DESCRIPTION

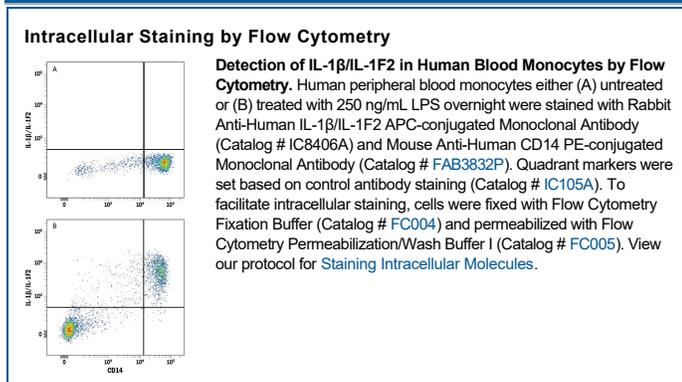
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human IL-1 $\beta$ /IL-1F2 by direct ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 1027B
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-1 $\beta$ /IL-1F2 Ala117-Ser269 Accession # P01584
<b>Conjugate</b>	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 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
<b>Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry</b>	10 $\mu$ L/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

## DATA



## 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, IL1B), 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. 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 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 $\beta$ . IL-1 $\beta$  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.