

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-1 β /IL-1F2 by direct ELISAs.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 1027B
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-1 β /IL-1F2 Ala117-Ser269 Accession # P01584
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	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.

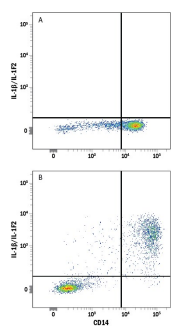
APPLICATIONS

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 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA

Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry



Detection of IL-1 β /IL-1F2 in Human Blood Monocytes by Flow Cytometry. Human peripheral blood monocytes either (A) untreated or (B) treated with 250 ng/mL LPS overnight were stained with Rabbit Anti-Human IL-1 β /IL-1F2 PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # IC8406P) and Mouse Anti-Human CD14 APC-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # [FAB3832A](#)). Quadrant markers were set based on control antibody staining (Catalog # [IC105P](#)). 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

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

IL-1 is a common name for two pleiotropic cytokines, IL-1 α (IL-1F1) and IL-1 β (IL-1F2), which are the products of distinct genes. IL-1 α and IL-1 β are structurally related polypeptides that share approximately 21% amino acid (aa) sequence 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 α and IL-1 β are regulated independently, they bind to the same receptor and may 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 (1-4). The human IL-1 β cDNA encodes a 269 aa precursor that contains a 116 aa propeptide which is cleaved intracellularly by the cysteine protease IL-1 β -converting Enzyme (Caspase-1/ICE) to generate an active cytokine (5-7). The 17 kDa mature human IL-1 β shares 96% aa sequence identity with rhesus macaque, and 67-78% aa sequence identity with canine, cotton rat, equine, feline, mouse, porcine, and rat IL-1 β .

References:

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