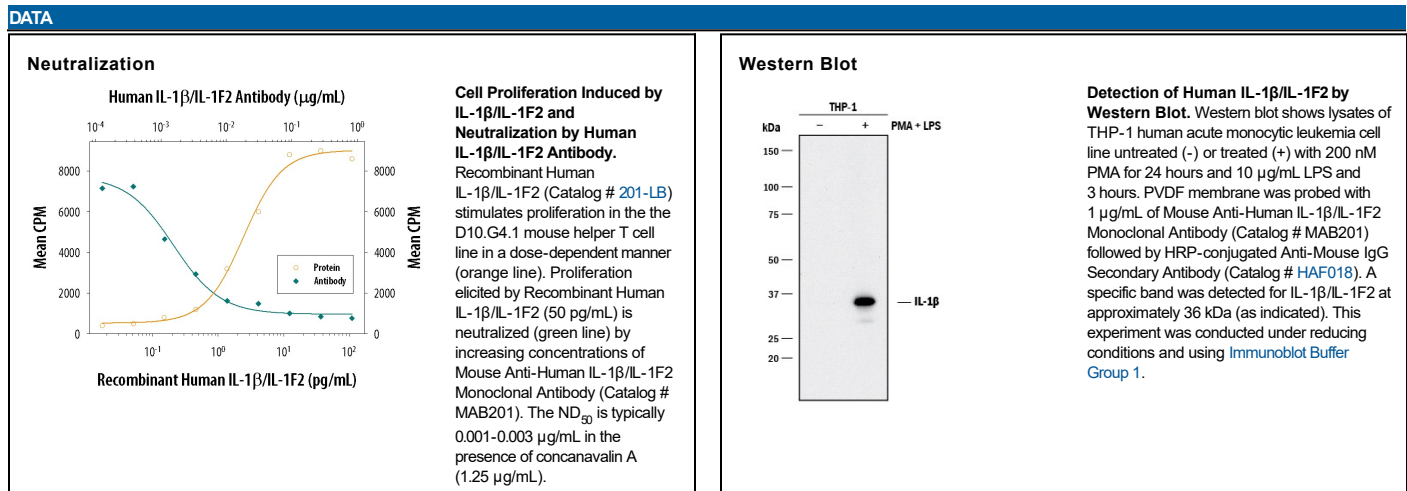
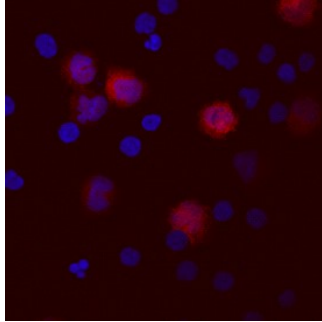


DESCRIPTION	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human IL-1 $\beta$ /IL-1F2 in Western blots. Shows less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) IL-1 $\beta$ and rIL-1 $\beta$ and no cross-reactivity with rIL-1 $\beta$ , rIL-1 $\alpha$ , rhIL-1ra, rIL-1ra, or rIL-1 $\alpha$ .
<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>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 $\mu$ g of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS	
<b>Please Note:</b> Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. <i>General Protocols</i> are available in the <i>Technical Information</i> section on our website.	
	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>
	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 $\mu$ g/mL See Below
<b>Immunocytochemistry</b>	8-25 $\mu$ g/mL See Below
<b>Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry</b>	2.5 $\mu$ g/10 <sup>6</sup> cells Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells treated with LPS, fixed with paraformaldehyde, and permeabilized with saponin
<b>CyTOF-ready</b>	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.
<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-1 $\beta$ /IL-1F2-induced proliferation in the D10.G4.1 mouse helper T cell line. Symons, J.A. <i>et al.</i> (1987) in <i>Lymphokines and Interferons, a Practical Approach</i> . Clemens, M.J. <i>et al.</i> (eds): IRL Press. 272. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.001-0.003 $\mu$ g/mL in the presence of 50 $\mu$ g/mL Recombinant Human IL-1 $\beta$ /IL-1F2 and 1.25 $\mu$ g/mL concanavalin A.



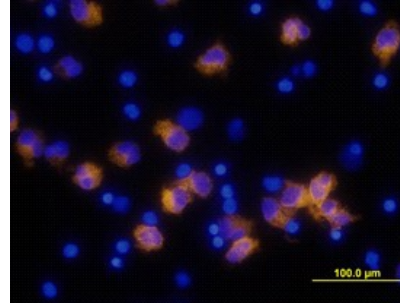
**Immunocytochemistry**



**IL-1 $\beta$ /IL-1F2 in Human PBMCs.**

IL-1 $\beta$ /IL-1F2 was detected in immersion fixed human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) using Human IL-1 $\beta$ /IL-1F2 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB201) at 10  $\mu$ g/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL007) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells](#).

**Immunocytochemistry**



**IL-1 $\beta$ /IL-1F2 in Human PBMCs.**

IL-1 $\beta$ /IL-1F2 was detected in immersion fixed human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) treated with LPS and monensin using Human IL-1 $\beta$ /IL-1F2 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB201) at 10  $\mu$ g/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (yellow; Catalog # NL007) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells](#).

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</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:**

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