

DESCRIPTION

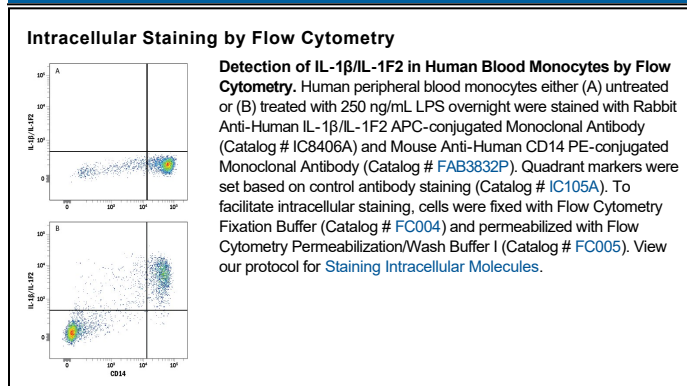
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-1 β /IL-1F2 by direct ELISAs.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 1027B
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-1 β /IL-1F2 Ala117-Ser269 Accession # P01584
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 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



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:

- Allan, S.M. *et al.* (2005) *Nat. Rev. Immunol.* **5**:629.
- Boraschi, D. and A. Tagliabue (2006) *Vitam. Horm.* **74**:229.
- Kornman, K.S. (2006) *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.* **83**:475S.
- Isoda, K. and F. Ohsuzu (2006) *J. Atheroscler. Thromb.* **13**:21.
- March, C.J. *et al.* (1985) *Nature* **315**:641.
- Auron, P.E. *et al.* (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **81**:7907.
- Martinon, F. and J. Tschopp (2007) *Cell Death Differ.* **14**:10.