

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-1 β in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, this antibody shows 25 - 100% cross-reactivity with human, rat, and cotton rat IL-1 β and no cross-reactivity with recombinant porcine (rp) IL-1 β , rmlL-1 α , or rmlL-18.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 166926
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse IL-1 β Val118-Ser269 Accession # P10749
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS.

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
Western Blot	1 μ g/mL	Recombinant Mouse IL-1 β /IL-1F2 (Catalog # 401-ML)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	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
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

IL-1 is a name that designates 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 17% amino acid (aa) identity in mouse. 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 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 RAcP) 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 mouse IL-1 β cDNA encodes a 269 aa precursor. A 117 aa propeptide is cleaved intracellularly by the cysteine protease IL-1 β -converting enzyme (Caspase-1/ICE) to generate the active cytokine (5, 6). The 17 kDa mature mouse IL-1 β shares 90% aa sequence identity with cotton rat and rat and 65% - 78% sequence identity with canine, equine, feline, human, porcine, and rhesus macaque IL-1 β .

References:

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5. Gray, P.W. *et al.* (1986) *J. Immunol.* **137**:3644.
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