

Human CellExp™ IL-1 beta / IL-1F2, Human recombinant
IL1B, IL-1BETA, IL1F2, IL-1β, Catabolin
Catalog # PBV11496r**Specification**

Human CellExp™ IL-1 beta / IL-1F2, Human recombinant - Product infoPrimary Accession
Calculated MW[P01584](#)**The protein has a calculated MW of 17.5 kDa. The predicted N-terminus is Met. The reducing protein migrates as 18 kDa in SDS-PAGE. KDa****Human CellExp™ IL-1 beta / IL-1F2, Human recombinant - Additional Info**

Gene ID

3553**Other Names**

IL1B, IL-1BETA, IL1F2, IL-1β, Catabolin

Gene Source

Human

Source

HEK 293 cells

Assay&Purity

SDS-PAGE; ≥ 97%

Recombinant

Yes**Target/Specificity**

IL1B

Application Notes

Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH 7.4 to a concentration of 50 µg/ml

Format

Lyophilized

Storage

-20°C; Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4. Normally Mannitol or Trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization.

Human CellExp™ IL-1 beta / IL-1F2, Human recombinant - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Human CellExp™ IL-1 beta / IL-1F2, Human recombinant - Images

Human CellExp™ IL-1 beta / IL-1F2, Human recombinant - Background

Interleukin-1 beta (IL-1 β) is also known as catabolin, is a cytokine protein that in humans is encoded by the IL1B gene. IL-1 β precursor is cleaved by caspase 1 (interleukin 1 beta convertase). Cytosolic thiol protease cleaves the product to form mature IL-1 beta. IL1 β 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 IL1 α and IL1 β are regulated independently, they bind to the same receptor and exert identical biological effects. IL-1 β is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family. This cytokine is produced by activated macrophages as a proprotein, which is proteolytically processed to its active form by caspase 1 (CASP1/ICE). This cytokine is an important mediator of the inflammatory response, and is involved in a variety of cellular activities, including cell proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis. The induction of cyclooxygenase-2 (PTGS2/COX2) by this cytokine in the central nervous system (CNS) is found to contribute to inflammatory pain hypersensitivity. This gene and eight other interleukin 1 family genes form a cytokine gene cluster on chromosome 2.