

IL-1 β
Catalog # PVGS1058**Specification**

IL-1 β - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P48090](#)**Species**

Rhesus Macaque

Sequence

Ala117-Ser269

Purity

> 98% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
> 98% as analyzed by HPLC

Endotoxin Level< 1 EU/ μ g of protein by LAL method**Biological Activity**

Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED₅₀ as determined by a cell proliferation assay using murine D10.G4.1 cells is less than 10.0 pg/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of $> 1.0 \times 10^8$ IU/mg.

Expression System

E. coli

Theoretical Molecular Weight

17.3 kDa

Formulation**Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4.****Reconstitution**

It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.

Storage & Stability

Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at -70°C or -20°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IL-1 β - Additional Information**Gene ID** 704701**Other Names**

Interleukin-1 beta, IL-1 beta, IL1B

Target Background

IL-1 beta is a proinflammatory cytokine produced in a variety of cells including monocytes, tissue macrophages, keratinocytes and other epithelial cells. Both IL-1 alpha and IL-1 beta binds to the same receptor and has similar if not identical biological properties. These cytokines have a broad range of activities including, stimulation of thymocyte proliferation, by inducing IL-2 release, B-cell maturation and proliferation, mitogenic FGF-like activity and the ability to stimulate the release of prostaglandin and collagenase from synovial cells. However, whereas IL-1 beta is a secreted cytokine, IL-1 alpha is predominantly a cell-associated cytokine. The 17 kDa mature rhesus IL1 β shares 96% aa sequence identity with human IL-1 beta.

IL-1 β - Protein Information

Name IL1B

Function

Potent pro-inflammatory cytokine. Initially discovered as the major endogenous pyrogen, induces prostaglandin synthesis, neutrophil influx and activation, T-cell activation and cytokine production, B- cell activation and antibody production, and fibroblast proliferation and collagen production. Promotes Th17 differentiation of T-cells. Synergizes with IL12/interleukin-12 to induce IFNG synthesis from T- helper 1 (Th1) cells. Plays a role in angiogenesis by inducing VEGF production synergistically with TNF and IL6. Involved in transduction of inflammation downstream of pyroptosis: its mature form is specifically released in the extracellular milieu by passing through the gasdermin-D (GSDMD) pore.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01584}. Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01584}. Lysosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01584}. Secreted, extracellular exosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10749}. Note=The precursor is cytosolic. In response to inflammasome-activating signals, such as ATP for NLRP3 inflammasome or bacterial flagellin for NLRC4 inflammasome, cleaved and secreted. Mature form is secreted and released in the extracellular milieu by passing through the gasdermin-D (GSDMD) pore. In contrast, the precursor form is not released, due to the presence of an acidic region that is proteolytically removed by CASP1 during maturation. The secretion is dependent on protein unfolding and facilitated by the cargo receptor TMED10. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01584}

IL-1 β - 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](#)

IL-1 β - Images