

IL-1 β
Catalog # PVGS1141**Specification**

IL-1 β - Product Information

Primary Accession [P01584](#)
Species
Human

Sequence
Ala117-Ser269

Purity
> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
> 95% as analyzed by HPLC

Endotoxin Level
< 0.2 EU/ μ g of protein by gel clotting method

Biological Activity
ED₅₀ < 10.0 pg/ml, measured by the dose-dependent stimulation of mouse D10.G4.1 helper T cells, corresponding to a specific activity of 1.0×10^8 IU/mg.

Expression System
E. coli

Formulation **Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.**

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 ddH₂O or PBS up to 100 μ g/ml.

Storage & Stability
Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IL-1 β - Additional Information

Gene ID 3553

Other Names
Interleukin-1 beta, IL-1 beta, Catabolin, IL1B (http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=5992 target="_blank">HGNC:5992), IL1F2

Target Background
Interleukin-1 beta (rhIL-1 β) 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.

IL-1 β - Protein Information

Name IL1B ([HGNC:5992](#))

Synonyms IL1F2

Function

Potent pro-inflammatory cytokine (PubMed:[10653850](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10653850), PubMed:[12794819](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12794819), PubMed:[28331908](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28331908), PubMed:[3920526](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3920526)). 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 (PubMed:[3920526](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3920526)). Promotes Th17 differentiation of T-cells. Synergizes with IL12/interleukin-12 to induce IFNG synthesis from T-helper 1 (Th1) cells (PubMed:[10653850](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10653850)). Plays a role in angiogenesis by inducing VEGF production synergistically with TNF and IL6 (PubMed:[12794819](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12794819)). 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 (PubMed:[33377178](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33377178), PubMed:[33883744](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33883744)). Acts as a sensor of S.pyogenes infection in skin: cleaved and activated by pyogenes SpeB protease, leading to an inflammatory response that prevents bacterial growth during invasive skin infection (PubMed:[28331908](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28331908)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Secreted. Lysosome Secreted, extracellular exosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10749} Note=The precursor is cytosolic (PubMed:15192144). In response to inflammasome-activating signals, such as ATP for NLRP3 inflammasome or bacterial flagellin for NLRC4 inflammasome, cleaved and secreted (PubMed:24201029, PubMed:33377178, PubMed:33883744). Mature form is secreted and released in the extracellular milieu by passing through the gasdermin-D (GSDMD) pore (PubMed:33883744). In contrast, the precursor form is not released, due to the presence of an acidic region that is proteolytically removed by CASP1 during maturation (PubMed:33883744). The secretion is dependent on protein unfolding and facilitated by the cargo receptor TMED10 (PubMed:32272059)

Tissue Location

Expressed in activated monocytes/macrophages (at protein level).

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