

**IL-1 $\beta$**   
**Catalog # PVGS1235****Specification**

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**IL-1 $\beta$  - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q63264](#)  
**Species**  
Rat

**Sequence**  
Val117-Ser268

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

**Endotoxin Level**  
< 0.2 EU/  $\mu$ g of protein by gel clotting method

**Biological Activity**  
ED<sub>50</sub> < 10.0 pg/ml, measured by a cell proliferation assay using mouse D10S cells, corresponding to a specific activity of >  $1.0 \times 10^8$  units/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 ddH<sub>2</sub>O up to 100  $\mu$ 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 $\beta$  - Additional Information**

**Other Names**  
Interleukin-1 beta, IL-1 beta, IL1b {ECO:0000312|RGD:2891}

**Target Background**  
Interleukin-1 Beta (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 bind to the same receptor and have 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 $\beta$ - Protein Information**

**Name** Il1b {ECO:0000312|RGD:2891}

### **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 $\beta$ - 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 $\beta$ - Images**