

## ARG23869 anti-IL1 beta antibody [DF8] (azide free)

Package: 250 µg  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Azide free Mouse Monoclonal antibody [DF8] recognizes IL1 beta
Tested Reactivity	Pig
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	DF8
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	IL1 beta
Species	Pig
Immunogen	Recombinant Porcine IL1 beta.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Interleukin-1 beta; IL1-BETA; IL-1; IL-1 beta; Catabolin; IL1F2

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	Assay-dependent
	WB	1 - 5 µg/ml
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

### Bioinformation

<b>Gene Symbol</b>	IL1B
<b>Gene Full Name</b>	interleukin 1, beta
<b>Background</b>	IL1 beta protein 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
<b>Function</b>	IL1 beta is a potent proinflammatory 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 (PubMed:10653850). [UniProt]
<b>Highlight</b>	<p>Related products:  <a href="#">IL1 beta antibodies</a>; <a href="#">IL1 beta ELISA Kits</a>; <a href="#">IL1 beta Duos / Panels</a>; <a href="#">IL1 beta recombinant proteins</a>; <a href="#">Anti-Mouse IgG secondary antibodies</a>;</p> <p>Related news:  <a href="#">HMGB1 in inflammation</a>  <a href="#">Inflammatory Cytokines</a>  <a href="#">Exploring Antiviral Immune Response</a>  <a href="#">RIP1 activation and pathogenesis of NASH</a></p>
<b>Research Area</b>	Pyroptosis Study antibody
<b>Calculated Mw</b>	31 kDa
<b>PTM</b>	Activation of the IL1B precursor involves a CASP1-catalyzed proteolytic cleavage. Processing and secretion are temporarily associated. [UniProt]
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Cytoplasm, cytosol. Lysosome. Secreted, exosome. Secreted. Note=The precursor is cytosolic. [UniProt]