

Anti-Human IL-1 Beta Secondary Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal, Unconjugated
Catalog # ASR3286**Specification****Anti-Human IL-1 Beta Secondary Antibody - Product Information**

Description	Anti-Human IL-1 beta (RABBIT) Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	,1,5,10,15,
Application Note	ELISA 1:500-1:2,000Neutralization:1:100;Western Blot 1:1,000;Immunochemistry 1:100-1:200 ImmunoPrecipitation:1:400-1:800
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Host Isotype	Antiserum
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	This antibody was prepared by repeated immunizations with recombinant human IL-1β produced in E.coli. The MW of the recombinant 153 aa IL-1β was 17 kDa with the N-terminal amino acid at position alanine 117. This cleavage site is generated by the IL-1β converting enzyme (ICE, capase-1).
Stabilizer	None
Preservative	None

Anti-Human IL-1 Beta Secondary Antibody - Additional Information**Shipping Condition**

Dry Ice

Purity

This antiserum was heated to 56° C for 30 minutes. The antiserum is primarily directed against mature, 17,000 MW human IL-1 β and is useful in determining its presence in various assays. In general, this antibody also detects primate IL-1 β in the same formats using similar dilutions. The antiserum does not recognize human IL-1 α . In ELISA formats and other immunoreactive assays, this antibody will recognize 10% of the non-denatured (native) precursor 31,000 MW IL-1 β containing samples but will primarily detect all of the 17,000 MW mature molecule. However, in immunoblot analysis of natural cell products or human body fluids, the usual procedure of heating the sample in SDS with or without reducing agents will facilitate denaturing of the 31,000 MW IL-1 β precursor molecule. Denatured 31,000 precursor IL-1 β will be recognized by this antibody but often migrates as a 35,000 MW band. This is due to the unfolding of the denatured precursor IL-1 β exposing epitopes not exposed in the natural state. In immunoblots, depending on the number of cells, the antibody detects the 17,000 MW band in supernatants as well as a 35,000 MW band

representing the 31,000 MW IL-1 β precursor in lysates.

Storage Condition

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Human IL-1 Beta Secondary Antibody - Protein Information**Anti-Human IL-1 Beta Secondary Antibody - 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](#)

Anti-Human IL-1 Beta Secondary Antibody - Images**Anti-Human IL-1 Beta Secondary Antibody - Background**

IL-1 beta (also known as Interleukin-1 beta, IL-1 β and catabolin) is produced by activated macrophages. IL-1 stimulates thymocyte proliferation by inducing IL-2 release, B-cell maturation and proliferation, and fibroblast growth factor activity. IL-1 proteins are involved in the inflammatory response, being identified as endogenous pyrogens, and are reported to stimulate the release of prostaglandin and collagenase from synovial cells. IL-1 β is a monomeric secreted protein that may be released by damaged cells or is secreted by a mechanism differing from that used for other secretory proteins. IL-1 Beta Antibody is ideal for researchers in Immunology and Cardiovascular research.