

# IL-1 $\beta$ (B122): sc-12742

## BACKGROUND

Two forms of interleukin-1, designated IL-1 $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$ , have been described. Although encoded by distinct genes and exhibiting roughly only 25% sequence identity, IL-1 $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$  bind to the same receptor and seem to elicit similar biological responses. IL-1 production is generally thought to be associated with inflammation, but it has also been shown to be expressed during kidney development, thymocyte differentiation and cartilage degradation. IL-1 plays a critical role in the regulation of immune response and inflammation, acting as an activator of T and B lymphocytes and natural killer (NK) cells. In T cells, IL-1 stimulates the production of IL-2 and selectively inhibits IL-4 expression. IL-1 induces B cell proliferation and maturation, and immunoglobulin synthesis. NK cells require IL-1 $\beta$  for production of the anti-pathogen IFN- $\gamma$ . IL-1 has also been implicated in several pathological conditions including rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease and atherosclerosis.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: IL1B (human) mapping to 2q13; Il1b (mouse) mapping to 2 F1.

## SOURCE

IL-1 $\beta$  (B122) is an Armenian hamster monoclonal antibody raised against the mature form IL-1 $\beta$  of mouse origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin. Also available azide-free for neutralization, sc-12742 L, 200  $\mu$ g/0.1 ml.

IL-1 $\beta$  (B122) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-12742 AC), 500  $\mu$ g/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-12742 HRP), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-12742 PE), fluorescein (sc-12742 FITC), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488 (sc-12742 AF488), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 546 (sc-12742 AF546), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 594 (sc-12742 AF594) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 647 (sc-12742 AF647), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 680 (sc-12742 AF680) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 790 (sc-12742 AF790), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

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## APPLICATIONS

IL-1 $\beta$  (B122) is recommended for detection of IL-1 $\beta$  precursor and mature forms of mouse, rat, human and hamster origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for IL-1 $\beta$  siRNA (h): sc-39615, IL-1 $\beta$  siRNA (m): sc-39616, IL-1 $\beta$  siRNA (r): sc-45995, IL-1 $\beta$  shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39615-SH, IL-1 $\beta$  shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-39616-SH, IL-1 $\beta$  shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-45995-SH, IL-1 $\beta$  shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39615-V, IL-1 $\beta$  shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39616-V and IL-1 $\beta$  shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-45995-V.

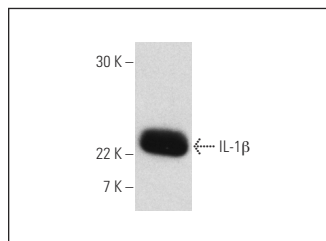
Molecular Weight of IL-1 $\beta$  precursor: 31 kDa.

Molecular Weight of mature IL-1 $\beta$ : 17 kDa.

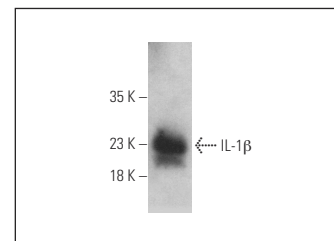
## STORAGE

Store at 4 $^{\circ}$  C, **\*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\***. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## DATA



IL-1 $\beta$  (B122): sc-12742. Western blot analysis of mouse recombinant IL-1 $\beta$ .



IL-1 $\beta$  (B122) HRP: sc-12742 HRP. Direct western blot analysis of mouse recombinant IL-1 $\beta$ .

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- O'Shea, E., et al. 2005. 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine increases pro-interleukin-1 $\beta$  production and caspase-1 protease activity in frontal cortex, but not in hypothalamus, of dark agouti rats: role of interleukin-1 $\beta$  in neurotoxicity. *Neuroscience* 135: 1095-1105.
- Di Paola, R., et al. 2016. Ultramicrosized palmitoylethanolamide (PEA-um<sup>®</sup>) in the treatment of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. *Pharmacol. Res.* 111: 405-412.
- Prema, A., et al. 2017. Fenugreek seed powder attenuated aluminum chloride-induced Tau pathology, oxidative stress, and inflammation in a rat model of Alzheimer's disease. *J. Alzheimers Dis.* 60: S209-S220.
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- Zhang, M., et al. 2019. AIM2 promotes non-small-cell lung cancer cell growth through inflammasome-dependent pathway. *J. Cell. Physiol.* 234: 20161-20173.
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- Zhou, X., et al. 2021. Astaxanthin inhibits microglia M1 activation against inflammatory injury triggered by lipopolysaccharide through down-regulating miR-31-5p. *Life Sci.* 267: 118943.
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- Wang, D., et al. 2023. Long-term exposure to house dust mites accelerates lung cancer development in mice. *J. Exp. Clin. Cancer Res.* 42: 26.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.