

## Product datasheet for **TP721027XL**

### IL1 beta (IL1B) (NM\_000576) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human interleukin 1, beta (IL1B)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Ala117-Ser269
Tag:	Tag Free
Predicted MW:	17.5 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Provided lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl
Bioactivity:	Measured by its ability to induce NF-kB signaling in 293-IL1 Res cells. The ED50 for this effect is 20-100 pg/ml.
Endotoxin:	Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/µg of protein (< 1 EU/µg)
Reconstitution Method:	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH <sub>2</sub> O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for at least 3 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_000567</a>
Locus ID:	3553
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P01584</a>
RefSeq Size:	1498
Cytogenetics:	2q14.1
RefSeq ORF:	807
Synonyms:	IL-1; IL1-BETA; IL1beta; IL1F2



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**Summary:**

The protein encoded by this gene 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. Similarly, IL-1B has been implicated in human osteoarthritis pathogenesis. Patients with severe Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) present elevated levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines such as IL-1B in bronchial alveolar lavage fluid samples. The lung damage induced by the Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is to a large extent, a result of the inflammatory response promoted by cytokines such as IL-1B. This gene and eight other interleukin 1 family genes form a cytokine gene cluster on chromosome 2. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2020]

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

**Protein Pathways:**

Alzheimer's disease, Apoptosis, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway, Graft-versus-host disease, Hematopoietic cell lineage, MAPK signaling pathway, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway, Prion diseases, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway, Type I diabetes mellitus