**Human IL-1 beta / IL1B Protein**

**Catalog Number:** GMP-10139-HNAE

### General Information

**Gene Name Synonym:**
- IL-1; IL-1 beta; IL1B; IL1BETA; IL1F2

**Protein Construction:**
A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human IL1B (NP_000567.1) (Ala 117-Ser 269) was expressed with a N-terminal Met.

**Source:** Human

**Expression Host:** E. coli

**QC Testing**
- **Purity:** > 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
- **Bio Activity:** Measured by its ability to induce interferon gamma secretion by human natural killer lymphoma NK-92 cells. The EC50 for this effect is 0.5-3 ng/mL. The specific activity of Recombinant Human IL-1β is approximately 1 x 10^5 IU/μg, which is calibrated against human IL-1β WHO Standard (NIBSC code: 86/680).
- **Endotoxin:** < 0.01 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
- **Stability:** Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

**Predicted N terminal:** Met

**Molecular Mass:**
The recombinant human IL1B consists of 154 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 17.5 kDa

**Formulation:**
Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

**Usage Guide**
- **Storage:** Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.
- **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**
- **Reconstitution:** Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

### SDS-PAGE:

![SDS-PAGE Image]

### Protein Description

Interleukin-1 beta (IL1 beta or IL1B) also known as catabolin, is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family. IL1 is a pleiotropic cytokine. It is involved in the inflammatory response, cell growth, and tissue repair in the cortex. The IL1 superfamily consists of three members, IL1A (IL1 alpha), IL1B (IL1 beta), and IL1 receptor antagonist (IL1Ra). In clinical, it has been reported that Interleukin (IL)-1 may influence Th1 / Th2 immune responsiveness and has been implicated in the establishment of successful pregnancy. Proinflammatory interleukin (IL)-1 gene polymorphisms associated with high levels of IL-1beta activity increase the risk for hypochlorhydria and distal gastric carcinoma. IL1B polymorphisms may be involved in susceptibility to SSc. Moreover, the IL2-384-G allele may be a marker for the limited phenotype of systemic sclerosis (SSc).

### References