Porcine IL-1β Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No. E-KAB-0615 **Applications** ELISA
Synonyms IL1-BETA;IL1B;IL1F2;catabolin

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Porcine IL-1β Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 μg	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Porcine IL-1β Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 μL	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

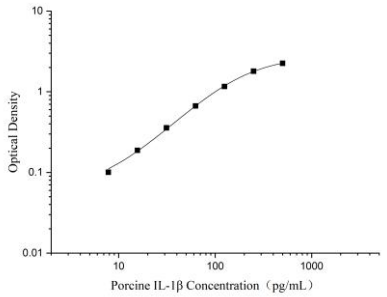
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0615)	
		Porcine IL-1β Capture Antibody	Porcine IL-1β Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Porcine IL-1β protien	Recombinant Porcine IL-1β protien
	Swissprot	P26889.1	
Product details	Reactivity	Porcine	Porcine
	Host	Mouse	Goat
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5 mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1% protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5
	Purify	Protein A or G	Antigen Affinity
	Specificity	Detects Porcine IL-1β in ELISAs.	

Applications

Porcine IL-1β Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4 μg/mL	Porcine IL-1β Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Porcine IL-1β Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

Potent pro-inflammatory 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. Plays a role in angiogenesis by inducing VEGF production synergistically with TNF and IL6. Involved in transduction of inflammation downstream of pyroptosis: its mature form is specifically released in the extracellular milieu by passing through the gasdermin-D (GSDMD) pore.