

Datasheet: AHP423

Description:	RABBIT ANTI SHEEP INTERLEUKIN-1 BETA
Specificity:	IL-1 BETA
Format:	Serum
Product Type:	Polyclonal Antibody
Isotype:	Polyclonal IgG
Quantity:	0.1 ml

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry			■	
Immunohistology - Frozen			■	
Immunohistology - Paraffin			■	
ELISA	■			1/500
Immunoprecipitation			■	
Western Blotting	■			

Where this antibody has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the antibody for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

Target Species	Sheep
Species Cross Reactivity	Reacts with: Bovine Based on sequence similarity, is expected to react with:Goat N.B. Antibody reactivity and working conditions may vary between species.
Product Form	Serum - liquid
Antiserum Preparation	Antisera to ovine IL-1 beta were raised by repeated immunisation of rabbits with highly purified antigen.
Preservative Stabilisers	0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃)
Immunogen	Recombinant IL-1 beta.
External Database Links	UniProt: P21621 Related reagents Entrez Gene:

Specificity	Rabbit anti Sheep interleukin 1β antibody recognizes ovine interleukin-1 beta (IL-1 beta). No cross-reactivity is seen with ovine IL-6, IL-8, MCP-1 or TNF alpha. Rabbit anti Sheep interleukin 1β antibody neutralizes the bioactivity of ovine IL-1 beta. Removal of sodium azide is recommended prior to use in functional assays.
References	1. Rothel, J.S. <i>et al.</i> (1997) Analysis of ovine IL-1 beta production <i>in vivo</i> and <i>in vitro</i> by enzyme immunoassay and immunohistochemistry. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 57 (3-4): 267-78. 2. Bannerman, D.D. <i>et al.</i> (2004) <i>Escherichia coli</i> and <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> elicit differential innate immune responses following intramammary infection. Clin Diagn Lab Immunol. 11: 463-72. 3. Dernfalk, J. <i>et al.</i> (2007) The xMAP technique can be used for detection of the inflammatory cytokines IL-1beta, IL-6 and TNF-alpha in bovine samples. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 118: 40-9. 4. Moyes, K.M. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Identification of potential markers in blood for the development of subclinical and clinical mastitis in dairy cattle at parturition and during early lactation. J Dairy Sci. 92: 5419-28. 5. Silvestre, F.T. <i>et al.</i> (2011) Effects of differential supplementation of fatty acids during the peripartum and breeding periods of Holstein cows: II. Neutrophil fatty acids and function, and acute phase proteins. J Dairy Sci. 94 (5): 2285-301. 6. Vordermeier, M. <i>et al.</i> (2012) Cytokine responses of Holstein and Sahiwal zebu derived monocytes after mycobacterial infection. Trop Anim Health Prod. 44: 651-5. 7. Xu, A. <i>et al.</i> (2015) The Ovine Fetal and Placental Inflammatory Response to Umbilical Cord Occlusions With Worsening Acidosis. Reprod Sci. 22 (11): 1409-20. 8. Bagu, E.T. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Post-natal changes in testicular concentrations of interleukin-1 alpha and beta and interleukin-6 during sexual maturation in bulls. Reprod Domest Anim. 45 (2): 336-41. 9. Atik, A. <i>et al.</i> (2012) Long-term pulmonary effects of intrauterine exposure to endotoxin following preterm birth in sheep. Reprod Sci. 19 (12): 1352-64. 10. Cortes, M. <i>et al.</i> (2016) RNAseq profiling of primary microglia and astrocyte cultures in near-term ovine fetus: a glial <i>in vivo-in vitro</i> multi-hit paradigm in large mammalian brain Journal of Neuroscience Methods. Nov 14 [Epub ahead of print] 11. Doull, L. <i>et al.</i> (2015) Late production of CXCL8 in ruminant oro-nasal turbinate cells in response to <i>Chlamydia abortus</i> infection. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 168 (1-2): 97-102.
Storage	Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred. This product should be stored undiluted. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.
Shelf Life	18 months from date of despatch.
Health And Safety Information	Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10081 available at: 10081: https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/uploads/MSDS/10081.pdf
Regulatory	For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Secondary Antibodies

Sheep Anti Rabbit IgG (STAR34...) [FITC](#)
Sheep Anti Rabbit IgG (STAR35...) [RPE](#)
Goat Anti Rabbit IgG (H/L) (STAR124...) [HRP](#)
Goat Anti Rabbit IgG (Fc) (STAR121...) [Biotin](#), [FITC](#), [HRP](#)
Sheep Anti Rabbit IgG (2AB02...) [Biotin](#)
Sheep Anti Rabbit IgG (STAR36...) [DyLight®488](#), [DyLight®549](#), [DyLight®649](#),
[DyLight®680](#), [DyLight®800](#)

Recommended Useful Reagents

[TidyBlot™ WESTERN BLOT DETECTION REAGENT:HRP \(STAR209P\)](#)

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