IL-1 impacts the manifestation of several inflammatory symptoms\textsuperscript{1,2}

\textbf{The activation of IL-1 results in a cascade of inflammatory mediators}\textsuperscript{3}

- Headache
- Swollen joints
- Fatigue
- Rash
- Vomiting
- Fever
- Tender/painful joints
- Fatigue
- Rash
- Vomiting
- Fever
- Tender/painful joints

\textbf{References:}


If you would to know more about the role of IL-1 and would like our Medical and Scientific Liaison Inflammation Expert to contact you, please fill in the following information and they will contact you:

Please note if you provide your email address they will contact you via email, so please tick box to give permission for use.
IL-1: The gatekeeper of inflammation

- Interleukin-1 (IL-1) is a master cytokine of local and systemic inflammation and can contribute to the pathogenesis of a growing list of diseases.

IL-1α and IL-1β impact a broad spectrum of disease symptomologies

- IL-1α and IL-1β are related, but distinct, IL-1 genes.
- Both IL-1α and IL-1β can bind to the surface of a variety of cells throughout the body.
- This binding of either form of IL-1 results in a cascade of inflammatory mediators, chemokines and other cytokines, manifesting in symptoms such as:
  - Headache
  - Rash
  - Fever
  - Gastrointestinal discomfort
  - Joint pain
  - Fatigue
  - Neutrophilia

The activation of IL-1 can result in symptoms such as fever, rash, joint pain, vomiting, and headache.

IL-1β and IL-1α are equally important in inflammatory disease

In healthy situations, IL-1β is only produced when needed as a part of a response by the innate immune system:

- Inactive IL-1β is manufactured by certain types of white blood cells (monocytes, macrophages, and dendritic cells), processed to form active IL-1β, and then secreted into circulation.

IL-1α is present in all mesenchymal cells—even in healthy individuals:

- Unlike with IL-1β, the IL-1α precursor is biologically active.
- IL-1α can exert the same effects as IL-1β, exacerbating production of IL-1β in inflammatory syndromes.
- IL-1α can mobilise to the surface of the cell, where it can activate IL-1 receptors on other cells.
- Active IL-1α may also be released from the cells, which can initiate sterile inflammation.

Blocking both IL-1β and IL-1α may provide therapeutic benefit in autoimmune and autoimmune diseases

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IL-1α and IL-1β impact a broad spectrum of disease symptomologies

- IL-1α and IL-1β are related, but distinct, IL-1 genes.
- Both IL-1α and IL-1β can bind to the surface of a variety of cells throughout the body.
- This binding of either form of IL-1 results in a cascade of inflammatory mediators, both IL-1α and IL-1β can exert the same effects as IL-1β, exacerbating inflammatory syndromes.
- IL-1α can mobilize to the surface of the cell, where it can activate IL-1 receptors on other cells.
- Active IL-1α may also be released from the cells, which can initiate sterile inflammation.

IL-1β and IL-1α are equally important in inflammatory disease

In healthy situations, IL-1β is only produced when needed as a part of a response by the innate immune system. In autoinflammatory and autoimmune diseases, both IL-1α and IL-1β can provide therapeutic benefit.

- Unlike with IL-1β, the IL-1α precursor is biologically active.
- IL-1α can exert the same effects as IL-1β, producing the same inflammatory syndromes.
- IL-1α can activate IL-1 receptors on other cells.
- Active IL-1α may also be released from the cells, which can initiate sterile inflammation.

IL-1 plays an important role in autoinflammatory and autoimmune diseases

In autoinflammatory disease:

- IL-1 is proven to play a key role in the damaging effects on bones and joints.
- ARTicular inflammation
- Syndesmotic joint formation
- Cartilage breakdown
- Bone resorption

In autoimmune disease:

- IL-1 is associated with a range of symptoms and biological effects.
- Recurrent fevers
- Urticaria-like rashes
- Joint and/or neurological complications
- Vasculitis

Autoimmune and autoinflammatory diseases should be viewed as two ends of a continuum of inflammatory disease.

Autoimmune

Autoinflammatory
IL-1: The gatekeeper of inflammation

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In healthy situations, IL-1β is only produced when needed as a part of a response by the innate immune system.

IL-1α is present in all mesenchymal cells— even in healthy individuals.

Unlike with IL-1β, the IL-1α precursor is biologically active.

IL-1β can exert the same effects as IL-1α, exacerbating inflammatory syndromes.

IL-1α can mobilize to the surface of the cell, where it can activate IL-1 receptors on other cells.

Active IL-1α may also be released from the cells, which can initiate sterile inflammation.

In autoinflammatory disease:

IL-1 is proven to play a key role in the damaging effects on bones and joints.

In autoinflammatory disease:

IL-1 is associated with a range of symptoms and biological effects.

Autoimmune and autoinflammatory diseases should be viewed as two ends of a continuum of inflammatory disease.

References:
IL-1 impacts the manifestation of several inflammatory symptoms\textsuperscript{1,2}

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The activation of IL-1 results in a cascade of inflammatory mediators:

- Headache
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Name:
Speciality:
Hospital address:
Email address:
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