Human IL-6R Protein (Fc & AVI Tag), Biotinylated

Catalog Number: 10398-H35H-B

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD126; gp80; IL-6R; IL-6R-1; IL-6RA; IL6Q; IL6RA; IL6RQ

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human IL6R (NP_000556.1) (Met1-Pro356) was expressed with a c-terminal AVI tagged Fc region of human IgG1 tag at the C-terminus. The expressed protein was biotinylated in vivo by the Biotin-Protein ligase (BirA enzyme) which is co-expressed.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Biotin/Protein Ratio:

0.5-1 as determined by the HABA assay.

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg protein as determined by the LAL method.

Predicted N terminal: Leu 20

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human IL6R consists of 599 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 67.1 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Stability & Storage:
Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20℃ to -80℃.

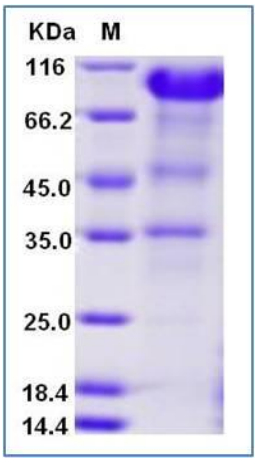
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Interleukin 6 receptor (IL-6R) also known as CD126 (Cluster of Differentiation 126) is a type I cytokine receptor. The low concentration of a soluble form of IL-6 receptor (sIL-6R) acts as an agonist of IL-6 activity. In the IL-6R/CD126/IL6R system, both a membrane-bound IL-6R and a sIL-6R protein are able to mediate IL-6 signals into the cells through the interaction of gp13. The resulting IL-6/sIL-6R protein complex is also capable of binding to gp13 and inducing intracellular signalling. Through this so-called 'trans-signalling' mechanism, IL-6 is able to stimulate cells that lack an endogenous mIL-6R. High levels of IL-6 and sIL-6R have been reported in several chronic inflammatory and autoimmune diseases as well as in cancer.

References