Rhesus IL6 / Interleukin-6 Protein

Catalog Number: **90197-CNAE**

Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

IL6

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the the rhesus IL6 (NP_001036198.2) (Pro29-Met212) was expressed and purified.

Source: Rhesus

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells.The ED_{50} for this effect is typically 5-30 ng/ml.

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rhesus IL6 consists of 185 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 21 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 50% acetonitrile, 0.1% TFA

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

Storage:

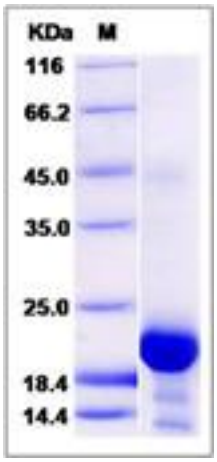
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Interleukin-6 (IL-6) is a multifunctional α-helical cytokine that regulates cell growth and differentiation of various tissues, which is known particularly for its role in the immune response and acute phase reactions. IL-6 protein is secreted by a variety of cell types including T cells and macrophages as phosphorylated and variably glycosylated molecule. It exerts actions through the its heterodimeric receptor composed of IL-6R that lacks the tyrosine/kinase domain and binds IL-6 with low affinity, and ubiquitously expressed glycoprotein 130 (gp130) that binds the IL-6. IL-6R complex with high affinity and thus transduces signals. IL-6 is also involved in hematopoiesis, bone metabolism, and cancer progression, and has been defined an essential role in directing transition from innate to acquired immunity.

References

1.Heinrich PC. et al. (2003). Principles of interleukin-6-type cytokine signalling and its regulation. Biochem J. 374: 1-20. 2.Rose-John S, et al. (2007) The IL-6/sIL-6R complex as a novel target for therapeutic approaches. Expert Opin Ther Targets. 11(5): 613-24. 3.Dinh W, et al. (2009) Elevated plasma levels of TNF-alpha and interleukin-6 in patients with diastolic dysfunction and glucose metabolism disorders. Cardiovasc Diabetol. 8:58.