Rhesus IL-6R / CD126 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **90324-C08H**

Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

IL6R

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rhesus IL6R (XP_001114404.1) (Met1-Pro365) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Rhesus

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Bio Activity:

1.Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. 2.Immobilized rhesus IL6R (Cat:90324-C08H) at 10μg/mL (100μL/well) can bind human IL6 (Cat:10395-HNAE), the EC_{50} of human IL6 is 5-50 ng/mL.

Endotoxin:

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

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: Leu 20

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rhesus IL6R consists of 357 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 39.6 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 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

Storage:

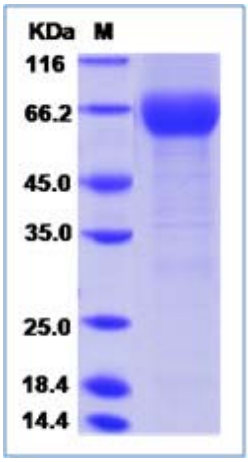
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Interleukin 6 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 gp130. The resulting IL-6/sIL-6R protein complex is also capable of binding to gp130 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.