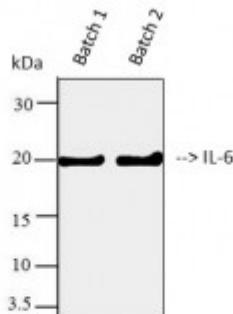


Anti-IL-6 antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of K562 cell lysate using IL-6 antibody (STJ96713) from 2 batches.



Description

IL-6 is a protein encoded by the IL6 gene which is approximately 23,7 kDa. IL-6 is secreted and is involved in apoptotic pathways in synovial fibroblasts, PEDF induced signalling, the GPCR Pathway, the TGF-Beta pathway and toll-like receptor signalling pathways. IL6 is a cytokine that functions in inflammation and the maturation of B cells. The protein is primarily produced at sites of acute and chronic inflammation, where it is secreted into the serum and induces a transcriptional inflammatory response through interleukin 6 receptor. IL-6 is expressed in the lung, blood, nervous system, bone marrow and the intestines. Mutations in the IL6 gene result in rheumatoid arthritis systemic juvenile and an inflammatory articular disorder. STJ96713 was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. This polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of IL-6 protein.

Model	STJ96713
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human IL-6.
Immunogen Region	Internal
Gene ID	3569
Gene Symbol	IL6
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC-P 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000

Specificity	IL-6 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IL-6 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Interleukin-6 IL-6 B-cell stimulatory factor 2 BSF-2 CTL differentiation factor CDF Hybridoma growth factor Interferon beta-2 IFN-beta-2
Molecular Weight	25 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:6018 OMIM:147620
Alternative Names	Interleukin-6 IL-6 B-cell stimulatory factor 2 BSF-2 CTL differentiation factor CDF Hybridoma growth factor Interferon beta-2 IFN-beta-2
Function	Cytokine with a wide variety of biological functions. It is a potent inducer of the acute phase response. Plays an essential role in the final differentiation of B-cells into Ig-secreting cells Involved in lymphocyte and monocyte differentiation. Acts on B-cells, T-cells, hepatocytes, hematopoietic progenitor cells and cells of the CNS. Required for the generation of T(H)17 cells. Also acts as a myokine. It is discharged into the bloodstream after muscle contraction and acts to increase the breakdown of fats and to improve insulin resistance. It induces myeloma and plasmacytoma growth and induces nerve cells differentiation.
Cellular Localization	Secreted.
Post-translational Modifications	N- and O-glycosylated.