

Recombinant Rat IL6

Cat No:HR2R2288

For research use only

Overview

Quantity	10 ?g
Gene Symbol	IL6
Gene ID	24498
Accession	P20607
Alternative Name	IL-6, IL6 Recombinant Rat Interleukin-6 (IL6)
Species	Rat
Source	E. coli
Description	IL-6 is produced by many different cell types. The main sources in vivo are stimulated monocytes, fibroblasts, and endothelial cells. Macrophages, T cells and B lymphocytes, granulocytes, smooth muscle cells, eosinophils, chondrocytes, osteoblasts, mast cells, glial cells, and keratinocytes also produce IL-6 after stimulation. IL-6 is a member of a family of cytokines, which also includes LIF, CNTF, Oncostatin M, IL-11, and CT-1. All known members of the IL-6 cytokine family induce hepatic expression of acute phase proteins. The IL-6 receptor is expressed on T cells, mitogen-activated B cells, peripheral monocytes and some macrophage and B cell derived tumor cell types. It is not expressed in resting B cells but in resting T cells. The IL-6 receptor is a strongly glycosylated protein of 80 kDa and a length of 449 amino acids. It has been designated CD126.
Functions	The ED(50) was determined by the dose-dependent stimulation of the proliferation of monkey 4MBr-5 cells was found to be in the range of 20-40 ng/mL.
Formulation	Recombinant rat Interleukin-6 was lyophilized from a 0.2 ?m filtered PBS solution.
Solubility	A quick spin of the vial followed by reconstitution in distilled water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL. This solution can then be diluted into other buffers.
Appearance	Lyophilized Powder
Molecular Weight	22
Purity	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Concentration	<1.0 EU/?g of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.
Shipping Condition	Ambient Temperature
Storage Condition	The lyophilized protein is stable for at least one year from date of receipt at -70?C. Upon reconstitution, this cytokine can be stored in working aliquots at 2? - 8?C for one month, or at -20?C for six months, with a carrier protein without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.