bioelsa

Recombinant Human IL6
Cat No:HR2R1625

For research use only

Overview

Quantity	100 ?g
Gene Symbol	IL6
Gene ID	3569
Accession	P05231
Alternative Name	IL-6, B cell differentiation factor, BCDF, B cell stimulatory factor 2, BSF-2, CTL differentiation factor, CDF, HPGF, HSF, MGI-2, Hybridoma growth factor, Interferon beta-2, IFN-beta 2 Recombinant Human Interleukin-6 (IL6)
Species	Human
Source	E. coli
Description	IL6 is a pleiotropic cytokine that participates in a wide variety of biological functions such as acute phase response, inflammation, hematopoiesis, bone metabolism and cancer. While produced mainly by stimulated monocytes, fibroblasts and endothelial cells, IL6 is also known to be produced by macrophages, T cells, B lymphocytes, granulocytes, smooth muscle cells, eosinophils, chondrocytes, osteoblasts, mast cells, glial cells and keratinocytes, upon stimulation. Unlike murine IL6 which is inactive on human cells, both human and murine IL6 are equally active on murine cells. The IL6 receptor is a strongly glycosylated protein of 80 kDa and a length of 449 amino acids (designated CD126). Recombinant human IL6 is a 21 kDa, non-glycosylated protein that contains two disulfide bridges.
Functions	The ED50 as determined by the dose-dependent stimulation of human TF-1 cells was in the range of 0.5-1 ng/mL
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 ?m filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4)
Solubility	A quick spin of the vial followed by reconstitution in sterile PBS to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized Powder
Molecular Weight	21
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.