

**IL-6 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP73531**Specification**

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**IL-6 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P05231</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**IL-6 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3569**Other Names**

IL6; IFNB2; Interleukin-6; IL-6; B-cell stimulatory factor 2; BSF-2; CTL differentiation factor; CDF; Hybridoma growth factor; Interferon beta-2; IFN-beta-2

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**IL-6 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** IL6 ([HGNC:6018](#))**Synonyms** IFNB2**Function**

Cytokine with a wide variety of biological functions in immunity, tissue regeneration, and metabolism. Binds to IL6R, then the complex associates to the signaling subunit IL6ST/gp130 to trigger the intracellular IL6-signaling pathway (Probable). The interaction with the membrane-bound IL6R and IL6ST stimulates 'classic signaling', whereas the binding of IL6 and soluble IL6R to IL6ST stimulates 'trans- signaling'. Alternatively, 'cluster signaling' occurs when membrane- bound IL6:IL6R complexes on transmitter cells activate IL6ST receptors on neighboring receiver cells (Probable).

**Cellular Location**

Secreted.

**Tissue Location**

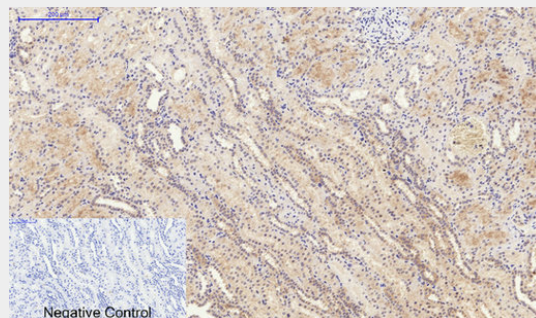
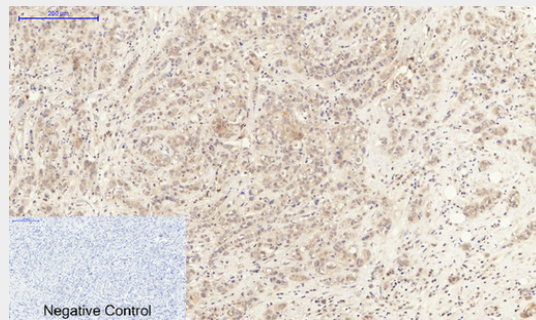
Produced by skeletal muscle.

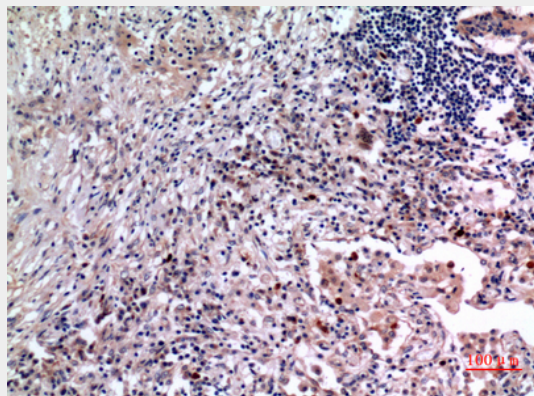
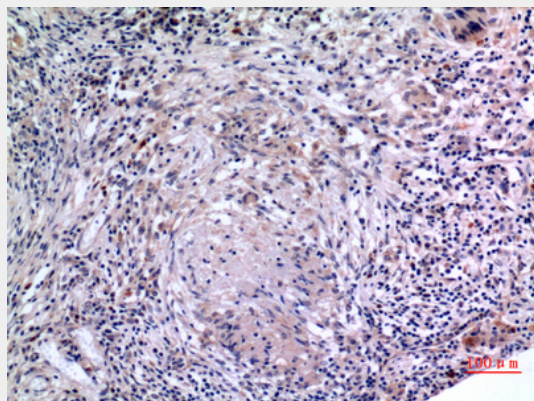
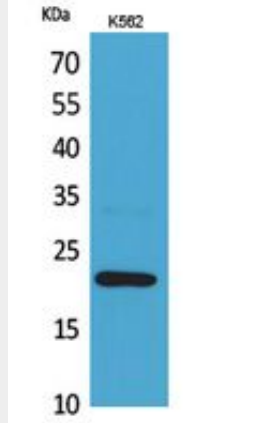
## IL-6 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## IL-6 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





### IL-6 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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.