

IL-6

Catalog # PVGS1407

## Specification

# IL-6 - Product Information

Primary Accession Species Mouse <u>P08505</u>

Sequence Phe25-Thr211

Purity > 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE

**Endotoxin Level** < 0.2 EU/ μg of protein by gel clotting method

**Biological Activity** ED<sub>50</sub> < 3.0 pg /ml, measured in a bioassay using 7TD1 cells.

Expression System CHO

Formulation

Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.

**Reconstitution** It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH<sub>2</sub>O or PBS up to 100 µg/ml.

### Storage & Stability

Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

# **IL-6 - Additional Information**

Gene ID 16193

Other Names Interleukin-6, IL-6, B-cell hybridoma growth factor, Interleukin HP-1, II6 {ECO:0000312|MGI:MGI:96559}, II-6

### **Target Background**

Interleukin-6 (IL-6), also known as BSF-2, CDF and IFNB2, is a pleiotropic cytokine that participates in both pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory responses. It is produced mainly by T cells, macrophages, monocytes, endothelial cells and muscle cells. IL-6 binds to IL-6 receptor (IL-6R) to trigger the association of IL-6R with gp130, inducing signal transduction through JAKs and STATs.



The biological functions of IL-6 are diverse. It stimulates B cell differentiation and antibody production, myeloma and plasmacytoma growth, and nerve cell differentiation. It also acts as a myokine, produced by muscle cells in response to muscle contraction and released into the blood stream to help break down fats and improve insulin resistance.

# **IL-6 - Protein Information**

Name II6 {ECO:0000312|MGI:MGI:96559}

Synonyms II-6

Function

Cytokine with a wide variety of biological functions in immunity, tissue regeneration, and metabolism (Probable). Binds to IL6R, then the complex associates to the signaling subunit IL6ST/gp130 to trigger the intracellular IL6-signaling pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8910279" target="\_blank">8910279</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27893700" target="\_blank">27893700</a>).

Cellular Location Secreted.

**Tissue Location** 

Expressed by dendritic cells and macrophages (PubMed:23045607, PubMed:27893700). Expressed by activated follicular B cells (PubMed:23045607). Abundantly expressed in the central nervous system (CNS), particularly the hypothalamic region (PubMed:28402851)

### IL-6 - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>
- IL-6 Images