

## Product datasheet for **AP01157BT-N**

### IL6 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Direct ELISA:</b> To detect hIL-6 (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of ~1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. In conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, it allows the detection of at least 0.2-0.4 ng/well of recombinant hIL-6. <b>Sandwich ELISA:</b> To detect hIL-6 (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25-1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. In conjunction with Polyclonal Anti-Human IL-6 as a capture antibody, it allows the detection of at least 0.2-0.4 ng/well of recombinant hIL-6. <b>Western blot:</b> To detect hIL-6 this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1-0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant hIL-6 is 1.5-3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (> 98 %) E.coli derived recombinant Human Interleukin-6 (IL6)
Specificity:	This antibody detects Human Interleukin-6 (IL6).
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized (sterile filtered) purified Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Restore in sterile PBS containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1 - 1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Prior to reconstitution store at 2-8°C. Following reconstitution store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	interleukin 6



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**Database Link:** [Entrez Gene 3569 Human P05231](#)

**Background:** Interleukin 6 (IL6) is a multifunctional 24 kDa protein originally discovered in the medium of RNA stimulated fibroblastoid cells. It is upregulated by IL1, TNF, PDGF, IFN beta, TNF alpha, NGF, IL17 and downregulated by glucocorticoids IL4, TGF beta. IL6 appears to be directly involved in the responses that occur after infection and cellular injury, and it may prove to be as important as IL1 and TNF alpha in regulating the acute phase response. IL6 has also been implicated in regulating adipose mass.

IL6 is reported to be produced by fibroblasts, activated T cells, activated monocytes or macrophages and endothelial cells. It acts upon a variety of cells including fibroblasts, myeloid progenitor cells, T cells, B cells and hepatocytes. In addition, IL6 appears to interact with IL2 in the proliferation of T lymphocytes. IL6 potentiates the proliferative effect of IL3 on multipotential hematopoietic progenitors.

**Synonyms:** IL-6, Interferon beta-2, IFNB2, B-cell stimulatory factor 2, BSF-2, CDF