

Product datasheet for DA3547S

Interleukin-6 / IL6 Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Interleukin-6 / IL6 human recombinant protein, 5 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Predicted MW:	21 kDa
Purity:	>98% pure by RP-HPLC, Anion-exchange FPLC, Silverstain.
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified protein. Buffer System: PBS Stabilizer: None
Bioactivity:	Biological: The ED50 as determined by dose-dependent stimulation of murine hybridoma B9 cells is in the range of 2-10 pg/ml.
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng per µg (IEU/µg) of rh IL-6
Reconstitution Method:	The lyophilized IL-6 is soluble in water and most aqueous buffers. It should be reconstituted in water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/ml. This solution can then be stored at 2-8°C for future use or diluted into other buffered solutions. Further dilutions should be made into buffer containing carrier protein or medium containing serum.
Preparation:	Lyophilized purified protein.
Protein Description:	Recombinant human IL-6 produced in E. coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide containing 184 amino acid residues.
Storage:	The lyophilized IL-6, although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, is best stored desiccated at -20°C. Reconstituted IL-6 should be stored in working aliquots at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_000591</u>
Locus ID:	3569



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UniProt ID:	<u>P05231</u>
Cytogenetics:	7p15.3
Synonyms:	IL-6, Interferon beta-2, IFNB2, B-cell stimulatory factor 2, BSF-2, CDF
Summary:	This gene encodes a cytokine that functions in inflammation and the maturation of B cells. In addition, the encoded protein has been shown to be an endogenous pyrogen capable of inducing fever in people with autoimmune diseases or infections. The protein is primarily produced at sites of acute and chronic inflammation, where it is secreted into the serum and induces a transcriptional inflammatory response through interleukin 6 receptor, alpha. The functioning of this gene is implicated in a wide variety of inflammation-associated disease states, including susceptibility to diabetes mellitus and systemic juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. Elevated levels of the encoded protein have been found in virus infections, including COVID-19 (disease caused by SARS-CoV-2). [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein
Protein Pathways:	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway, Graft-versus-host disease, Hematopoietic cell lineage, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), Jak-STAT signaling pathway, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Prion diseases, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway