

Product datasheet for **PP036B2**

IL6 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<u>ELISA:</u> To detect rIL-6 by direct ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.15-0.30 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, allows the detection of at least 0.2 ng/well of recombinant rIL-6. <u>Western Blot:</u> To detect rIL-6 by Western Blot analysis 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 rIL-6 is 1.5-3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (>98%) recombinant rat IL-6.
Specificity:	This antibody recognises Rat Interleukin-6 (rIL-6)
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives. Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction.
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile PBS containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity chromatography.
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store the antibody prior to reconstitution at -20°C. Following reconstitution the antibody can be stored at 2-8°C for one month or at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.
Gene Name:	interleukin 6
Database Link:	<u>Entrez Gene 24498 Rat P20607</u>



[View online »](#)

Background:

Interleukin 6 (IL6) is a multifunctional 24 kD 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

Note:

Centrifuge vial prior to opening!