

## Product datasheet for **TA397217**

### IL6 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 33A12.G9]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	33A12.G9
Applications:	ELISA, FC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>WB:</b> 1:1000 <b>FC:</b> 0.5 mg/mL <b>ELISA:</b> 1:10,000
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1, kappa
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	This Protein A purified monoclonal antibody was produced in mouse by repeated immunizations with mature full length recombinant human IL-6 produced in E.coli followed by hybridoma development.
Specificity:	This purified antibody detects recombinant and native IL-6 present in body fluids and cell supernatants in various assays (ie. IL-1 stimulated IL-6 production from fibroblasts). In Western blot analysis of natural cell products or human body fluids, multiple bands of IL-6 will appear due to the variable amount of glycosylation on the molecule.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL - lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store vial at -20° C or below prior to opening. This vial contains a relatively low volume of reagent (25 µL). To minimize loss of volume dilute 1:10 by adding 225 µL of the buffer stated above directly to the vial. Recap, mix thoroughly and briefly centrifuge to collect the volume at the bottom of the vial. Use this intermediate dilution when calculating final dilutions as recommended below. Store the vial at -20°C or below after dilution. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Expiration date is three (3) months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	interleukin 6



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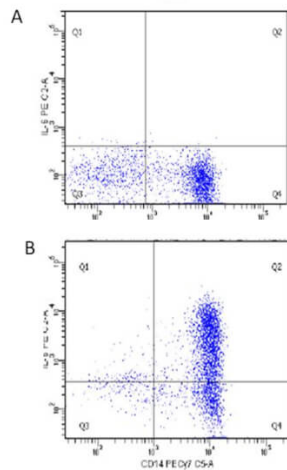
**Database Link:** [Entrez Gene 3569 Human P05231](#)

**Background:** IL-6 is a secreted cytokine with a wide variety of biological functions. It is a potent inducer of the acute phase response and plays an essential role in the final differentiation of B-cells into Ig-secreting cells. Involved in lymphocyte and monocyte differentiation. IL-6 induces myeloma and plasmacytoma growth and induces nerve cells differentiation and acts on B-cells, T-cells, hepatocytes, hematopoietic progenitor cells and cells of the CNS. IL-6 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. Anti-IL-6 antibody is ideal for investigators involved in Cancer, Neuroscience and Immunology research.

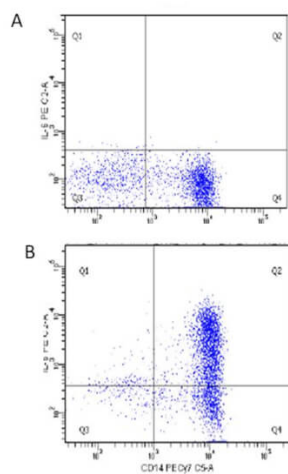
**Synonyms:** mouse Anti-IL-6 antibody, mouse anti-interleukin-6 antibody, HSF, Hybridoma growth factor, Hybridoma plasmacytoma growth factor, IFNB2, IL 6, IL6 protein, Interferon beta 2, Interleukin 6, BSF2, CDF

**Note:** Anti-IL 6 antibody has been tested for use in ELISA, Flow Cytometry, and western blotting. Reactivity is also expected in neutralizations, radioimmunoassay and immunohistochemistry. The endotoxin content is estimated to be <10 pg/μl by the LAL method. By western blot a band approximately 23.7 kDa in size corresponding to native human IL-6 protein is expected in the appropriate cell lysate or extract. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user.

### Product images:



Flow Cytometry of Human anti-IL-6 antibody 209-301-310. Cells: human PBMC. Stimulation: Figure A: unstimulated; Figure B: 1 μg/mL LPS in a protein transport inhibitor for 5 hours. Staining: (surface) x-axis: anti-CD14, (intracellular) y-axis: anti-IL-6.



Flow Cytometry of Human anti-IL-6 antibody 209-301-310. Cells: human PBMC. Stimulation: Figure A: unstimulated; Figure B: 1 µg/mL LPS in a protein transport inhibitor for 5 hours. Staining: (surface) x-axis: anti-CD14, (intracellular) y-axis: anti-IL-6.