

Recombinant Human IL-6, Tag Free

Information

Gene ID	3569
Accession #	P05231
Alternate Names	BSF-2; CDF; Hybridoma growth factor; IFN-beta-2
Source	E.coli
Protein sequence	VPPGEDSKDVAAPHRQPLTSSERIDKQIRYILDGISALRKETCNKSNMCESSKEALAENN
Tag	Tag free
M.Wt	The protein has a calculated MW of 6.6 KDa.
Appearance	Solution protein
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles - 36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70°C as supplied
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4.
Reconstitution	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers.
Biological Activity	Fully biologically active as determined by a cell proliferation assay using MM.1S cells. The EC50 for this effect is 0.1 ng/mL.
Shipping Condition	Shipping with dry ice.
Handling	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not to be used in humans.

Quality Control

Purity	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Less than 1.0 EU/µg as determined by LAL method.

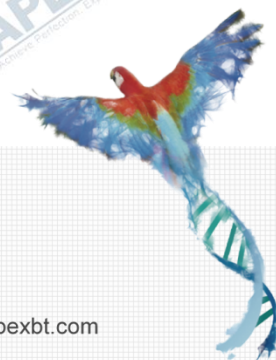
Description

Interleukin-6 (IL-6) is an interleukin that in humans is encoded by the IL-6 gene and acts as both a pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokine. It is secreted by T cells and macrophages to stimulate immune response. Furthermore, It plays an essential role in the final differentiation of B-cells into Ig-secreting cells involved in lymphocyte and monocyte differentiation. It also induces myeloma and plasmacytoma growth and induces nerve cells differentiation acts on B-cells, T-cells, hepatocytes, hematopoietic progenitor cells and cells of the CNS. The human IL-6 is a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 183 amino acids and it signals through a cell-surface type I cytokine receptor complex consisting of the ligand-binding IL-6Rα chain (CD126), and the signal- transducing component gp130 (also called CD130). The human IL-6 shares about 40% a.a. sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-6 and it is equally active on mouse and rat cells.

Reference:

1. Ferguson-Smith AC, Chen YF, Newman MS, et al. 1988. Genomics. 2:203-8

2. van der Poll T, Keogh CV, Guirao X, et al. 1997. J Infect Dis. 176:439-44
3. Ming JE, Cernetti C, Steinman RM, et al. 1989. J Mol Cell Immunol. 4:203-11; discussion 211-2
4. Bastard JP, Jardel C, Delattre J, et al. 1999. Circulation. 99:2221-2
5. Heinrich PC, Behrmann I, Muller-Newen G, et al. 1998. Biochem J. 334 (Pt 2):297-314.



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