

Product datasheet

Recombinant human IL6 protein ab9627

Overview

Product name	Recombinant human IL6 protein
Protein length	Full length protein

Description

Nature	Recombinant
Source	Escherichia coli

Amino Acid Sequence

Accession	P05231
Species	Human
Sequence	PVPPGEDSKDVAAPHRQPLTSSERIDKQIRYILDGISALRKETCNKSNMC ESSKEALAENLNLPKMAEKDGCFQSGFNEETCLVKIITGLLEFEVYLEY LQNRFESEEQARAVQMSTKVLIQFLQKKAKNLDAITTPDPTTNASLLTK LQAQNWQLQDMTTHLILRSFKEFLQSSLRALRQM
Molecular weight	21 kDa
Amino acids	29 to 212

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab9627** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Biological activity	Determined by its ability to stimulate the proliferation of the IL-6 dependent mouse 7TD1 cells. The expected ED ₅₀ is ≤0.1 ng/mL, corresponding to a specific activity of ≥ 1 x 10 ⁷ units/mg.
Applications	SDS-PAGE Functional Studies Neutralising
Endotoxin level	< 0.100 Eu/μg
Purity	> 98 % SDS-PAGE. Sterile filtered. Greater than 98% pure by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Form	Lyophilised

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. n/a This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.
Reconstitution	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in 5-10 mM Acetic Acid to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/ml

General Info

Function	Cytokine with a wide variety of biological functions. It is a potent inducer of the acute phase response. Plays an essential role in the final differentiation of B-cells into Ig-secreting cells. Involved in lymphocyte and monocyte differentiation. It 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. 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.
Involvement in disease	Genetic variations in IL6 are associated with susceptibility to rheumatoid arthritis systemic juvenile (RASJ) [MIM:604302]. An inflammatory articular disorder with systemic-onset beginning before the age of 16. It represents a subgroup of juvenile arthritis associated with severe extraarticular features and occasionally fatal complications. During active phases of the disorder, patients display a typical daily spiking fever, an evanescent macular rash, lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, serositis, myalgia and arthritis. Note=A IL6 promoter polymorphism is associated with a lifetime risk of development of Kaposi sarcoma in HIV-infected men.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the IL-6 superfamily.
Post-translational modifications	N- and O-glycosylated.
Cellular localization	Secreted.

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