

Product datasheet

Recombinant human IL-6 protein (Active) ab9627

7 References

Description

Product name	Recombinant human IL-6 protein (Active)
Biological activity	Determined by its ability to stimulate the proliferation of mouse B9 cells.
Purity	> 98 % SDS-PAGE. > 98% HPLC analyses. Sterile filtered.
Endotoxin level	< 1.000 Eu/μg
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Accession	<u>P05231</u>
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	PVPPGEDSKD VAAPHRQPLT SSERIDKQIR YLDGISALR KETCNKSNMC ESSKEALAEN NLNLPKMAEK DGCFAQSGFNE ETCLVKIITG LLEFEVYLEY LQNRFESSEE QARAVQMSTK VLIQFLQKKA KNLDAITTPD PTTNASLLTK LQAQNQWLQD MTTHLILRSF KEFLQSSLRA LRQM
Predicted molecular weight	21 kDa
Amino acids	29 to 212
Additional sequence information	Full length mature protein without the signal peptide.

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.

Applications	HPLC SDS-PAGE Functional Studies Neutralising
Form	Lyophilized

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. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein on reconstitution (0.1% HSA or BSA).

This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.

Reconstitution Reconstitute on arrival. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in water 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.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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