ARG22430
anti-IL6 antibody [4B6]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [4B6] recognizes IL6 This antibody recognizes ovine interleukin-6 (IL-6) and has also been reported to recognize recombinant human IL-6 and bovine IL-6 transfected cells. Mouse anti Sheep Interleukin-6 antibody, clone 4B6 does not cross react with ovine IL-1 beta, IL-8, MCP-1 or TNF alpha.
Tested Reactivity	Mk, Sheep
Tested Application	ELISA, FACS, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	4B6
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	IL6
Species	Sheep
Immunogen	Recombinant ovine IL-6.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	B-cell stimulatory factor 2; CDF; HSF; BSF-2; Interferon beta-2; IL-6; IFNB2; CTL differentiation factor; Interleukin-6; HGF; Hybridoma growth factor; BSF2; IFN-beta-2

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ELISA	5 µg/ml (as a coating antibody)
FACS	Assay-dependent
WB	Assay-dependent

Application Note: FACS: Membrane permeabilization is required for this application. Arigo recommend the use of Leucoperm for this purpose. Use 10 µl of the suggested working dilution to label 10^6 cells in 100 µl.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml

Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	IL6
Gene Full Name	interleukin 6
Background	This gene encodes a cytokine that functions in inflammation and the maturation of B cells. In addition, the encoded protein has been shown to be an endogenous pyrogen capable of inducing fever in people with autoimmune diseases or infections. The protein is primarily produced at sites of acute and chronic inflammation, where it is secreted into the serum and induces a transcriptional inflammatory response through interleukin 6 receptor, alpha. The functioning of this gene is implicated in a wide variety of inflammation-associated disease states, including suspectibility to diabetes mellitus and systemic juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2011]
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. Acts on B-cells, T-cells, hepatocytes, hematopoietic progenitor cells and cells of the CNS. Required for the generation of T(H)17 cells. 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. It induces myeloma and plasmacytoma growth and induces nerve cells differentiation. [UniProt]
Highlight	Related products: IL6 antibodies; IL6 ELISA Kits; IL6 recombinant proteins; Anti-Mouse IgG secondary antibodies; Related news: HMGB1 in inflammation Inflammatory Cytokines
Calculated Mw	24 kDa
PTM	N- and O-glycosylated.