

ARG83085 Human IL6 ELISA Kit

Package: 96 wells
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	ARG83085 Human IL6 ELISA Kit is an enzyme immunoassay kit for the quantification of Human IL6 in Serum.
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA
Specificity	Not reacts with IL1 alpha, IL1 beta, IL2, IL3, IL4, IL7, IL8, IL10, GMCSF, IFN alpha, IFNgamma, LIF, MIP-1 alpha, MIP 1beta, MCP1, OSM, RANTES, TGF beta, TNF alpha and TNF beta.
Target Name	IL6
Conjugation	HRP
Conjugation Note	Substrate: TMB and read at 450 nm.
Sensitivity	11.5 pg/ml
Sample Type	Serum
Standard Range	23.3 – 2560 pg/ml
Sample Volume	100 µl
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

Assay Time ~2.5 hours

Properties

Form	96 well
Storage instruction	Store the kit at 2-8°C. Keep microplate wells sealed in a dry bag with desiccants. Do not expose test reagents to heat, sun or strong light during storage and usage. Please refer to the product user manual for detail temperatures of the components.
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 susceptibility 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]

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