**DESCRIPTION**

Source  
E. coli-derived  
Pro29-Met212  
Accession # Q75MH2

N-terminal Sequence Analysis  
Pro29

Predicted Molecular Mass  
20.3 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

Activity  
Measured in a cell proliferation assay using T1165.85.2.1 mouse plasmacytoma cells. Nordan, R.P. et al. (1987) J. Immunol. 139:813. The ED_{50} for this effect is 0.2-0.8 ng/mL.  
The specific activity of Recombinant Human IL-6 is approximately 1.1 x 10^5 IU/μg, which is calibrated against human IL-6 WHO International Standard (NIBSC code: 89/548).

Endotoxin Level  
<0.10 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity  
>97%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

Formulation  
Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS and NaCl. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

Reconstitution  
Reconstitute at 100-200 μg/mL in sterile PBS.

Shipping  
The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage  
Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.  
- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.  
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.  
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**DATA**

Bioactivity  
Recombinant Human IL-6 (Catalog # 206-IL) stimulates cell proliferation of the T1165.85.2.1 mouse plasmacytoma cell line. The ED_{50} for this effect is 0.2-0.8 ng/mL.

SDS-PAGE  
1 μg lane of Recombinant Human IL-6 was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) conditions and visualized by silver staining, showing a single band at 21 kDa.
Interleukin-6 (IL-6) is a pleiotropic, α-helical, 22-28 kDa phosphorylated and variably glycosylated cytokine that plays important roles in the acute phase reaction, inflammation, hematopoiesis, bone metabolism, and cancer progression (1-5). Mature human IL-6 is 183 amino acids (aa) in length and shares 39% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-6 (6). Alternative splicing generates several isoforms with internal deletions, some of which exhibit antagonistic properties (7-10). IL-6 induces signaling through a cell surface heterodimeric receptor complex composed of a ligand binding subunit (IL-6 R alpha) and a signal transducing subunit (gp130). IL-6 binds to IL-6 Rα, triggering IL-6 Rα association with gp130 and gp130 dimerization (11). gp130 is also a component of the receptors for CLC, CNTF, CT-1, IL-11, IL-27, LIF, and OSM (12). Soluble forms of IL-6 Rα are generated by both alternative splicing and proteolytic cleavage (5). In a mechanism known as trans-signaling, complexes of soluble IL-6 and IL-6 Rα elicit responses from gp130-expressing cells that lack cell surface IL-6 Rα (5). Trans-signaling enables a wider range of cell types to respond to IL-6, as the expression of gp130 is ubiquitous, while that of IL-6 Rα is predominantly restricted to hepatocytes, monocytes, and resting lymphocytes (2, 5). Soluble splice forms of gp130 block trans-signaling from IL-6/IL-6 Rα but not from other cytokines that use gp130 as a co-receptor (5, 13). IL-6, along with TNF-α and IL-1, drives the acute inflammatory response and the transition from acute inflammation to either acquired immunity or chronic inflammatory disease (1-5). When dysregulated, it contributes to chronic inflammation in obesity, insulin resistance, inflammatory bowel disease, arthritis, sepsis, and atherosclerosis (1, 2, 5). IL-6 can also function as an anti-inflammatory molecule, as in skeletal muscle where it is secreted in response to exercise (2). In addition, it enhances hematopoietic stem cell proliferation and the differentiation of Th17 cells, memory B cells, and plasma cells (1, 14).

References: