

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human gp130 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 2% cross-reactivity with recombinant rat gp130, recombinant mouse gp130, recombinant human (rh) IL-1 sRI, rhIL-1 sRII, rhIL-2 sRβ, rhIL-
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human gp130 Leu24-Glu619 (Glu619Asp) Accession # P40189
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Gp130, the common signal transducing receptor component shared by the functional receptor complexes of the IL-6 family of cytokines, belongs to the class I cytokine receptor family. Binding of IL-6 (IL-11) to either the membrane-anchored or soluble IL-6 R (IL-11 R) initiates the association of IL-6 R (IL-11 R) with gp130 which then undergoes homo-dimerization and signal transduction. With other IL-6 family cytokines, such as LIF and OSM, signal transduction is triggered by the hetero-dimerization of gp130 and LIF R or OSM R.

Gp130 is expressed in all organs examined. Soluble gp130, which apparently arises either from proteolytic cleavage of the membrane-bound receptor or from alternative splicing, has been detected in human serum. At the present time, the *in vivo* functions of soluble gp130 are not clearly understood. In *in vitro* experiments, natural or recombinant soluble gp130 has been shown to have inhibitory effects on OSM and CNTF activities.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.