

## DESCRIPTION

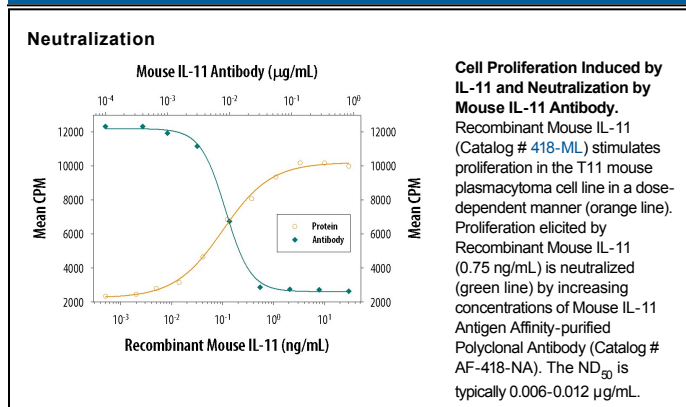
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse IL-11 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-11 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse IL-11 (R&D Systems, Catalog # 418-ML) Gly23-Leu199 Accession # P47873
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

## 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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse IL-11 (Catalog # 418-ML)
<b>Neutralization</b>		Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-11-induced proliferation in the T11 mouse plasmacytoma cell line [Nordan, R.P. <i>et al.</i> (1987) <i>J. Immunol.</i> <b>139</b> :813]. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.006-0.012 µg/mL in the presence of 0.75 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse IL-11.

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Interleukin-11 is a pleiotropic cytokine that was originally detected in the conditioned medium of an IL-1 $\alpha$ -stimulated primate bone marrow stromal cell line (PU-34) as a mitogen for the IL-6-responsive murine plasmacytoma cell line T1165. IL-11 was also independently discovered as an adipogenesis inhibitory factor (AGIF). The mouse IL-11 cDNA encodes a 199 amino acid residue precursor polypeptide with a 22 amino acid residue hydrophobic signal that is processed proteolytically to generate the 177 amino acid residue mature protein. IL-11 contains no cysteine residues or potential glycosylation sites.

IL-11 has multiple effects on both hematopoietic and nonhematopoietic cells. Many of the biological effects described for IL-11 overlap those for IL-6. *In vitro*, IL-11 can synergize with IL-3, IL-4, and SCF to shorten the G<sub>0</sub> period of early hematopoietic progenitors. IL-11 also enhances the IL-3-dependent megakaryocyte colony formation. IL-11 has been found to stimulate the T cell dependent development of specific immunoglobulin-secreting B cells. IL-11, in the presence of IL-3 or SCF, has also been shown to stimulate erythropoiesis. Among nonhematopoietic cell populations, IL-11, like IL-6 and LIF, can stimulate the synthesis of hepatic acute-phase proteins. Consistent with the *in vitro* functions of IL-11, *in vivo* administration of rhIL-11 in normal mice was found to enhance the generation of Ig producing cells and platelets, and to increase the cycling rates of bone marrow-derived CFU-GM, BFU-E, and CFU-GEMM progenitors. IL-11 exerts its biological activities through binding to a specific high-affinity receptor complex consisting of an IL-11 receptor alpha chain and gp130.