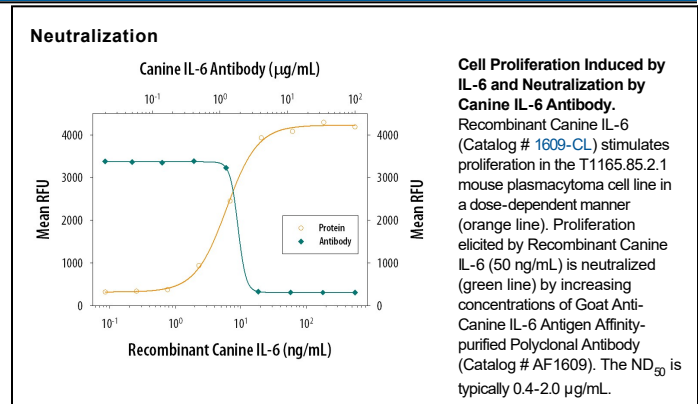
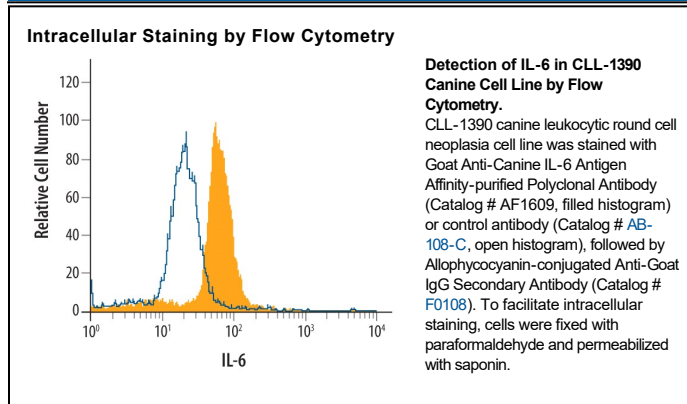


DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Canine
Specificity	Detects canine IL-6 in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant feline IL-6 and recombinant porcine IL-6 is observed, and less than 0.2% cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-6, recombinant mouse IL-6, recombinant rat IL-6, recombinant cotton rat IL-6, and recombinant equine IL-6 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant canine IL-6 Thr23-Met207 Accession # P41323
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

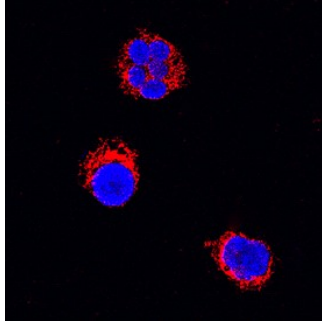
APPLICATIONS
Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Canine IL-6 (Catalog # 1609-CL)
Immunocytochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
Canine IL-6 Sandwich Immunoassay		Reagent
ELISA Capture	0.2-0.8 µg/mL	Canine IL-6 Antibody (Catalog # AF1609)
ELISA Detection	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	Canine IL-6 Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF1609)
Standard		Recombinant Canine IL-6 (Catalog # 1609-CL)
CyTOF-ready		Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.
Neutralization		Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-6-induced proliferation in the T1165.85.2.1 mouse plasmacytoma cell line. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.4-2.0 µg/mL in the presence of 50 ng/mL Recombinant Canine IL-6.

DATA



Immunocytochemistry



IL-6 in Canine PBMCs. IL-6 was detected in immersion fixed canine peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) stimulated with PHA using Goat Anti-Canine IL-6 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1609) at 15 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL001) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm. View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells](#).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	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
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Interleukin 6 (IL-6) is a pleiotropic α -helical cytokine that plays important roles in acute phase reactions, inflammation, hematopoiesis, bone metabolism, and cancer progression. IL-6 activity is central to the transition from acute inflammation to either acquired immunity or chronic inflammatory disease. It is secreted by multiple cell types as a 22-28 kDa phosphorylated and variably glycosylated molecule (1-4). Mature canine IL-6 is 187 amino acids (aa) in length and shares 76%, 59%, 38%, and 40% aa sequence identity with feline, human, mouse, and rat IL-6, respectively (5). IL-6 induces signaling through a cell surface heterodimeric receptor complex composed of a ligand binding subunit (IL-6 R) and a signal transducing subunit (gp130). IL-6 binds to IL-6 R, triggering IL-6 R association with gp130 and gp130 dimerization (6). gp130 is also a component of the receptors for CLC, CNTF, CT-1, IL-11, IL-27, LIF, and OSM (7). Soluble forms of IL-6 R are generated by both alternate splicing and proteolytic cleavage (3). In a mechanism known as trans-signaling, complexes of soluble IL-6 and IL-6 R elicit responses from gp130-expressing cells that lack cell surface IL-6 R (3). 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 R is predominantly restricted to hepatocytes, leukocytes, and lymphocytes (3). Soluble splice forms of gp130 block trans-signaling from IL-6/IL-6 R but not from other cytokines that utilize gp130 as a coreceptor (4, 8).

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