

# Mouse IL-6R alpha Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG Catalog Number: AF1830

DESCRIPTION		
Species Reactivity	Mouse	
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-6R alpha in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich ELISAs, less than 0.3% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm IL-6, recombinant human IL-6 R and rmgp130 is observed.	
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG	
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified	
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse IL-6R alpha Leu20-Glu357 Accession # P22272	
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.	

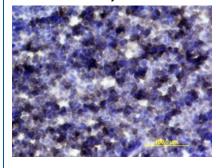
### APPLICATIONS

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 Mouse IL-6R alpha (Catalog # 1830-SR)	
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	Mouse CD3 <sup>+</sup> splenocytes	
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 μg/mL	See Below	
Mouse IL-6R alpha Sandwich Immunoassay		Reagent	
ELISA Capture	0.2-0.8 μg/mL	Mouse IL-6R alpha Antibody (Catalog # AF1830)	
ELISA Detection	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	Mouse IL-6R alpha Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF1830)	
Standard		Recombinant Mouse IL-6R alpha (Catalog # 1830-SR)	
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. Nordan, R. P. and M. Potter (1986) Science 233:566. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.2-1 μg/mL in the presence of 0.25 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse IL-6.		

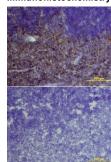
### DATA

# Immunohistochemistry



IL-6R alpha in Mouse Thymus. IL-6R alpha was detected in perfusion fixed frozen sections of mouse thymus using Mouse IL-6R alpha Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1830) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). View our protocol for Chromogenic IHC Staining of Frozen Tissue Sections.

## Immunohistochemistry



IL-6R alpha in Mouse Thymus. IL-6R alpha was detected in perfusion fixed frozen sections of mouse thymus using Mouse IL-6R alpha Antigen Affinity-purified Polydonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1830) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Lower panel shows a lack of labeling if primary antibodies are omitted and tissue is stained only with secondary antibody followed by incubation with detection reagents. View our protocol for Chromogenic IHC Staining of Frozen Tissue Sections.

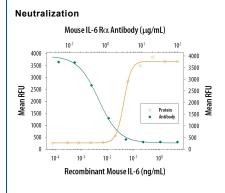
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Cell Proliferation Induced by IL-6 and Neutralization by Mouse IL-6R alpha Antibody. Recombinant Mouse IL-6 (Catalog # 406-ML) stimulates proliferation in the T1165.85.2.1 mouse plasmacytoma cell line in a dose-dependent manner (orange line). Proliferation elicited by Recombinant Mouse IL-6 (0.25 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Mouse IL-6R alpha Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1830). The ND<sub>50</sub> is typically 0.2-1 µg/mL.

### 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

#### 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.
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

### BACKGROUND

Interleukin 6 (IL-6) is a multifunctional cytokine that exerts its activities by binding to a high-affinity receptor complex consisting of two membrane glycoproteins: an 80 kDa ligand binding subunit (IL-6 Rα/CD126) and a 130 kDa nonligand-binding signal-transducing subunit (gp130/CD130) (1-4). The mouse IL-6 Rα cDNA encodes a precursor type I transmembrane protein of 460 amino acids (aa) that contains a 19 aa signal sequence, a 345 aa extracellular ligand binding domain, a 21 aa transmembrane region, and a 75 aa cytoplasmic segment (2). The extracellular segment contains an Ig-like and a fibronectin-type III domain, plus a membrane proximal WSXWS motif. In their extracellular regions, mouse IL-6 Rα shares 89%, 51% and 50% aa identity with rat, human and porcine IL-6 Rα, respectively. Unlike gp130 that is expressed ubiquitously, the cellular distribution of IL-6 Rα is predominantly limited to hepatocytes and leukocyte subpopulations such as monocytes, neutrophils, T and B cells. Soluble IL-6 Rα has been found in various body fluids (5). Two soluble receptor isoforms that arise either from proteolytic cleavage of the membrane-bound IL-6 Rα, or by alternative mRNA splicing (reported only in human) have been described (6, 7). Soluble IL-6 Rα binds IL-6 with an affinity similar to that of the membrane-bound IL-6 Rα. More importantly, the soluble IL-6 Rα/IL-6 complex is capable of interacting with the membrane-bound gp130 to activate cells that lack an integral membrane IL-6 Rα. It has been documented that elevated soluble IL-6 R is associated with numerous diseases including arthritic lesions, multiple myeloma and Crohn's disease (6, 7).

### References:

- 1. Yamasaki, K. et al. (1988) Science 241:825.
- 2. Sugita, T. et al. (1990) J. Exp. Med. 171:2001.
- 3. Hibi, M. et al. (1990) Cell 63:1149.
- 4. Saito, M. et al. (1992) J. Immunol. 148:4066.
- 5. Novick, D. et al. (1989) J. Exp. Med. 170:1409.
- 6. Jones, S.A. et al. (2001) FASEB J. 15:43.
- 7. Jones, S.A. and S. Rose-John (2002) Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1592:251.

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