

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse gp130. No cross-reactivity with recombinant rat gp130 or recombinant human gp130 was observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 125623
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse gp130 Met1-Glu617 Accession # Q00560
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10 ⁶ cells	M1 mouse myeloid leukemia cell line
Immunocytochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	Immersion fixed mouse splenocytes

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
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

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. 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.

References:

1. Narazaki, M. *et al.* (1993) *Blood* **82**:1120.
2. Taga, T. and T. Kishimoto (1997) *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* **15**:797.