

DESCRIPTION

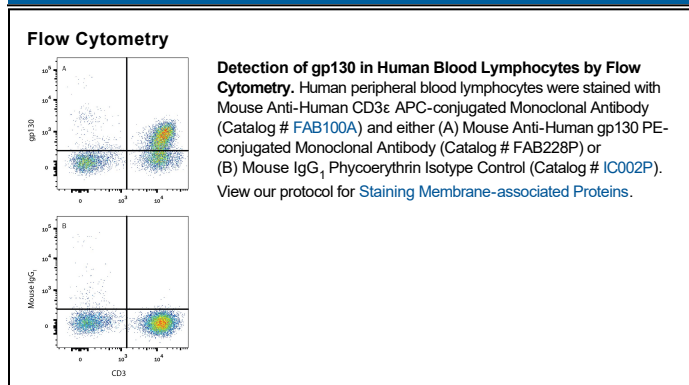
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human gp130 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-2 R, rhIL-4 R, or rhIL-6 R is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 28126
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human gp130 extracellular domain
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 µL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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

Glycoprotein 130 (gp130; also known as IL-6 signal transducer, IL-6 receptor beta, oncostatin-M alpha subunit) is a ubiquitously expressed, 130 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein and member of the type II subfamily, type I cytokine receptor family. Functionally, it is responsible for transduction of the IL-6 signal across the plasma membrane (1). Rat gp130 is synthesized as a 918 amino acid (aa) precursor with a 22 aa signal sequence, a 596 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 22 aa transmembrane region, and a 278 aa cytoplasmic tail. Eleven potential N-linked glycosylation sites are found within the rat gp130 ECD (1). The ECD also contains an N terminal immunoglobulin (Ig)-like C2-type domain, followed by the cytokine receptor homology region (CHR) which is made up of two fibronectin type III-like domains and a WSXWS motif, and three additional fibronectin type III-like domains (2). The domains in the CHR are the structural hallmarks of the hematopoietic cytokine receptor family (2). Human gp130 shares 73% and 79% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat gp130, respectively. Gp130 serves as the signal transducing receptor subunit for the IL-6-type cytokines consisting of interleukin (IL)-6, IL-11, leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF), oncostatin M (OSM), ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF), new neurotrophin factor-1 (NNT-1), IL-27, cardiotrophin-1 (CT-1), and cardiotrophin like cytokine (CLC) (2 - 5). These cytokines are involved in a variety of functions including the modulation of inflammatory and immune responses, heart development, fertility, and many other activities (2).

References:

- Wang, Y. et al. (1992) Genomics 14:666.
- Muller-Newen, G. (2003) Sci. STKE pe40.
- Heinrich, P.C. et al. (2003) Biochem. J. 374:1.
- Stuhlmann-Laelisz, C. et al. (2006) Mol. Biol. Cell 17:2986.
- Fischer, P. and D. Hilfiker-Kleiner (2008) Br. J. Pharmacol. 153:S414.