

## DESCRIPTION

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Species Reactivity</b> | Human   |
| <b>Specificity</b>        | Detects human IL-6 in direct ELISAs. Does not cross-react with recombinant IL-6 from mouse, rat, or pig.  |
| <b>Source</b>             | Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 1936   |
| <b>Purification</b>       | Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>          | <i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-6<br>Val30-Met212<br>Accession # P05231  |
| <b>Conjugate</b>          | Alexa Fluor 750<br>Excitation Wavelength: 749 nm<br>Emission Wavelength: 775 nm   |
| <b>Formulation</b>        | Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide.<br><br>*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   |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry</b> | 0.25-1 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells | Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) treated LPS were fixed with Flow Cytometry Fixation Buffer (Catalog # FC004) and permeabilized with Flow Cytometry Permeabilization/Wash Buffer I (Catalog # FC005) |

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Shipping</b>                | The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.                                  |
| <b>Stability &amp; Storage</b> | <b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul> |

## BACKGROUND

Interleukin-6 (IL-6) is a pleiotropic, alpha-helical, phosphorylated and variably glycosylated cytokine that plays important roles in the acute phase reaction, inflammation, hematopoiesis, bone metabolism, and cancer progression. Mature human IL-6 is 183 amino acids (aa) in length expressed as a 22-28 kDA molecular weight protein. IL-6 shares 39% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-6. Alternative splicing generates several isoforms with internal deletions, some of which exhibit antagonistic properties. IL-6 induces signaling through a cell surface heterodimeric receptor complex composed of a ligand binding subunit (IL-6 R alpha) and a signal transducing subunit (gp130). IL-6 binds to IL-6 R alpha, triggering IL-6 R alpha association with gp130 and gp130 dimerization. gp130 is also a component of the receptors for CLC, CNTF, CT-1, IL-11, IL-27, LIF, and OSM. Soluble forms of IL-6 R alpha are generated by both alternative splicing and proteolytic cleavage. In a mechanism known as trans-signaling, complexes of soluble IL-6 and IL-6 R alpha elicit responses from gp130-expressing cells that lack cell surface IL-6 R alpha. 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 alpha is predominantly restricted to hepatocytes, monocytes, and resting lymphocytes. Soluble splice forms of gp130 block trans-signaling from IL-6/IL-6 R alpha but not from other cytokines that use gp130 as a co-receptor. IL-6, along with TNF-alpha and IL-1, function to drive the acute inflammatory response and the transition from acute inflammation to either acquired immunity or chronic inflammatory disease. When dysregulated, it contributes to chronic inflammation in obesity, insulin resistance, inflammatory bowel disease, arthritis, sepsis, and atherosclerosis. IL-6 can also function as an anti-inflammatory molecule, as in skeletal muscle where it is secreted in response to exercise. In addition, it enhances hematopoietic stem cell proliferation and the differentiation of Th17 cells, memory B cells, and plasma cells.

## PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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