

**DESCRIPTION**

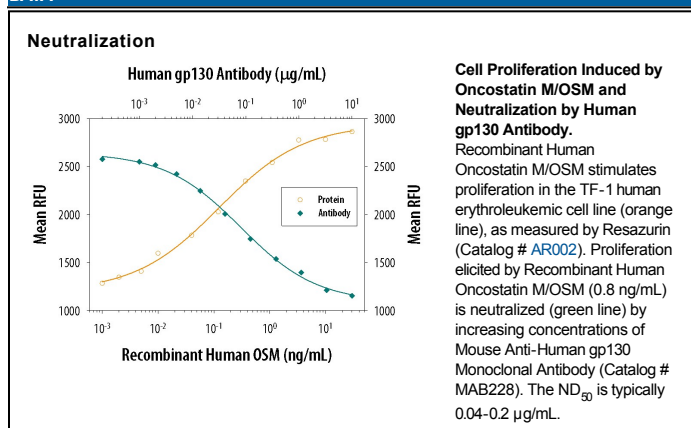
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human gp130 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-2 R, rhIL-4 R, or rhIL-6 R is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 28126
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from ascites
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human gp130 extracellular domain
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied 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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	2.5 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	Human whole blood monocytes
<b>CyTOF-ready</b>	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	
<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize Oncostatin M/OSM-induced proliferation in the TF-1 human erythroleukemic cell line. Kitamura, T. <i>et al.</i> (1989) <i>J. Cell Physiol.</i> <b>140</b> :323. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.04-0.2 µg/mL in the presence of 0.8 ng/mL Recombinant Human Oncostatin M/OSM.	

**DATA**



**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	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
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## 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:

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