

DESCRIPTION

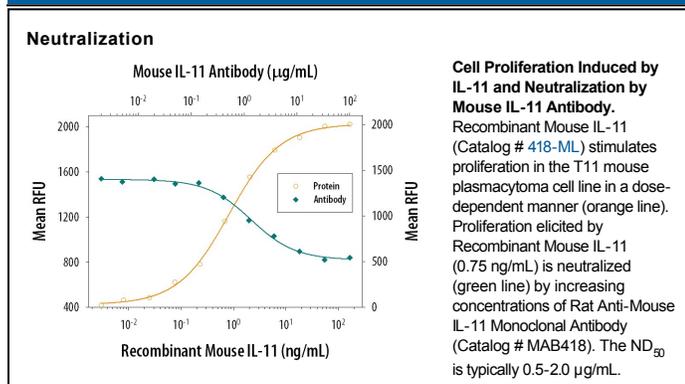
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-11 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, 10-20% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-11 is observed and no cross-reactivity with recombinant rat CNTF, recombinant mouse (rm) IL-6, rmLIF, rmOSM, rmCT-1, or rhCLC is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 188520
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse IL-11 Gly23-Leu199 Accession # P47873
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 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	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse IL-11 (Catalog # 418-ML)
Neutralization		Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-11-induced proliferation in the T11 mouse plasmacytoma cell line. Nordan, R. P. <i>et al.</i> (1987) <i>J. Immunol.</i> 139 :813. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.5-2.0 µg/mL in the presence of 0.75 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse IL-11.

DATA



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. *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. <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

Interleukin-11 is a pleiotropic cytokine that was originally detected in the conditioned medium of an IL-1α-stimulated primate bone marrow stromal cell line (PU-34) as a mitogen for the IL-6-responsive murine plasmacytoma cell line T1165. IL-11 was also independently discovered as an adipogenesis inhibitory factor (AGIF). The mouse IL-11 cDNA encodes a 199 amino acid precursor polypeptide with a 22 amino acid hydrophobic signal that is processed proteolytically to generate the 177 amino acid mature protein. IL-11 contains no cysteine residues or potential glycosylation sites. IL-11 has multiple effects on both hematopoietic and nonhematopoietic cells. Many of the biological effects described for IL-11 overlap those for IL-6. *In vitro*, IL-11 can synergize with IL-3, IL-4 and SCF to shorten the G₀ period of early hematopoietic progenitors. IL-11 also enhances the IL-3-dependent megakaryocyte colony formation. IL-11 has been found to stimulate the T cell dependent development of specific immunoglobulin-secreting B cells. IL-11, in the presence of IL-3 or SCF, has also been shown to stimulate erythropoiesis. Among nonhematopoietic cell populations, IL-11, like IL-6 and LIF, can stimulate the synthesis of hepatic acute-phase proteins. Consistent with the *in vitro* functions of IL-11, *in vivo* administration of human IL-11 in normal mice was found to enhance the generation of Ig producing cells and platelets, and to increase the cycling rates of bone marrow-derived CFU-GM, BFU-E, and CFU-GEMM progenitors. IL-11 exerts its biological activities through binding to a specific high-affinity receptor complex consisting of an IL-11 receptor alpha chain and gp130.