

Anti-human IL6 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 7D12)

Catalog # ABO14903

Product Information

Application	E
Primary Accession	P05231
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Anti-human IL6 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 7D12) . Tested in ELISA applications. This antibody reacts with Human.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	3569
Other Names	Interleukin-6, IL-6, B-cell stimulatory factor 2, BSF-2, CTL differentiation factor, CDF, Hybridoma growth factor, Interferon beta-2, IFN-beta-2, IL6 (HGNC:6018), IFNB2
Calculated MW	23718
Application Details	ELISA (Cap), 1-5 µg/ml, Human
Subcellular Localization	Secreted
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Clone Names	Clone: 7D12
Immunogen	sf21-derived human IL6 recombinant protein (Position: P29-M212).
Cross Reactivity	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4 °C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	IL6 (HGNC:6018)
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Synonyms	IFNB2
Function	Cytokine with a wide variety of biological functions in immunity, tissue regeneration, and metabolism. Binds to IL6R, then the complex associates to the signaling subunit IL6ST/gp130 to trigger the intracellular IL6-signaling pathway (Probable). The interaction with the membrane-bound IL6R and IL6ST stimulates 'classic signaling', whereas the binding of IL6 and soluble IL6R to IL6ST stimulates 'trans- signaling'. Alternatively, 'cluster signaling' occurs when membrane- bound IL6:IL6R complexes on transmitter cells activate IL6ST receptors on neighboring receiver cells (Probable).
Cellular Location	Secreted.
Tissue Location	Produced by skeletal muscle.

Background

Interleukin-6 (IL-6) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the IL6 gene. IL-6 is an interleukin that acts as both a pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokine. It is secreted by T cells and macrophages to stimulate immune response to trauma, especially burns or other tissue damage leading to inflammation. IL-6 is one of the most important mediators of fever and of the acute phase response. IL-6 is also essential for hybridoma growth and is found in many supplemental cloning media such as briclone. Bowcock et al. (1988) assigned the IL6 gene to chromosome 7p21. By in situ hybridization and Southern blot analysis of mouse-human hybrid cell lines, Sutherland et al. (1988) mapped the IL-6 gene to chromosome 7p15.

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