

# IL-6

Catalog # PVGS1407

## Product Information

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<b>Primary Accession Species</b>	<a href="#">P08505</a> Mouse
<b>Sequence</b>	Phe25-Thr211
<b>Purity</b>	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	
<b>Biological Activity</b>	ED <sub>50</sub>
<b>Expression System</b>	CHO
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH <sub>2</sub> O or PBS up to 100 µg/ml.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	16193
<b>Other Names</b>	Interleukin-6, IL-6, B-cell hybridoma growth factor, Interleukin HP-1, IL6 {ECO:0000312   MGI:MGI:96559}, IL-6
<b>Target Background</b>	Interleukin-6 (IL-6), also known as BSF-2, CDF and IFNB2, is a pleiotropic cytokine that participates in both pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory responses. It is produced mainly by T cells, macrophages, monocytes, endothelial cells and muscle cells. IL-6 binds to IL-6 receptor (IL-6R) to trigger the association of IL-6R with gp130, inducing signal transduction through JAKs and STATs. The biological functions of IL-6 are diverse. It stimulates B cell differentiation and antibody production, myeloma and plasmacytoma growth, and nerve cell differentiation. It also acts as a myokine, produced by muscle cells in response to muscle contraction and released into the blood stream to help break down fats and improve insulin resistance.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	IL6 {ECO:0000312   MGI:MGI:96559}
<b>Synonyms</b>	IL-6
<b>Function</b>	Cytokine with a wide variety of biological functions in immunity, tissue regeneration, and metabolism (Probable). Binds to IL6R, then the complex associates to the signaling subunit IL6ST/gp130 to trigger the intracellular IL6-signaling pathway (PubMed: <a href="#">8910279</a> ). 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 (PubMed: <a href="#">27893700</a> ).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Secreted.
<b>Tissue Location</b>	Expressed by dendritic cells and macrophages (PubMed:23045607, PubMed:27893700). Expressed by activated follicular B cells (PubMed:23045607). Abundantly expressed in the central nervous system (CNS), particularly the hypothalamic region (PubMed:28402851)

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.