

ARG21447 anti-IL6 antibody [MQ2-39C3] (Biotin)

Package: 100 µg
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	Biotin-conjugated Rat Monoclonal antibody [MQ2-39C3] recognizes IL6
Tested Reactivity	Hu, R. Mk
Tested Application	ELISA, ELISPOT, Neut
Specificity	Human/Rhesus/Cynomolgus IL-6.
Host	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	MQ2-39C3
Isotype	IgG2a, kappa
Target Name	IL6
Species	Human
Immunogen	COS-expressed human IL-6
Conjugation	Biotin
Alternate Names	B-cell stimulatory factor 2; CDF; HSF; BSF-2; Interferon beta-2; IL-6; IFNB2; CTL differentiation factor; Interleukin-6; HGF; Hybridoma growth factor; BSF2; IFN-beta-2

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	ELISPOT	Assay-dependent
	Neut	Assay-dependent
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

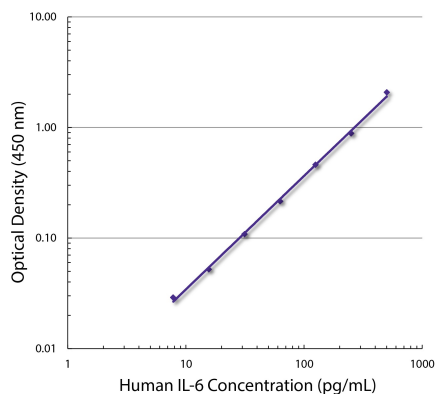
Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	PBS and 0.1% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 3569 Human Swiss-port # P05231 Human
Gene Symbol	IL6
Gene Full Name	interleukin 6
Background	This gene encodes a cytokine that functions in inflammation and the maturation of B cells. In addition, the encoded protein has been shown to be an endogenous pyrogen capable of inducing fever in people with autoimmune diseases or infections. The protein is primarily produced at sites of acute and chronic inflammation, where it is secreted into the serum and induces a transcriptional inflammatory response through interleukin 6 receptor, alpha. The functioning of this gene is implicated in a wide variety of inflammation-associated disease states, including susceptibility to diabetes mellitus and systemic juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2011]
Function	Cytokine with a wide variety of biological functions. It is a potent inducer of the acute phase response. Plays an essential role in the final differentiation of B-cells into Ig-secreting cells Involved in lymphocyte and monocyte differentiation. Acts on B-cells, T-cells, hepatocytes, hematopoietic progenitor cells and cells of the CNS. Required for the generation of T(H)17 cells. Also acts as a myokine. It is discharged into the bloodstream after muscle contraction and acts to increase the breakdown of fats and to improve insulin resistance. It induces myeloma and plasmacytoma growth and induces nerve cells differentiation. [UniProt]
Highlight	Related products: IL6 antibodies ; IL6 ELISA Kits ; IL6 recombinant proteins ; Anti-Rat IgG secondary antibodies ; Related news: HMGB1 in inflammation Inflammatory Cytokines
Calculated Mw	24 kDa
PTM	N- and O-glycosylated.

Images



ARG21447 anti-IL6 antibody [MQ2-39C3] (Biotin) standard curve image

ELISA: Human IL-6 detected by [ARG21444](#) anti-IL6 antibody [MQ2-13A5] as capture antibody ([ARG21445](#): Azide free version), and [ARG21447](#) anti-IL6 antibody [MQ2-39C3] (Biotin) as detection antibody, follow by incubation with streptavidin-HRP.