

ARG23361 anti-IL6 antibody [B-E8] (PE)

Package: 500 µl
Store at: 4°C

Summary

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| Product Description | PE-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [B-E8] recognizes IL6 |
| Tested Reactivity | Hu, Ms |
| Tested Application | FACS |
| Specificity | This antibody recognizes both natural and recombinant human IL-6. |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Clone | B-E8 |
| Isotype | IgG1 |
| Target Name | IL6 |
| Species | Human |
| Immunogen | Recombinant human IL-6 |
| Conjugation | PE |
| 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 | <table> <tr> <th>Application</th><th>Dilution</th></tr> <tr> <td>FACS</td><td>Assay-dependent</td></tr> </table> | Application | Dilution | FACS | Assay-dependent |
|-------------------|---|-------------|----------|------|-----------------|
| Application | Dilution | | | | |
| FACS | Assay-dependent | | | | |
| Application Note | <p>FACS: Use 10 µl of antibody to label 5×10^5 cells.</p> <p>* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.</p> | | | | |

Properties

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| Form | Liquid |
| Buffer | PBS, 0.1% Sodium azide and 5% BSA. |
| Preservative | 0.1% Sodium azide |
| Stabilizer | 5% BSA |
| 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. |

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|----------------|---|
| Gene Symbol | IL6 |
| Gene Full Name | interleukin 6 |
| Background | <p>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]</p> |
| Function | <p>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]</p> |
| Highlight | <p>Related products: IL6 antibodies; IL6 ELISA Kits; IL6 recombinant proteins; Anti-Mouse IgG secondary antibodies; Related news: HMGB1 in inflammation Inflammatory Cytokines</p> |
| Calculated Mw | 24 kDa |
| PTM | N- and O-glycosylated. [UniProt] |