A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

## Recombinant Mouse Interleukin-6/IL-6 Protein

Catalog Number: PKSM041097

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

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Species Mouse

Source E.coli-derived Mouse Interleukin-6/IL-6 protein Phe25-Thr211, with an C-terminal His

Calculated MW22.7 kDaObserved MW24 kDaAccessionP08505

**Bio-activity** Measure by its ability to induce proliferation in 7TD1 cells. The  $ED_{50}$  for this effect is

<0.01 ng/mL. The specific activity of recombinant mouse IL-6 is approximately >1x 10

<sup>8</sup> IU/mg.

### **Properties**

**Purity** > 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin** < 0.1 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80

°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

**Shipping** This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from sterile PBS,pH 8.0.

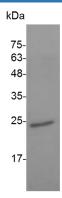
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

**Reconstitution** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

## Data



> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

### For Research Use Only

# Elabscience®

#### **Elabscience Bionovation Inc.**

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Interleukin-6 (IL-6) is a pro-inflammatory cytokine that also has an important role in immunity. Mouse IL-6 appears to be directly involved in the responses that occur after infection and injury and may prove to be as important as IL-1 in regulating the acute phase response. Mouse IL-6 is reported to be produced by fibroblasts, activated T cells, activated monocytes or macrophages, and endothelial cells. It acts upon a variety of cells, including fibroblasts, myeloid progenitor cells, T cells, B cells and hepatocytes. IL-6 has a wide variety of biological functions: it plays an essential role in the final differentiation of B-cells into Ig-secreting cells, it induces myeloma and plasmacytoma growth, nerve cells differentiation in hepatocytes, and acute phase reactants.

Fax: 1-832-243-6017