

Porcine IL-6 Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.	E-KAB-0612	Applications	ELISA
Synonyms	IL16;LCF;NIL16;PRIL16;PrIL-16		

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Porcine IL-6 Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µg	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Porcine IL-6 Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 µL	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

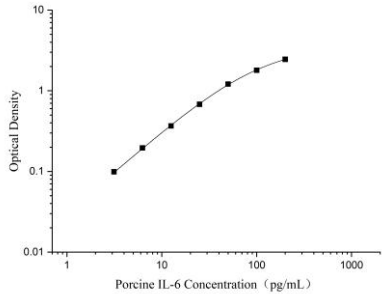
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0612)	
		Porcine IL-6 Capture Antibody	Porcine IL-6 Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Porcine IL-6 protien	Recombinant Porcine IL-6 protien
	Swissprot	P26893	
Product details	Reactivity	Porcine	Porcine
	Host	Goat	Goat
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5 mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1% protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5
	Purify	Antigen Affinity	Antigen Affinity
	Specificity	Detects Porcine IL-6 in ELISAs.	

Applications

Porcine IL-6 Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images										
ELISA Capture	0.5-4 µg/mL	Porcine IL-6 Capture Antibody	 <table border="1"> <caption>Approximate data points from the standard curve</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Porcine IL-6 Concentration (pg/mL)</th> <th>Optical Density</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>0.01</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>0.1</td></tr> <tr><td>100</td><td>1.0</td></tr> <tr><td>1000</td><td>10.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Porcine IL-6 Concentration (pg/mL)	Optical Density	1	0.01	10	0.1	100	1.0	1000	10.0
Porcine IL-6 Concentration (pg/mL)	Optical Density												
1	0.01												
10	0.1												
100	1.0												
1000	10.0												
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Porcine IL-6 Detection Antibody (Biotin)											

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

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. It induces myeloma and plasmacytoma growth and induces nerve cells differentiation Acts on B-cells , T-cells , hepatocytes , hematopoietic progenitor cells and cells of the CNS. 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.