

IL 6 Rat

Description: Interleukin-6 Rat Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 187 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 21732 Dalton. The IL6 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CYPs-395

For research use only.

Synonyms: IFN- β 2, B cell differentiation factor (BCDF), BSF-2, HPGF, HSF, MGI-2, IL-6, Interleukin HP-1, B-cell hybridoma growth factor.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Met-Phe-Pro-Thr-Ser.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The protein was lyophilized without any additives.

Stability:

Lyophilized Interleukin-6 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution IL6 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Interleukin-6 in 100mM acetic acid to 1.0 mg/mL and incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature to regain full activity, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Interleukin-6 is a potent pro-inflammatory cytokine primarily produced by activated T cells and an assortment of other cells including endothelial cells and macrophages. IL-6 affects B and T lymphocytes and has been shown to have a role in host defense, acute phase reactions, immune responses and hematopoiesis.

Biological Activity:

The ED₅₀ = 0.03-0.1 ng/ml corresponding to a specific activity of 10,000,000-34,000,000 IU/mg. The biological activity is determined by measuring the dose-dependant proliferation of IL-6 dependent B9 cells. A concentration range of 0.1-10.0 ng/mL is effective for most in vitro applications.

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