

## Basic Information

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-IL-6 Antibody (Clone#OTI3G9)	
<b>Gene Name</b>	IL6	
<b>Source</b>	Mouse	
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2a	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	human	
<b>Tested Application</b>	WB, IHC, IF	
<b>Contents</b>	PBS (pH 7.3) containing 1% BSA, 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide.	
<b>Immunogen</b>	Human recombinant protein fragment corresponding to amino acids 29-212 of human IL-6 (NP_000591) produced in E.coli.	
<b>concentration</b>	500 ug/ml	
<b>Purification</b>	Purified from mouse ascites fluids or tissue culture supernatant by affinity chromatography (protein A/G)	
<b>Observed MW</b>	23.5KD	
<b>Dilution Ratios</b>	Western blot (WB): 1:1000 Immunohistochemistry in paraffin section (IHC):1:50 Immunofluorescence (IF): 1:100	

## Storage

Stable for 12 months from date of receipt. Store at -20°C as received.

## Background Information

Interleukin-6(IL-6) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the IL6 gene. IL-6 is an interleukin that acts as both a pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokine. It is secreted by T cells and macrophages to stimulate immune response to trauma, especially burns or other tissue damage leading to inflammation. IL-6 is one of the most important mediators of fever and of the acute phase response. IL-6 is also essential for hybridoma growth and is found in many supplemental cloning media such as briclone. Bowcock et al.(1988) assigned the IL6 gene to chromosome 7p21. By in situ hybridization and Southern blot analysis of mouse-human hybrid cell lines, Sutherland et al.(1988) mapped the IL-6 gene to chromosome 7p15.

## Selected Validation Data

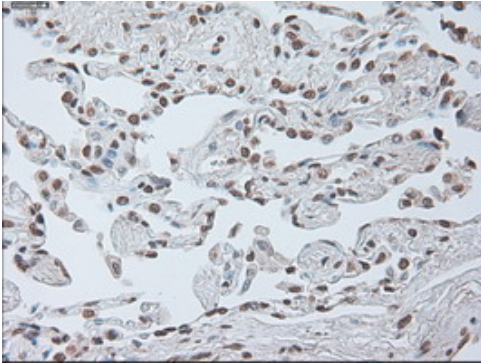


Figure 1. Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded Human lung tissue within the normal limits using anti-IL-6 mouse monoclonal antibody. (Heat-induced epitope retrieval by 10mM citric buffer, pH6.0, 100°C for 10min, MA00102)