

Anti-Human IL-6 Secondary Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal, Unconjugated Catalog # ASR3288

Specification

Anti-Human IL-6 Secondary Antibody - Product Information

Description Anti-Human IL-6 (RABBIT) Antibody

Host Rabbit

Conjugate Unconjugated

Target Species
Reactivity
Human
Clonality
Application
Human
Polyclonal
,1,5,10,15,

Application Note ELISA 1:1,000-1:5,000;Western Blot

1:500-1:2,000;Immunochemistry 1:400-1:8

00ImmunoPrecipitation:1:400-1:800

Physical State Liquid (sterile filtered)

Host Isotype Antiserum

Buffer 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M

Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2

Immunogen This whole rabbit serum was prepared by

repeated immunizations with recombinant

human IL-6 produced in E.coli.

Stabilizer None Preservative None

Anti-Human IL-6 Secondary Antibody - Additional Information

Shipping Condition

Dry Ice

Purity

Anti-IL-6 antiserum detects recombinant and native IL-6 present in body fluids and cell supernatants in various assays (ie. IL-1 stimulated IL-6 production from fibroblasts). In Western blot analysis of natural cell products or human body fluids, multiple bands of IL-6 will appear due to the variable amount of glycosylation on the molecule. The antiserum is also useful for neutralization of human of IL-6 activity in bioassays. For neutralization, incubate the sample with a 1:400 dilution of the antiserum for at least 4 hours before being tested. A control of similarly diluted normal rabbit IgG (heat inactivated) is recommended. In neutralization experiments in vitro, this antibody does not result in enhanced activity of IL-6. However, because antibodies to IL-6 may act as a soluble receptor in vivo, some antibodies to IL-6 act as carriers and enhance IL-6 activity. This product has minimal reactivity with mouse IL-6.

Storage Condition

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note



This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

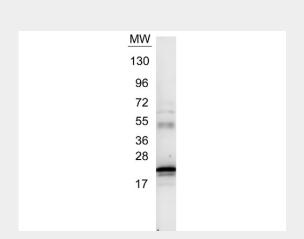
Anti-Human IL-6 Secondary Antibody - Protein Information

Anti-Human IL-6 Secondary Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Human IL-6 Secondary Antibody - Images



Western blot using Abcepta's anti-IL6 antibody. Protein was resolved on a 4-20% Tris-Glycine gel by SDS-PAGE and transferred onto nitrocellulose. The blot shows detection of a band \sim 21 kDa in size corresponding to anti-IL6 antibody. Molecular weight markers are also shown (MW). After transfer, the membrane was blocked for 30 minutes with 1% BSA-TBST. Detection occurred using peroxidase conjugated anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibody diluted 1:40,000 in blocking buffer for 30 min at RT followed by reaction with FemtoMax $^{\text{TM}}$ chemiluminescent substrate. Image was captured using VersaDoc $^{\text{TM}}$ MP 4000 imaging system (Bio-Rad).

Anti-Human IL-6 Secondary Antibody - Background

Anti IL-6 Antibody recognizes IL-6 that is a secreted cytokine with a wide variety of biological functions. IL-6 is a potent inducer of the acute phase response and plays an essential role in the final differentiation of B-cells into Ig-secreting cells Involved in lymphocyte and monocyte differentiation. IL-6 induces myeloma and plasmacytoma growth and induces nerve cells differentiation and acts on B-cells, T-cells, hepatocytes, hematopoeitic progenitor cells and cells of the CNS. IL-6 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. Anti-IL-6 antibody is ideal for investigators involved in Immunology and Cancer research