

#### IL11 Antibody (N-Term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP22261a

#### Specification

# IL11 Antibody (N-Term) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	<u>P20809</u>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	21429

# IL11 Antibody (N-Term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3589

Other Names Interleukin-11, IL-11, Adipogenesis inhibitory factor, AGIF, Oprelvekin, IL11

**Target/Specificity** 

This IL11 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 27-61 amino acids from human IL11.

Dilution WB~~1:2000 FC~~1:25 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions** IL11 Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# IL11 Antibody (N-Term) - Protein Information

Name IL11 (<u>HGNC:5966</u>)

**Function** Cytokine that stimulates the proliferation of hematopoietic stem cells and megakaryocyte progenitor cells and induces megakaryocyte maturation resulting in increased



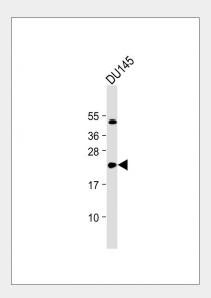
platelet production (PubMed:<u>2145578</u>). Also promotes the proliferation of hepatocytes in response to liver damage. Binding to its receptor formed by IL6ST and IL11RA activates a signaling cascade that promotes cell proliferation (PubMed:<u>12919066</u>). Signaling leads to the activation of intracellular protein kinases and the phosphorylation of STAT3. The interaction with the membrane-bound IL11RA and IL6ST stimulates 'classic signaling', whereas the binding of IL11 and soluble IL11RA to IL6ST stimulates 'trans-signaling' (PubMed:<u>30279168</u>).

Cellular Location Secreted

# IL11 Antibody (N-Term) - Protocols

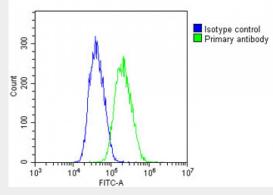
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>
- IL11 Antibody (N-Term) Images



Anti-IL11 Antibody (N-Term) at 1:2000 dilution + DU145 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 21 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.





Overlay histogram showing PC-3 cells stained with AP22261a(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at Room temperature. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1 $\mu$ g/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

#### IL11 Antibody (N-Term) - Background

Cytokine that stimulates the proliferation of hematopoietic stem cells and megakaryocyte progenitor cells and induces megakaryocyte maturation resulting in increased platelet production (PubMed:2145578). Also promotes the proliferation of hepatocytes in response to liver damage. Binding to its receptor formed by IL6ST and either IL11RA1 or IL11RA2 activates a signaling cascade that promotes cell proliferation (PubMed:12919066). Signaling leads to the activation of intracellular protein kinases and the phosphorylation of STAT3.

# IL11 Antibody (N-Term) - References

Paul S.R., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87:7512-7516(1990). Kawashima I., et al. FEBS Lett. 283:199-202(1991). McKinley D., et al. Genomics 13:814-819(1992). Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). Grimwood J., et al. Nature 428:529-535(2004).