

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	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	,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 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.

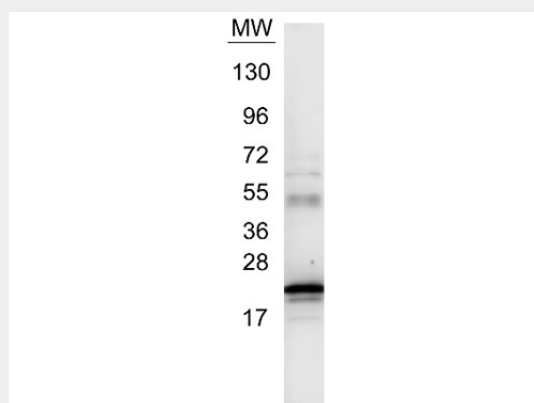
Anti-Human IL-6 Secondary Antibody - Protein Information

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 Cytometry](#)
- [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 ~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™ chemiluminescent substrate. Image was captured using VersaDoc™ 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, hematopoietic 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.