

Technical Data Sheet

Flogen[®] Recombinant Rhesus macaque

Interleukin-6(rRhIL-6)

Catalog Number:	PGR0111-006
Source:	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 21.1 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 186 amino acids.
Quantity:	2µg/10µg/1mg
AA Sequence:	MAPVLPGEDS KNVAAPHSQP LTSSERIDKH IRYILDGISA LRKETCNRSN MCESSKEALA ENNLNLPKMA EKDGCFQSGF NEDTCLVKII TGLLEFEVYL EYLQNRFESE EQARAVQMS TKVLIQFLQK KAKNLDAITT PEPTNASLL TKLQAQNQWL QDMTTHLILR SFKEFLQSNL RALRQM
Purity:	>97% by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED ₅₀ determined by a cell proliferation assay using IL-6-dependent murine 7TD1 cells is less than 0.1 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 1.0 × 10 ⁷ IU/mg.
Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2µm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin:	Less than 1EU/µg of rRhIL-6 as determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution:	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at <-20°C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Storage:	This lyophilized preparation is stable at 2-8°C, but should be kept at -20°C for long term storage, preferably desiccated. Upon reconstitution, the preparation is stable for up to one week at 2-8°C. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20°C to -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Usage:	This material is for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Rhesus macaque Interleukin-6

Interleukin-6 (IL-6) is a pleiotropic cytokine that plays an important role in host defense by regulating immune and inflammatory responses. Produced by T cells, monocytes, fibroblasts, endothelial cells and keratinocytes, IL-6 has diverse biological functions. It stimulates B-cell differentiation and antibody production, synergizes with IL-3 in megakaryocyte development and platelet production, induces expression of hepatic acute-phase proteins, and regulates bone metabolism. IL-6 signals through the IL-6 receptor system that consists of two chains, IL-6R α and gp130.