abcam

ab246703

Anti-IL-6 antibody [EPR21711] - Low endotoxin, Azide free

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	EPR21711
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Purification notes	Endotoxin level is less than 1 EU/ml as determined by the TAL test.

Reactivity data

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information IL6

Function

Cytokine with a wide variety of biological functions in immunity, tissue regeneration, and metabolism. Binds to IL6R, then the complex associates to the signaling subunit IL6ST/gp130 to trigger the intracellular IL6-signaling pathway (Probable). The interaction with the membrane-bound IL6R and IL6ST stimulates 'classic signaling', whereas the binding of IL6 and soluble IL6R to IL6ST stimulates 'trans-signaling'. Alternatively, 'cluster signaling' occurs when membrane-bound IL6:IL6R complexes on transmitter cells activate IL6ST receptors on neighboring receiver cells (Probable). IL6 is a potent inducer of the acute phase response. Rapid production of IL6 contributes to host defense during infection and tissue injury, but excessive IL6 synthesis is involved in disease pathology. In the innate immune response, is synthesized by myeloid cells, such as macrophages and dendritic cells, upon recognition of pathogens through toll-like receptors (TLRs) at the site of infection or tissue injury (Probable). In the adaptive immune response, is required for the differentiation of B cells into immunoglobulin-secreting cells.

Plays a major role in the differentiation of CD4(+) T cell subsets. Essential factor for the development of T follicular helper (Tfh) cells that are required for the induction of germinal-center formation. Required to drive naive CD4(+) T cells to the Th17 lineage. Also required for proliferation of myeloma cells and the survival of plasmablast cells (By similarity). Acts as an essential factor in bone homeostasis and on vessels directly or indirectly by induction of VEGF, resulting in increased angiogenesis activity and vascular permeability (PubMed:12794819, PubMed:17075861). Induces, through 'trans-signaling' and synergistically with IL1B and TNF, the production of VEGF (PubMed:12794819). Involved in metabolic controls, is discharged into the bloodstream after muscle contraction increasing lipolysis and improving insulin resistance (PubMed:20823453). 'Trans-signaling' in central nervous system also regulates energy and glucose homeostasis (By similarity). Mediates, through GLP-1, crosstalk between insulin-sensitive tissues, intestinal L cells and pancreatic islets to adapt to changes in insulin demand (By similarity). Also acts as a myokine (Probable). Plays a protective role during liver injury, being required for maintenance of tissue regeneration (By similarity). Also has a pivotal role in iron metabolism by regulating HAMP/hepcidin expression upon inflammation or bacterial infection (PubMed:15124018). Through activation of IL6ST-YAP-NOTCH pathway, induces inflammation-induced epithelial regeneration (By similarity).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

ab246703 is the carrier-free version of ab233706.

Patented technology

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?

This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Conjugation ready
Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility
This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

What does low endotoxin mean?
Our low endotoxin, azide-free formats have low endotoxin level (1 EU/mg, determined by the TAL assay) and are free from azide, to achieve consistent experimental results in functional assays.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Interleukin-6 (IL-6) a cytokine also known as IFN-beta2 plays a significant role in immune response and inflammation. The IL-6 protein has a molecular weight of approximately 20-26 kDa. Expression of IL-6 occurs in various cell types including T cells macrophages and fibroblasts. Researchers often measure IL-6 levels in biological samples using IL-6 ELISA kits an essential tool for studying this protein's function and presence in experimental and clinical settings.
Biological function summary	IL-6 influences immune regulation and acts as part of the acute phase response. It stimulates the production of acute-phase proteins and supports the differentiation of B cells into antibody-producing cells. IL-6 is not known to be part of a larger complex acting primarily as a single entity in signal transduction. Moreover IL-6 impacts the metabolism of iron and bone homeostasis showing its multifunctional nature.
Pathways	IL-6 forms an integral part of several signaling routes particularly the JAK-STAT pathway. In this context IL-6 interacts with signal transducer proteins like STAT3 to transmit signals from the cell surface to the nucleus affecting gene expression. Another important pathway is the MAPK pathway through which IL-6 influences cell proliferation and survival. These interactions reflect IL-6's diverse effects in cellular processes.
Associated diseases and disorders	IL-6's association with rheumatoid arthritis and multiple myeloma emphasizes its role in chronic inflammation and cancer. In rheumatoid arthritis IL-6 contributes to inflammation and joint damage often together with TNF-alpha highlighting a potential target for anti-inflammatory therapies. In multiple myeloma IL-6 supports the survival and proliferation of cancerous plasma cells highlighting its importance in cancer progression and possible treatment targets.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

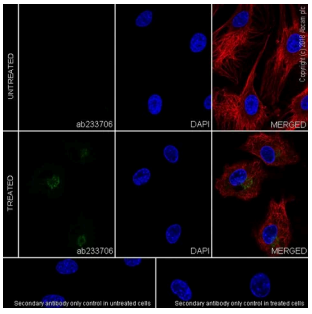
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

4 product images

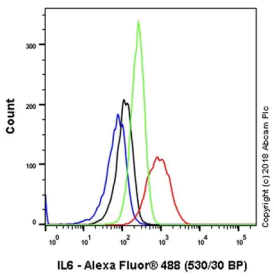


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-IL-6 antibody [EPR21711] - Low endotoxin, Azide free (ab246703)

IL-6 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-IL-6 antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HUVEC (human umbilical vein endothelial cell line) cells labeling IL6 with ab233706 at 1/50 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green). Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in HUVEC cells treated with lipopolysaccharide (0.5 µg/ml) for 24h and Brefeldin A (300 ng/ml) for 20h. The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue). Tubulin is detected with Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) (ab195889) at 1/200 dilution (red).
Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody, secondary antibody is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution.

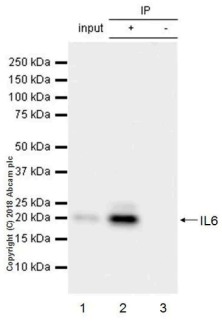
This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol and sodium azide (ab233706).



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-IL-6 antibody [EPR21711] - Low endotoxin, Azide free (ab246703)

IL-6 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-IL-6 antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 90% methanol-permeabilized HUVEC (human umbilical vein endothelial cell line) treated with lipopolysaccharide (0.5 µg/ml) for 24h and Brefeldin A (300 ng/ml) for 20h (red) / untreated control (green) cells labeling IL6 with ab233706 at 1/500 compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) (black) and an unlabeled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (blue). Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077), at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.
This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol and sodium azide (ab233706).



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-IL-6 antibody [EPR21711] - Low endotoxin, Azide free (ab246703)

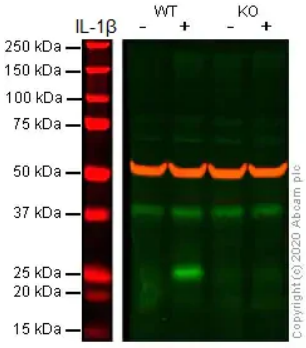
IL6 was immunoprecipitated from 0.35 mg HUVEC (human umbilical vein endothelial cell line) treated with lipopolysaccharide (0.5 µg/ml) for 24h and Brefeldin A (300 ng/ml) for 20h, whole cell lysate with ab233706 at 1/30 dilution. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using ab233706 at 1/1000 dilution. VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366), was used for detection at 1/10000 dilution.
Lane 1: HUVEC treated with lipopolysaccharide (0.5 µg/ml) for 24h and Brefeldin A (300 ng/ml) for 20h, whole cell lysate 10 µg (Input).
Lane 2: ab233706 IP in HUVEC treated with lipopolysaccharide (0.5 µg/ml) for 24h and Brefeldin A (300 ng/ml) for 20h, whole cell lysate.
Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab233706 in HUVEC treated with lipopolysaccharide (0.5 µg/ml) for 24h and Brefeldin A (300 ng/ml) for 20h, whole cell lysate.

Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.
Exposure time: 5 seconds.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol and sodium azide (ab233706).

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-IL-6 antibody [EPR21711] (ab233706)

Predicted band size: 23 kDa



Western blot - Anti-IL-6 antibody [EPR21711] - Low endotoxin, Azide free (ab246703)

IL-6 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-IL-6 antibody

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation (ab233706).
Lanes 1 - 4: Merged signal (red and green). Green - ab233706 observed at 25 kDa. Red - loading control ab7291 (Mouse anti-Alpha Tubulin [DM1A] observed at 55kDa.

ab233706 was shown to react with IL-6 in wild-type A549 cells in western blot with loss of signal observed in IL-6 knockout cell line ab273751 (knockout cell lysate ab275501). Wild-type and IL-6 knockout A549 cell lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE. Membranes were blocked in fluorescent western blot (TBS-based) blocking solution before incubation with ab233706 and ab7291 (Mouse

anti-Alpha Tubulin [DM1A] overnight at 4°C at a 1 in 1000 Dilution and a 1 in 20000 dilution respectively. Blots were incubated with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preabsorbed (ab216773) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preabsorbed (ab216776) secondary antibodies at 1 in 20000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-IL-6 antibody [EPR21711] (ab233706) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild-type A549 Brefeldin A (ab120299)-treated (5ug/ml, 4h) cell lysate at 30 µg

Lane 2:
Wild-type A549 IL-1β (ab259387) (20 ng/ml, 24h) and Brefeldin A (ab120299)-treated (5 ug/ml for the last 4h) cell lysate at 30 µg

Lane 2:
Western blot - Human IL-6 knockout A549 cell line (ab273751)

Lane 3:
IL-6 knockout A549 Brefeldin A (ab120299)-treated (5ug/ml, 4h) cell lysate at 30 µg

Lane 4:
IL-6 knockout A549 IL-1β (ab259387) (20 ng/ml, 24h) and Brefeldin A (ab120299)-treated (5 ug/ml for the last 4h) cell lysate at 30 µg

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 23 kDa

Observed band size: 25 kDa, 35 kDa, 40 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.