

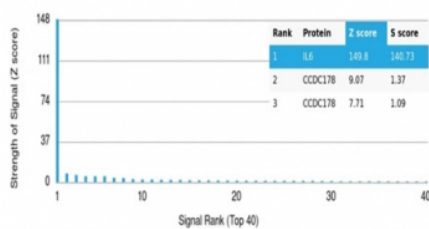
## IL-6 Antibody [clone IL6/4641] (V9751)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9751-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9751-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9751SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

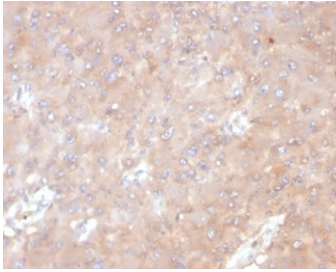
[Bulk quote request](#)

<b>Availability</b>	1-3 business days
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Format</b>	Purified
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG1, kappa
<b>Clone Name</b>	IL6/4641
<b>Purity</b>	Protein A/G affinity
<b>UniProt</b>	P05231
<b>Localization</b>	Cytoplasm, Extracellular (secreted)
<b>Applications</b>	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml
<b>Limitations</b>	This IL-6 antibody is available for research use only.

Human Protein Microarray Specificity Validation



Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using IL-6 antibody (clone IL6/4641). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the IL6/4641 mAb. Z- and S- score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that an antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary Ab) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If the targets on the HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-scores. The S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of an Ab to its intended target.



IL6 Antibody Human Tonsil IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue using IL6 Antibody / Interleukin-6 Antibody (clone IL6/4641) demonstrates widespread cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining within lymphoid-associated cellular populations. The observed staining pattern is consistent with expression of IL6, a key pro-inflammatory cytokine involved in immune cell communication, lymphocyte activation, and regulation of inflammatory responses. Tonsil tissue represents an immunologically active microenvironment, making it a useful model for evaluating cytokine expression and immune signaling pathways. These results support the application of this antibody in studies of inflammation, immunology, cytokine biology, and immune-mediated disease mechanisms. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.

## Description

IL-6 is a potent lymphoid cell growth factor that stimulates the growth and survivability of certain B-cells and T-cells. It plays a critical role in B-cell differentiation to plasma cells and is a potent growth factor for plasmacytoma and myeloma. IL-6 is produced by a variety of cell types, including monocytes, fibroblasts and endothelial cells. Upon stimulation, macrophages, T, B, mast, and glial cells, eosinophils, keratinocytes and granulocytes also secrete IL-6. It is involved in host defense, acute phase reactions, immune responses, and hematopoiesis.

For additional validated antibodies targeting this important inflammatory cytokine, visit our [IL6 Antibody / Pro-Inflammatory Cytokine Marker](#) page featuring complementary reagents for studies of cytokine signaling, immune activation, and inflammation-associated disease processes.

## Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the IL-6 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

## Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 1-200 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the IL-6 antibody.

## Storage

Aliquot the IL-6 antibody and store frozen at -20°C or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.