Canine IL-6R / CD126 Protein (ECD, His Tag)

Catalog Number: 70117-D08H

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:
IL6R

Protein Construction:
A DNA sequence encoding the canine IL6R (XP_855105.1) (Met1-Pro365) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source:
Canine

Expression Host:
HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity:
> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:
1. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. 2. Immobilized canine IL6R-His (Cat:70117-D08H) at 10μg/mL (100μL/well) can bind human IL6 (Cat:10395-HNAE), the EC50 of human IL6 is 5-50 ng/mL.

Endotoxin:
< 1.0 EU per μg protein as determined by the LAL method.

Stability:
Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal:
Leu 20

Molecular Mass:
The recombinant canine IL6R consists 357 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 39.8 kDa.

Formulation:
Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:
Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:

Protein Description

Interleukin 6 receptor (IL-6R) also known as CD126 (Cluster of Differentiation 126) is a type I cytokine receptor. The low concentration of a soluble form of IL-6 receptor (sIL-6R) acts as an agonist of IL-6 activity. In the IL-6R/CD126/IL6R system, both a membrane-bound IL-6R and a sIL-6R protein are able to mediate IL-6 signals into the cells through the interaction of gp130. The resulting IL-6/sIL-6R protein complex is also capable of binding to gp130 and inducing intracellular signalling. Through this so-called 'trans-signalling' mechanism, IL-6 is able to stimulate cells that lack an endogenous mIL-6R. High levels of IL-6 and sIL-6R have been reported in several chronic inflammatory and autoimmune diseases as well as in cancer.