

**APB815Hu61 100µg**  
**Active Interleukin 6 Receptor (IL6R)**  
**Organism Species: *Homo sapiens (Human)***  
***Instruction manual***

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY  
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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12th Edition (Revised in Aug, 2016)

## **[ PROPERTIES ]**

**Source:** Eukaryotic expression.

**Host:** 293F cell

**Residues:** Leu20~Pro365

**Tags:** N-terminal His-tag

**Purity:** >95%

**Endotoxin Level:** <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

**Buffer Formulation:** PBS, pH7.4, containing 5% trehalose.

**Applications:** Cell culture; Activity Assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

**Predicted isoelectric point:** 7.2

**Predicted Molecular Mass:** 40.2kDa

**Accurate Molecular Mass:** 56-70kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

Phenomenon explanation:

The possible reasons that the actual band size differs from the predicted are as follows:

1. Splice variants: Alternative splicing may create different sized proteins from the same gene.
2. Relative charge: The composition of amino acids may affects the charge of the protein.
3. Post-translational modification: Phosphorylation, glycosylation, methylation etc.
4. Post-translation cleavage: Many proteins are synthesized as pro-proteins, and then cleaved to give the active form.
5. Polymerization of the target protein: Dimerization, multimerization etc.

## **[ USAGE ]**

Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.6) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

## **[ STORAGE AND STABILITY ]**

**Storage:** Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

**Stability Test:** The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

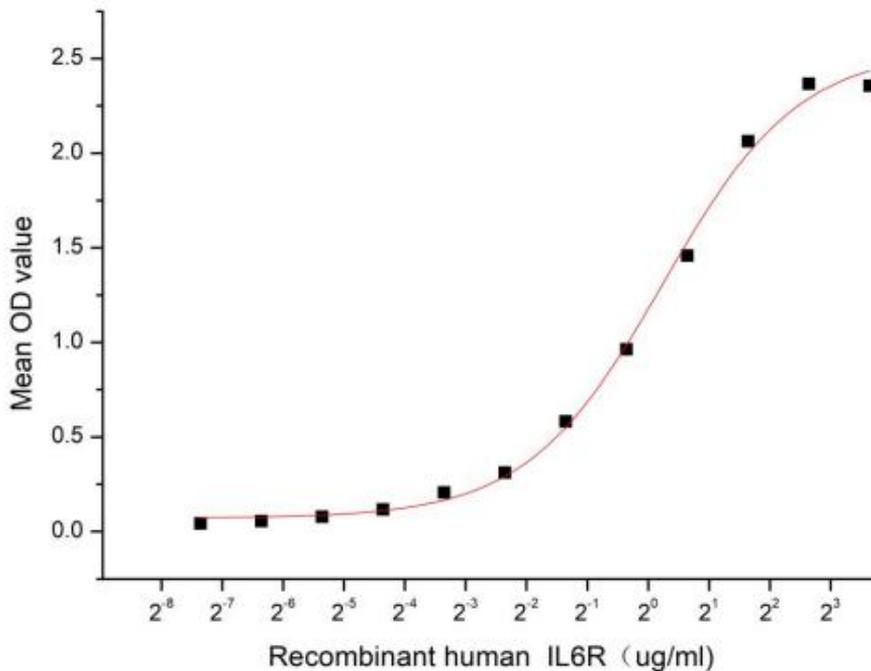
## **[ SEQUENCE ]**

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LAPRRCPAQEVARGVLTSLPGDSVTLTCPGVEPEDNATVHVLRKPAAGSHPSRWAGMGRLLLRVSVQLHDSGNYSYRAGRPAAGTVHL  
LVDVPPPEEPQLSCFRKSPNSNVCEWGRSTPSLTTKAVLLVRKFNQSPAEDFQEPQCQYSQESQKFSQCLAVPEGDSSFYIVSMCVASS  
VGSKFSKTQTFQCGILQPDPPANITVTAVARNPRWLSVTWQDPHWSNSSFYRLRFELRYRAERSKTFITTMVKDLQHHCVIHDAWSGL  
RHVVQLRAQEEFGQGEWSEWSPEAMGTPWTESRSPPAENEVSTPMQALTTNKDDDDNILFRDSANATSLPVQDSSSVPLP
```

## **[ ACTIVITY ]**

Interleukin-6 receptor (IL-6R) is a receptor for IL-6, belonging to the type I cytokine receptor family, subfamily 3. IL-6 is a potent pleiotropic cytokine that regulates cell growth and differentiation and plays an important role in immune response. IL-6R is a protein complex composed of this protein and the interleukin-6 signal transducer (IL6ST/GP130/IL6 $\beta$ ). This receptor subunit is also shared by many other cytokines. Dysproduction of IL-6 and this receptor has been implicated in the pathogenesis of many diseases, such as multiple myeloma, autoimmune diseases and prostate cancer. In addition, IL-6R $\alpha$  (IL-6RA) is the primary functional alpha subunit of the IL-6 receptor, which is also a component of other interleukin receptors. IL-6RA is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein that regulates the biological activity of IL-6 by forming a complex with CD130. IL-6R also plays an important role in acute response and hematopoietic response. A binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the association of recombinant human IL6R with

recombinant human JAK2. Briefly, biotin-linked IL6R were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100  $\mu$ l were then transferred to JAK2-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 1h at 37  $^{\circ}$ C . Wells were washed with PBST 3 times and incubation with Streptavidin-HRP for 30min, then wells were aspirated and washed 5 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37  $^{\circ}$ C . Finally, add 50  $\mu$ l stop solution to the wells and read at 450 nm immediately. The binding activity of IL6R and JAK2 was shown in Figure 1, the EC50 for this effect is 1.182  $\mu$ g/mL.



**Figure 1. The binding activity of recombinant human IL6R and recombinant human JAK2**

