



Human IL-6 ELISA

Catalog Number EA-0206

(For Research Use Only)

Introduction

Interleukin-6 (IL-6) is a multifunctional cytokine that regulates the immune response, hematopoiesis, the acute phase response, and inflammation. Deregulation of IL-6 production is implicated in the pathology of several disease processes. Its levels are observed in several diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis (RA). IL-6 plays roles in both a pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokine. It is secreted by T cells and macrophages to stimulate immune response. In addition, like TNF α , IL-6 is another adipocyte secretory product that may be involved in insulin resistance. IL-6 is a cytokine secreted by many cells, including adipocytes and adipose stromal cells. IL-6 secretion is increased in the adipocytes of obese subjects (1) and may be important either as a circulating hormone or as a local regulator of insulin action (2-4). IL-6 has been implicated in the development of insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes in obese individuals. Like TNF, IL-6 inhibits the expression of LPL, but, unlike TNF, IL-6 does not stimulate lipolysis (5, 6).

Principle of the assay

IL-6 ELISA is based on the principle of a solid phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The assay utilizes a mouse anti-human IL-6 antibody for immobilization on the microtiter wells and goat anti-human IL-6 antibodies along with streptavidin conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP) for detection. The test sample is allowed to react simultaneously with the two antibodies, resulting in the IL-6 molecules being sandwiched between the solid phase and enzyme-linked antibodies. After incubation, the wells are washed to remove unbound-labeled antibodies. A HRP substrate, TMB, is added to result in the development of a blue color. The color development is then stopped with the addition of Stop Solution changing the color to yellow. The concentration of IL-6 is directly proportional to the color intensity of the test sample. Absorbance is measured spectrophotometrically at 450 nm.

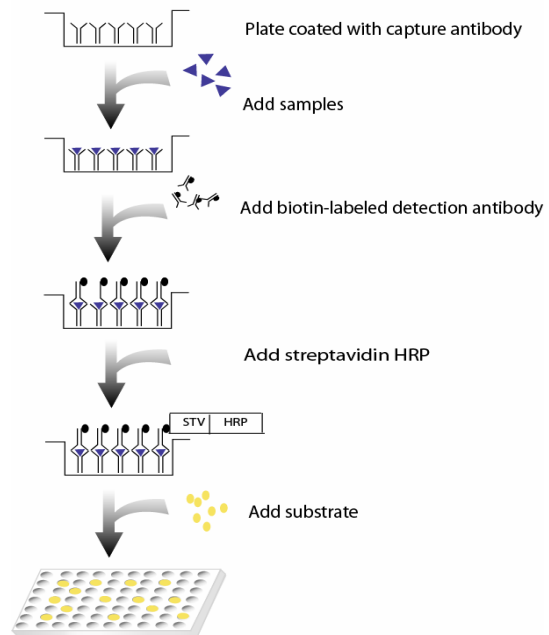


Diagram of ELISA

Materials provided with the kit

- 96 well microplate coated with a mouse anti-human IL-6 antibody (4°C).
- Biotin labeled goat anti-human IL-6 antibodies (-20°C).
- Streptavidin-HRP conjugate (4°C).
- Recombinant IL-6 standard (35ng/ml) (-20°C).
- 1X Diluent buffer (4°C).
- 5X Assay wash buffer (RT)
- Substrate (4°C).
- Stop Solution (4°C).

Material required but not provided

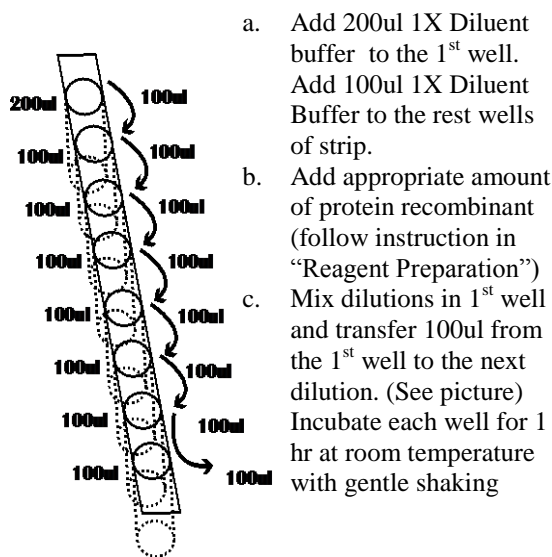
- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm
- Deionized or distilled water.

Reagent preparation before starting experiment

- Dilute the 5x Assay wash buffer to 1x buffer
40ml 5x Assay wash buffer
160ml ddH₂O
- Dilute 100 times of human recombinant IL-6 (35ng/ml) with 1X Diluent buffer to 350pg/ml and then 2-fold serial dilutions. Add 2ul Human Recombinant IL-6 in 200ul 1X Diluent Buffer (See Step 2 in "Assay Procedure" for detailed instruction)
- Dilute 400 times of biotin labeled goat anti-human IL-6 antibody with 1X Diluent buffer before use.
- Dilute 200 times of streptavidin-HRP with 1X Diluent buffer before use.

Assay procedure

1. Cut the sealing film over the plate and remove it from the desired number of well strips. Make sure the rest of wells are well sealed.
2. See instruction and diagram below for standard preparation.



3. Add 100ul of sample per well and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking.
4. Aspirate each well and wash by adding 200ul of 1X Assay wash buffer. Repeat the process three times for a total of three washes. Complete removal of liquid at each wash. After the last wash, remove any remaining liquid by inverting the plate against clean paper towels.
5. Add 100ul of diluted biotin-labeled mouse anti-human IL-6 antibody to each well and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking.
6. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 4.
7. Add 100 ul of diluted streptavidin-HRP conjugate to each well and incubate for 45 min at room temperature with gentle shaking.
8. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 4.

9. Add 100ul of substrate to each well and incubate for 5-10 minutes.
10. Add 50ul of Stop solution to each well. The color in the wells should change from blue to yellow.
11. Determine the optical density of each well with a microplate reader at 450 nm within 30 minutes.

References

- (1) Mohamed-Ali V, Goodrick S, Rawesh A, Katz DR, Miles JM, Yudkin JS, Klein S, and Coppack SW. 1997 Subcutaneous adipose tissue releases interleukin-6, but not tumor necrosis factor-alpha, in vivo. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 82: 4196-4200.
- (2) Bastard JP, Jardel C, Bruckert E, et al. 2000. Elevated levels of interleukin 6 are reduced in serum and subcutaneous adipose tissue of obese women after weight loss. *J. Clin. Endocrinol Metab* 85:3338-3342.
- (3) Kern, PA, Ranganathan S, Li C, et al. 2001, Adipose tissue tumor necrosis factor and interleukin-6 expression in human obesity and insulin resistance 2. *Am. J. Physiol – Endocrinol metab.* 280:E745-751.
- (4) Vozarova B, Weyer C, Hanson K, et al 2001 Circulating interleukin-6 in relation to adiposity, insulin action and insulin secretion. *Obes Res* 9:414-417.
- (5) Feingold KR, Doerrler W, Dinarello CA, Fiers W, and Grunfeld C. 1992 Stimulation of lipolysis in cultured fat cells by tumor necrosis factor, interleukin-1, and the interferons is blocked by inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis. *Endocrinology* 130: 10-16.
- (6) Greenberg AS, Nordan RP, McIntosh J, Calvo JC, Scow RO, and Jablons D. 1992 Interleukin 6 reduces lipoprotein lipase activity in adipose tissue of mice in vivo and in 3T3-L1 adipocytes: a possible role for interleukin 6 in cancer cachexia. *Cancer Res* 52: 4113-4116.

Example of standard curve

