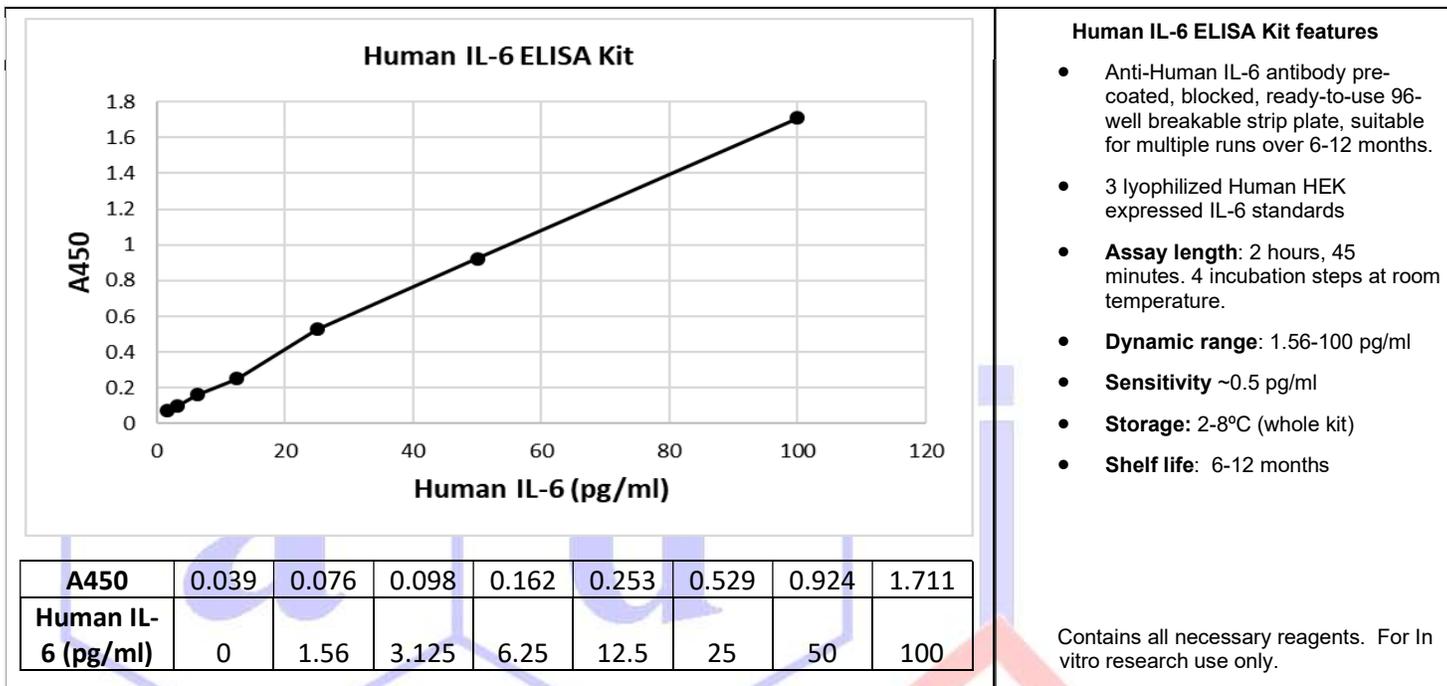


Human IL-6 ELISA Kit Cat# 6430-30

The Human IL-6 ELISA Kit is a highly sensitive sandwich ELISA for the measurement of Human IL-6 in serum, plasma, culture supernatants, cell or tissue homogenates, and other appropriately qualified matrices.



Assay Procedure: Allow all reagents to reach room temperature. Arrange and label required number of strips.

- Step 1.** Pipette 100 µl of appropriately diluted samples and calibrators into wells and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.
- Step 2.** Wash the wells 3X with 300 µl of wash buffer per well
- Step 3.** Pipette 100 µl of biotin conjugated detection antibody to each well and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature
- Step 4.** Wash the wells 3X with 300 µl of wash buffer per well
- Step 5.** Pipette 100 µl of Streptavidin-HRP detection reagent to each well and incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature
- Step 6.** Wash the wells 3X with 300 µl of wash buffer per well
- Step 7.** Add 100 µl of TMB Substrate solution to all wells, mix gently, and incubate at room temperature for 15 minutes.
- Step 8.** Pipette 100 µl of stop solution into each well and mix gently. Measure at 450 nm w/ 630 nm as a reference filter if available.

Performance Characteristics

Sensitivity: ~0.5 pg/ml
Average recovery: 99.86%
Average linearity: 85.9%
Precision: Intra-assay: <10% Inter-assay: <10%

Minimum recommended dilutions:

Serum & Plasma: 2-fold
 Culture medium: 2-fold

Note: Minimum recommended dilution represents the dilution which is needed to eliminate matrix interference effects. All samples must be diluted to at least the minimum recommended ratio. Samples may be further diluted if the sample values fall within the standard curve, if sample volume is to be preserved, or if the sample value is above the highest OD on the standard curve

General Information

IL-6 is a cytokine that plays important roles in inflammation, hematopoiesis, acute phase reaction, bone metabolism, and cancer progression. IL-6 is almost solely responsible for the acute phase response in the liver and is important in the transition from inflammation to acquired immunity or chronic inflammatory disease.