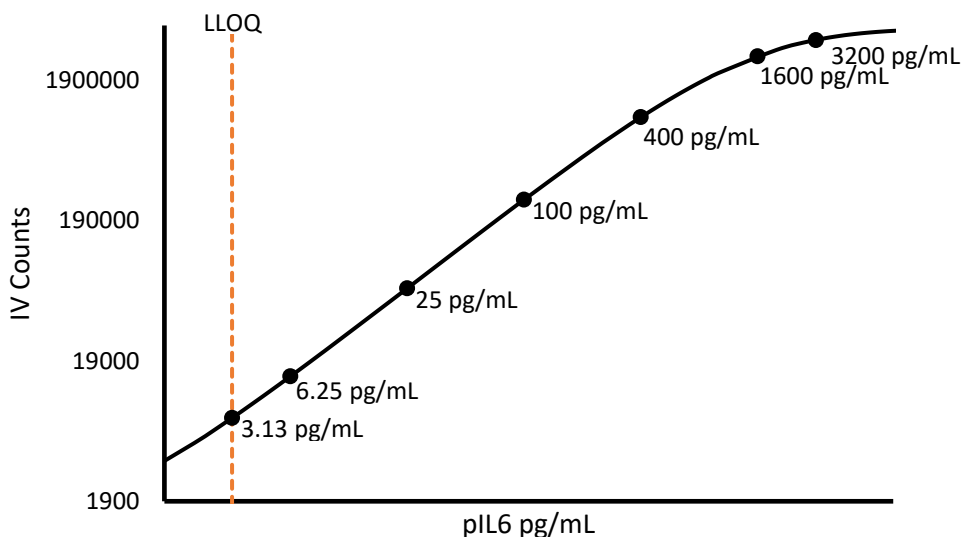


**Description – Porcine IL-6**

Interleukin 6 (IL-6) is an alpha-helical cytokine with a wide variety of biological functions, including inducement of acute phase reactions, inflammation, hematopoiesis, bone metabolism, and cancer progression. IL-6 is secreted by T cells and macrophages to induce immune responses following tissue trauma leading to inflammation. IL-6 also acts as an anti-inflammatory myokine, secreted by muscles during contraction after which it acts to increase breakdown of fats and improve insulin resistance. Because of its role in inducing inflammation and auto-immune response, there is interest in developing anti-IL-6 agents as potential therapies against various diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis and cancer.

**Calibration Curve:** Calibrator concentrations and Lower Limit of Quantification are depicted in the figure below. This standard curve is for demonstration purposes; end users should prepare a standard curve for each assay run.



**Minimum Required Dilution (MRD)**

<b>Diluted Sample volume (1:2 Dilution)*</b>	50 µL per measurement
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\*See Kit Instructions for details

**Endogenous Serum and Plasma Readings:** Healthy EDTA plasma and serum samples (n=5) from non-medicated, non-immunized porcine were measured.

<b>% Above LOD</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>% Above LLOQ</b>	<b>40%</b>

**Assay Range:** The upper end of the dynamic range is equal to the top calibrator concentration multiplied by MRD.

<b>Analytical LLOQ</b>	<b>3.13 pg/mL</b>
<b>Functional LLOQ (x MRD)</b>	<b>6.26 pg/mL</b>
<b>LOD</b>	<b>0.292 fg/mL</b>
<b>Assay Range</b>	<b>0 – 6400 pg/mL</b>

**Note:** Data described were developed during assay development. Under different assay conditions, assay may perform differently than shown. For complex matrices such as serum or plasma, assay diluent optimization (for example by adding blocking agents) may improve performance of these matrices in this assay.