10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

IL-12
Catalog # PVGS1383

Specification

IL-12 - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9R103

Species
Rat

Sequence
Arg23-Ser215

Purity
> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin Level
< 0.2 EU/ µg of protein by gel clotting method

Biological Activity
ED₅₀ < 0.1 ng/ml, measured in a cell proliferation assay using 2D6 cells.

Expression System
CHO

Formulation **Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.**

Reconstitution
It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH_2O or PBS up to 100 µg/ml.

Storage & Stability
Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IL-12 - Additional Information

Gene ID 84405

Other Names
Interleukin-12 subunit alpha, IL-12A, Cytotoxic lymphocyte maturation factor 35 kDa subunit, CLMF p35, IL-12 subunit p35, Il12a

Target Background
Interleukin-12 (IL-12), also known as NKSF, TCMF, CLMF and TSF, is a heterodimeric cytokine composed of p35 and p40 subunits. It is produced by monocytes, macrophages, B cells and dendritic cells in response to bacterial lipopolysaccharides and intracellular pathogens. IL-12 signals through the IL-12 receptor complex, which is comprised of IL-12 Rβ1 and IL-12 Rβ2. IL-12

induces the proliferation and activation of hematopoietic stem cells, natural killer cells and T- cells. It is indispensible during the development of Th1 cells, leading to the production of IFN-gamma and IL-2.

IL-12 - Protein Information

Name Il12a

Function
Heterodimerizes with IL12B to form the IL-12 cytokine or with EBI3/IL27B to form the IL-35 cytokine. IL-12 is primarily produced by professional antigen-presenting cells (APCs) such as B-cells and dendritic cells (DCs) as well as macrophages and granulocytes and regulates T-cell and natural killer-cell responses, induces the production of interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma), favors the differentiation of T-helper 1 (Th1) cells and is an important link between innate resistance and adaptive immunity. Mechanistically, exerts its biological effects through a receptor composed of IL12R1 and IL12R2 subunits. Binding to the receptor results in the rapid tyrosine phosphorylation of a number of cellular substrates including the JAK family kinases TYK2 and JAK2. In turn, recruited STAT4 gets phosphorylated and translocates to the nucleus where it regulates cytokine/growth factor responsive genes (By similarity). As part of IL- 35, plays essential roles in maintaining the immune homeostasis of the liver microenvironment and functions also as an immune-suppressive cytokine (By similarity). Mediates biological events through unconventional receptors composed of IL12RB2 and gp130/IL6ST heterodimers or homodimers. Signaling requires the transcription factors STAT1 and STAT4, which form a unique heterodimer that binds to distinct DNA sites (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P29459}.

IL-12 - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

IL-12 - Images