

ARG70056
Human IL12B / IL12 p40 recombinant protein (Active) (His-tagged, C-ter)Package: 100 µg, 20 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	E. coli expressed, His-tagged (C-ter) Active Human IL12B / IL12 p40 recombinant protein
Tested Application	SDS-PAGE
Target Name	IL12B / IL12 p40
Species	Human
A.A. Sequence	Ile23 - Ser328
Expression System	E. coli
Activity	Active
Activity Note	Determined by its ability to induce cell proliferation in PHA-activated human peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBMC) using a concentration range of 5-50 ng/mL. Note: Results may vary from different PBMC donors.
Alternate Names	CLMF; Interleukin-12 subunit beta; NK cell stimulatory factor chain 2; NKSF; CLMF p40; NKSF2; Cytotoxic lymphocyte maturation factor 40 kDa subunit; CLMF2; IL-12 subunit p40; IMD29; IMD28; IL-12B

Properties

Form	Powder
Purification Note	Endotoxin level is less than 0.1 EU/µg of the protein, as determined by the LAL test.
Purity	> 98% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	PBS (pH 8.0)
Reconstitution	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile water to a concentration not less than 200 µg/mL and incubate the stock solution for at least 20 min at room temperature to make sure the protein is dissolved completely.
Storage instruction	For long term, lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C or -80°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C for up to one month. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	IL12B
Gene Full Name	interleukin 12B
Background	This gene encodes a subunit of interleukin 12, a cytokine that acts on T and natural killer cells, and has a broad array of biological activities. Interleukin 12 is a disulfide-linked heterodimer composed of the 40 kD cytokine receptor like subunit encoded by this gene, and a 35 kD subunit encoded by IL12A. This cytokine is expressed by activated macrophages that serve as an essential inducer of Th1 cells development. This cytokine has been found to be important for sustaining a sufficient number of

memory/effector Th1 cells to mediate long-term protection to an intracellular pathogen. Overexpression of this gene was observed in the central nervous system of patients with multiple sclerosis (MS), suggesting a role of this cytokine in the pathogenesis of the disease. The promoter polymorphism of this gene has been reported to be associated with the severity of atopic and non-atopic asthma in children. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function

Cytokine that can act as a growth factor for activated T and NK cells, enhance the lytic activity of NK/lymphokine-activated killer cells, and stimulate the production of IFN-gamma by resting PBMC.

Associates with IL23A to form the IL-23 interleukin, a heterodimeric cytokine which functions in innate and adaptive immunity. IL-23 may constitute with IL-17 an acute response to infection in peripheral tissues. IL-23 binds to a heterodimeric receptor complex composed of IL12RB1 and IL23R, activates the Jak-Stat signaling cascade, stimulates memory rather than naive T-cells and promotes production of proinflammatory cytokines. IL-23 induces autoimmune inflammation and thus may be responsible for autoimmune inflammatory diseases and may be important for tumorigenesis. [UniProt]

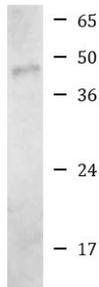
PTM

Known to be C-mannosylated in the recombinant protein; it is not yet known for sure if the wild-type protein is also modified. [UniProt]

Cellular Localization

Secreted. [UniProt]

Images



Human IL12B / IL12 p40 recombinant protein

ARG70056 Human IL12B / IL12 p40 recombinant protein (Active) (His-tagged, C-ter) SDS-PAGE image

SDS-PAGE analysis of ARG70056 Human IL12B / IL12 p40 recombinant protein (Active) (His-tagged, C-ter).