



Rat Anti-Mouse IL-12 Monoclonal antibody, clone R1-5D9 (CABT-L4379)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	The R1-5D9 antibody reacts with mouse IL-12. IL-12 is a heterodimeric cytokine composed of subunits IL-12 α p35 and IL-12 β p40. IL-12 is secreted by activated monocytes, macrophages, and dendritic cells. IL-12 plays roles in T lymphocyte differentiation, IFN γ production, and NK cell cytotoxicity. Overexpression of IL-12 p40 was observed in the central nervous system of patients with multiple sclerosis, suggesting a role of this cytokine in the pathogenesis of the disease.
Target	Mouse IL-12
Immunogen	Recombinant mouse IL-12 p75
Isotype	IgG2a
Source/Host	Rat
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Clone	R1-5D9
Purification	Protein G purified. Purity>95%. Determined by SDS-PAGE
Conjugate	Functional Grade
Applications	in vitro IL-12 neutralization
Molecular Weight	150 kDa
Format	0.2 μ M filtered liquid. Purified from tissue culture supernatant in an animal free facility
Concentration	Lot specific

Size	5 mg
Buffer	PBS, pH 7.0. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives. [low endotoxin azide-free] Endotoxin level: <2EU/mg (<0.002EU/μg). Determined by LAL gel clotting assay Related dilution buffer: CABT-LB04
Preservative	None
Storage	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Interleukin 12 (IL-12) is an interleukin that is naturally produced by dendritic cells, macrophages and human B-lymphoblastoid cells (NC-37) in response to antigenic stimulation. IL-12 is composed of a bundle of four alpha helices. It is a heterodimeric cytokine encoded by two separate genes, IL-12A (p35) and IL-12B (p40). The active heterodimer (referred to as 'p70'), and a homodimer of p40 are formed following protein synthesis.
Keywords	Interleukin 12;IL-12

GENE INFORMATION

Official Symbol	Interleukin 12
References	Choi, Y. S., et al. (2015). "LEF-1 and TCF-1 orchestrate TFH differentiation by regulating differentiation circuits upstream of the transcriptional repressor Bcl6." Nat Immunol 16(9): 980-990. PubMed;