# Human IL12B / P40 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10052-H08H



### **General Information**

### Gene Name Synonym:

CLMF; CLMF2; IL-12B; IL12 p40; IMD28; IMD29; NKSF; NKSF2

#### **Protein Construction:**

A DNA sequence encoding the p40 subunit of human IL12, termed as IL12B (NP\_002178.2) (Met 1-Ser 328) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

**QC** Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

#### **Bio Activity:**

1. Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated recombinant human IL12RB1 in a functional ELISA. 2. Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated Human IL12A-his in functional ELISA.

#### **Endotoxin:**

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

#### Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: lle 23

#### **Molecular Mass:**

The recombinant human IL12B consists of 317 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 36.2 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the apparent molecular mass of rhIL12B is approximately 40-50 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

### Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

### **Usage Guide**

### Storage:

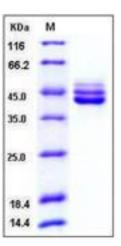
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

### Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

#### SDS-PAGE:



## **Protein Description**

Subunit beta of interleukin 12 (also known as natural killer cell stimulatory factor 2, or cytotoxic lymphocyte maturation factor 2, p40) (IL12B) is a subunit of human interleukin 12. IL12B/IL-12B is 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. IL12B/IL-12B 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. IL12B/IL-12B associates with IL23A to form the IL-23 interleukin, an heterodimeric cytokine which functions in innate and adaptive immunity.

### References

1.Taoufik Y, et al. (1997) Human immunodeficiency virus gp120 inhibits interleukin-12 secretion by human monocytes: an indirect interleukin-10-mediated effect. Blood. 89 (8): 2842-8. 2.Fantuzzi L, et al. (1996) Induction of interleukin-12 (IL-12) by recombinant glycoprotein gp120 of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 in human monocytes/macrophages: requirement of gamma interferon for IL-12 secretion. J Virol. 70 (6): 4121-4. 3.Aragane Y, et al. (1995) IL-12 is expressed and released by human keratinocytes and epidermoid carcinoma cell lines. J Immunol. 153 (12): 5366-72.

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