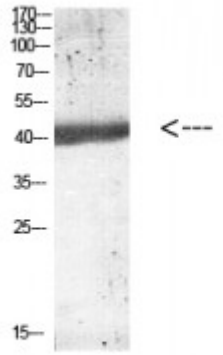
Anti-IL-12B p40 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to IL-12B p40.

Model	STJ98797
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human IL-12B p40 protein.
Immunogen Region	241-290 aa
Gene ID	3593
Gene Symbol	IL12B
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000IHC-P 1:50-300ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous IL-12B p40.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Interleukin-12 subunit beta IL-12B Cytotoxic lymphocyte maturation factor 40 kDa subunit CLMF p40 IL-12 subunit p40 NK cell stimulatory factor chain 2 NKSF2
Molecular Weight	40kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:5970OMIM:161561
Alternative Names	Interleukin-12 subunit beta IL-12B Cytotoxic lymphocyte maturation factor 40 kDa subunit CLMF p40 IL-12 subunit p40 NK cell stimulatory factor chain 2 NKSF2
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.
Cellular Localization	Secreted.
Post-translational Modifications	Known to be C-mannosylated in the recombinant protein; it is not yet known for sure if the wild-type protein is also modified.