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IL-12

Catalog # PVGS1383

Product Information

Primary Accession	Q9R103
Species	Rat
Sequence	Arg23-Ser215
Purity	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level	
Biological Activity	ED_{50}
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 □g/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.

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.

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 also functions 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}.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.