

## Product datasheet

# Anti-IL-27-A antibody [3H12] ab123247

1 Image

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-IL-27-A antibody [3H12]
<b>Description</b>	Rat monoclonal [3H12] to IL-27-A
<b>Host species</b>	Rat
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB, IP, ELISA, Flow Cyt
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant full length Mouse IL27.

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	pH: 7.20 Constituents: 0.27% Potassium phosphate, 0.88% Sodium chloride
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone number</b>	3H12
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2a
<b>Light chain type</b>	kappa

### Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab123247** in the following tested applications.

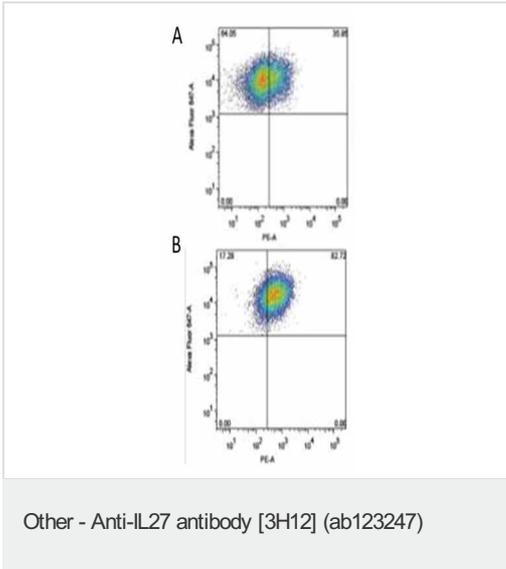
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 27 kDa.
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration. <a href="#">ab18450</a> - Rat monoclonal IgG2a, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.
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<b>Target</b>		
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<b>Function</b>		<p>Cytokine with pro- and anti-inflammatory properties, that can regulate T helper cell development, suppress T-cell proliferation, stimulate cytotoxic T cell activity, induce isotype switching in B-cells, and that has diverse effects on innate immune cells. Among its target cells are CD4 T helper cells which can differentiate in type 1 effector cells (TH1), type 2 effector cells (TH2) and IL17 producing helper T-cells (TH17). It drives rapid clonal expansion of naive but not memory CD4 T-cells. It also strongly synergizes with IL-12 to trigger interferon-gamma/IFN-gamma production of naive CD4 T-cells, binds to the cytokine receptor WSX-1/TCCR which appears to be required but not sufficient for IL-27-mediated signal transduction. IL-27 potentiate the early phase of TH1 response and suppress TH2 and TH17 differentiation. It induces the differentiation of TH1 cells via two distinct pathways, p38 MAPK/TBX21- and ICAM1/ITGAL/ERK-dependent pathways. It also induces STAT1, STAT3, STAT4 and STAT5 phosphorylation and activates TBX21/T-Bet via STAT1 with resulting IL12RB2 up-regulation, an event crucial to TH1 cell commitment. It suppresses the expression of GATA3, the inhibitor TH1 cells development. In CD8 T-cells, it activates STATs as well as GZMB. IL-27 reveals to be a potent inhibitor of TH17 cell development and of IL-17 production. Indeed IL-27 subunit p28 alone is also able to inhibit the production of IL17 by CD4 and CD8 T-cells. While IL-27 suppressed the development of proinflammatory Th17 cells via STAT1, it inhibits the development of anti-inflammatory inducible regulatory T-cells, iTreg, independently of STAT1. IL-27 has also an effect on cytokine production, it suppresses proinflammatory cytokine production such as IL2, IL4, IL5 and IL6 and activates suppressors of cytokine signaling such as SOCS1 and SOCS3. Apart from suppression of cytokine production, IL-27 also antagonizes the effects of some cytokines such as IL6 through direct effects on T cells. Another important role of IL-27 is its antitumor activity as well as its antiangiogenic activity with activation of production of antiangiogenic chemokines such as IP-10/CXCL10 and MIG/CXCL9. In vein endothelial cells, it induces IRF1/interferon regulatory factor 1 and increase the expression of MHC class II transactivator/CIITA with resulting up-regulation of major histocompatibility complex class II. IL-27 also demonstrates antiviral activity with inhibitory properties on HIV-1 replivation.</p>
<b>Tissue specificity</b>		Expressed in monocytes and in placenta.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>		Belongs to the IL-6 superfamily.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>		O-glycosylated.
<b>Cellular localization</b>		Secreted. Does not seem to be secreted without coexpression of EBI3.

## Images

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Mouse macrophages were cultured with (B) IFN $\gamma$  and LPS for 24 hours or remained unstimulated (A). Cells were treated with a protein transport inhibitor for 4 hours and stained with anti-CD107b at the surface and an intracellular stain with anti-p28 clone 3H12.

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