abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-IL-12 p40 antibody [EPR5738] ab131156

Recombinant RabMAb

1 References 3 Images

Overview

Product name Anti-IL-12 p40 antibody [EPR5738]

Description Rabbit monoclonal [EPR5738] to IL-12 p40

Host species Rabbit

Suitable for: WB **Tested applications**

Unsuitable for: ICC/IF,IHC-P or IP

Reacts with: Human Species reactivity

Immunogen Synthetic peptide within Human IL-12 p40 aa 50-150. The exact sequence is proprietary.

Positive control Human IL-12 p40 recombinant protein

General notes This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility

- Improved sensitivity and specificity

- Long-term security of supply

- Animal-free production

For more information see here.

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb**® **patents**.

Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with

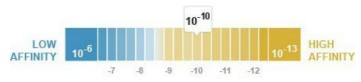
these species. Please contact us for more information.

Properties

Form Liquid

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C. Storage instructions

 $K_D = 1.26 \times 10^{-10} M$ Dissociation constant (K_D)



Learn more about KD

Storage buffer pH: 7.20

Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide

Constituents: 9% PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA, 50% Tissue culture

supernatant

Purity Protein A purified

Clonality Monoclonal
Clone number EPR5738

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise quarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab131156 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		1/50000 - 1/200000. Predicted molecular weight: 37 kDa.

Application notes

Is unsuitable for ICC/IF,IHC-P or IP.

Target

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, an 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 an 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.

Involvement in disease

Defects in IL12B are a cause of mendelian susceptibility to mycobacterial disease (MSMD) [MIM:209950]; also known as familial disseminated atypical mycobacterial infection. This rare condition confers predisposition to illness caused by moderately virulent mycobacterial species, such as Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccine and environmental non-tuberculous mycobacteria, and by the more virulent Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Other microorganisms rarely cause severe clinical disease in individuals with susceptibility to mycobacterial infections, with the exception of Salmonella which infects less than 50% of these individuals. The pathogenic mechanism underlying MSMD is the impairment of interferon-gamma mediated immunity, whose severity determines the clinical outcome. Some patients die of overwhelming mycobacterial disease with lepromatous-like lesions in early childhood, whereas others develop, later in life, disseminated but curable infections with tuberculoid granulomas. MSMD is a genetically heterogeneous disease with autosomal recessive, autosomal dominant or X-linked inheritance. Genetic variations in L12B are a cause of susceptibility to psoriasis type 11 (PSORS11) [MIM:612599]. Psoriasis is a common, chronic inflammatory disease of the skin with multifactorial etiology. It is characterized by red, scaly plaques usually found on the scalp, elbows and knees. These lesions are caused by abnormal keratinocyte proliferation and infiltration of inflammatory

cells into the dermis and epidermis.

Sequence similarities Belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. Type 3 subfamily.

Contains 1 fibronectin type-III domain.

Contains 1 lg-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

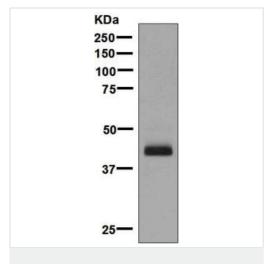
Post-translational modifications

Known to be C-mannosylated in the recombinant protein; it is not yet known for sure if the wild-

type protein is also modified.

Cellular localization Secreted.

Images

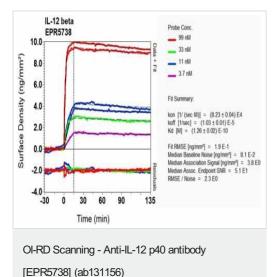


Anti-IL-12 p40 antibody [EPR5738] (ab131156) at 1/50000 dilution

+ Human IL-12 p40 recombinant protein at 0.01 µg

Predicted band size: 37 kDa

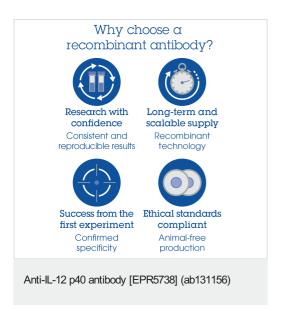
Western blot - Anti-IL-12 p40 antibody [EPR5738] (ab131156)



Equilibrium disassociation constant (K_D)

Learn more about K_D

Click here to learn more about KD



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