abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant mouse IL-12 p40 protein (Active) ab224779

Description

Product name Recombinant mouse IL-12 p40 protein (Active)

Biological activity Determined by its ability to inhibit the proliferative effect of 2 ng/ml mlL-12p70 in T-cell enriched

PBMCs.

Purity > 95 % SDS-PAGE.

Purity is greater than 95% by SDS-PAGE gel and HPLC analyses.

Expression system HEK 293 cells

Accession P43432

Protein length Full length protein

Animal free No

Nature Recombinant

Species Mouse

Sequence MWELEKDVYVVEVDWTPDAPGETVNLTCDTPEEDDITWT

SDQRHGVIGSG

KTLTITVKEFLDAGQYTCHKGGETLSHSHLLLHKKENGWS

TEILKNFKN

KTFLKCEAPNYSGRFTCSWLVQRNMDLKFNIKSSSSSPD

SRAVTCGMASL

SAEKVTLDQRDYEKYSVSCQEDVTCPTAEETLPIELALEA

RQQNKYENYS

TSFFIRDIIKPDPPKNLQMKPLKNSQVEVSWEYPDSWSTP

HSYFSLKFFV

RIQRKKEKMKETEEGCNQKGAFLVEKTSTEVQCKGGNVC

VQAQDRYYNSS CSKWACVPCRVRS

Predicted molecular weight 36 kDa

Amino acids 23 to 335

Additional sequence information Full length mature chain without signal peptide.

Specifications

Our <u>Abpromise guarantee</u> covers the use of ab224779 in the following tested applications.

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

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Applications SDS-PAGE

HPLC

Functional Studies

Form Lyophilized

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -

80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.

Reconstitution For lot specific reconstitution information please contact our Scientific Support Team.

General Info

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 diseaseDefects 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 IL12B 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.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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