

DESCRIPTION

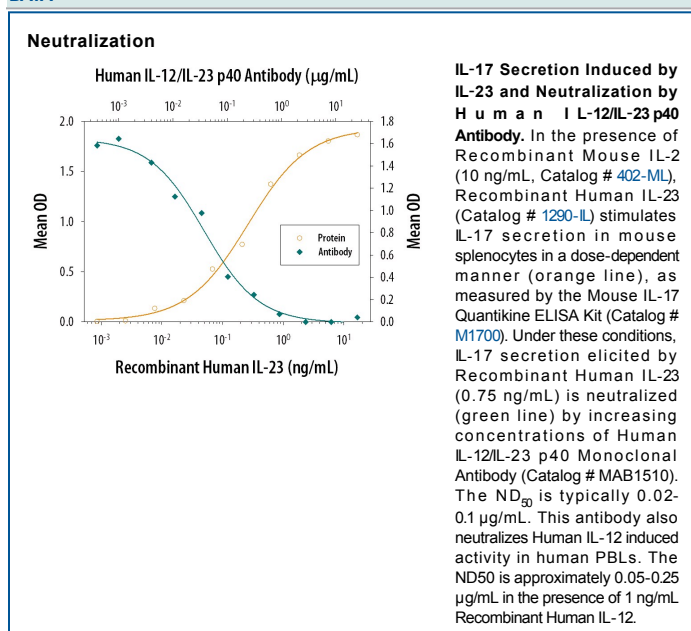
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-12 (p40/p35 heterodimer), IL-23 (p40/p19 heterodimer), and p40 homodimers in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant mouse (rm) IL-12 p40 or rIL-12.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 24901
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf21-derived recombinant human IL-12 p40/p35 heterodimer
Endotoxin Level	<0.1 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the [Technical Information](#) section on our website.

Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-23-induced IL-17 secretion in mouse splenocytes. Aggarwal, S. <i>et al.</i> (2003) <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 278 :1910. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.02-0.1 µg/mL in the presence of 0.75 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-23 and 10 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse IL-2.
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DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C, reconstituted. ● 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C, reconstituted.

BACKGROUND

Interleukin 12, also known as natural killer cell stimulatory factor (NKSF) or cytotoxic lymphocyte maturation factor (CLMF), is a pleiotropic cytokine originally identified in the medium of activated human B lymphoblastoid cell lines. IL-12 is produced by macrophages and B lymphocytes and has multiple effects on T-cells and NK cells, including stimulation of cytotoxic activity, proliferation, and promotion of Th1 development as well as IFN-γ and TNF production. IL-12 is a disulfide-linked, 70 kDa (p70) heterodimeric glycoprotein composed of a 40 kDa (p40) subunit and a 35 kDa (p35) subunit. The p40 and p35 subunits by themselves have no IL-12 activity, the p40 dimer has been shown to bind the IL-12 receptor and to be an IL-12 antagonist. Free p35 has not been detected in supernatant solutions of cultured cells expressing only p35 or both p35 and p40 mRNAs. In contrast, p40 is secreted in excess of IL-12 in cells expressing both p35 and p40 mRNAs. The p40 subunit of IL-12 has been shown to have extensive amino acid sequence homology to the extracellular domain of the human IL-6 receptor while the p35 subunit shows distant but significant sequence similarity to IL-6, G-CSF, and chicken MGF. These observations have led to the suggestion that IL-12 might have evolved from a cytokine/soluble receptor complex. Human and mouse IL-12 share 70% and 60% amino acid sequence homology in their p40 and p35 subunits, respectively. IL-12 apparently shows species specificity with human IL-12 reportedly showing minimal activity in the murine system.