Mouse IL-12 (IL12A & IL12B Heterodimer) **Protein**

Catalog Number: CT024-M0208H



General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

Interleukin-12

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the p35 subunit of mouse IL12, termed as IL12A (P43431) (Met 1-Ala 215) was fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus, constructed the plasmid 1; A DNA sequence encoding the p40 subunit of mouse IL12, termed as IL12B (P43432) (Met 1-Ser 335) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus, constructed the plasmid 2. The two plasmids were co-expressed and the heterodimer was purified.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

> 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE **Purity:**

Bio-Activity

1. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized mouse IL12RB2-His at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Mouse IL12A & IL12B Heterodimer Protein (Cat:CT024-M0208H). The EC50 of Mouse IL12A & IL12B Heterodimer Protein (Cat:CT024-M0208H) is 50.2-117.2

2. Measured in a cell proliferation assay using Anti-CD3-stimulated PBMC. The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.2-1 ng/mL.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 $^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$

Predicted N terminal: Arg 23 & Met 23

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse IL12 heterodimer of IL12A/IL12B, IL12A is Fc chimera, comprises 758 (434 +324) amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 85.9 (48.7 + 37.2) kDa. The apparent molecular mass of rh IL12 heterodimer is approximately 55 & 45 kDa respectively in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

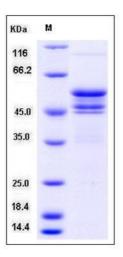
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

Interleukin-12 (IL-12), also known as natural killer cell stimulatory factor (NKSF) or cytotoxic lymphocyte maturation factor (CLMF), is a 70 kDa disulfide-linked heterodimeric cytokine composed of a 35-kD subunit P35 and a 40-kD subunit P40, also designated as IL-12A (Interleukin-12 subunit alpha) and IL-12B (Interleukin-12 subunit beta). IL-12 is predominantly produced by macrophages and B lymphocytes and plays an important role in the activities of natural killer cells and T lymphocytes. IL-12 is involved in the differentiation and development of Th1 cells, enhancement of natural killer cytolytic function and mitogenic effects, as well as induction of IFNgamma during which it can synergize with other IFN-gamma inducers. The most powerful inducers of IL-12 production are bacteria, bacterial products and parasites. IL-12A shows significant sequence similarity to IL-6, G-CSF, and exerts biological activities only when the IL-12B is co-expressed. IL-12B deficient mice are resistant to the induction of experimental chronic inflammatory diseases whereas IL-12A knock-out mice develop more severe forms, suggesting opposite functions of the two subunits in the outcome of chronic inflammatory diseases.

References

- 1. Sieburth, D. et al., 1992, Genomics. 14: 59-62.
- 2. Gearing, D.P. et al., 1991, Cell. 66: 9-10.
- 3. Thierfelder, W.E. et al., 1996, Nature. 382: 171-174.
- 4. Chehimi, J. et al., 1993, Eur. J. Immunol. 23: 1826-1830.
- 5. Kim, J.H. et al., 1997, Clin. Exp. Immunol. 108: 243-250.