



IL-12B rabbit pAb

Cat#: orb768770 (Manual)

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name IL-12B rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit

Applications WB;ELISA

Species Cross-Reactivity Human; Rat; Mouse;

Recommended dilutions Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other

applications.

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from

human IL-12B. AA range:228-277

Specificity IL-12B Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IL-12B protein.

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium

azide..

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Name Interleukin-12 subunit beta

Gene Name IL12B

Cellular localization Secreted.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality Polyclonal





Concentration 1 mg/ml

Observed band 40kD

Human Gene ID 3593

Human Swiss-Prot Number P29460

Alternative Names IL12B; NKSF2; Interleukin-12 subunit beta; IL-12B; Cytotoxic lymphocyte

maturation factor 40 kDa subunit; CLMF p40; IL-12 subunit p40; NK cell

stimulatory factor chain 2; NKSF2

Background

This gene encodes a subunit of interleukin 12, a cytokine that acts on T and natural killer cells, and has a broad array of biological activities. Interleukin 12 is a disulfide-linked heterodimer composed of the 40 kD cytokine receptor like subunit encoded by this gene, and a 35 kD subunit encoded by IL12A. This cytokine is expressed by activated macrophages that serve as an essential inducer of Th1 cells development. This cytokine has been found to be important for sustaining a sufficient number of memory/effector Th1 cells to mediate long-term protection to an intracellular pathogen. Overexpression of this gene was observed in the central nervous system of patients with multiple sclerosis (MS), suggesting a role of this cytokine in the pathogenesis of the disease. The promoter polymorphism of this gene has been reported to be associated with the severity of atopic and non-atopic asthma in children.

