

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten! See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

IL12B (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog Number: P8128

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human IL12B (P29460) recombinant protein expressed in HEK293 cells.

Host: Human

Theoretical MW (kDa): 55

Protocols: See our web site at

http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product

page for detailed protocols

Form: Lyophilized

Preparation Method: HEK 293T cell expression system

Purity: > 95% by SDS-PAGE

Activity: The activity, as determined by the dose dependent secretion of IL-17 in response to IL-23 using

murine splenocytes, the ED₅₀ is 1.9ng/mL.

Storage Buffer: Lyophilized from 1xPBS

Storage Instruction: Lyophilized although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. should be stored desiccated below -20°C. Upon reconstitution should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below 20°C.

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GenelD: 3593

Gene Symbol: IL12B

Gene Alias: CLMF, CLMF2, IL-12B, NKSF, NKSF2

Gene Summary: 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. [provided by RefSeq]