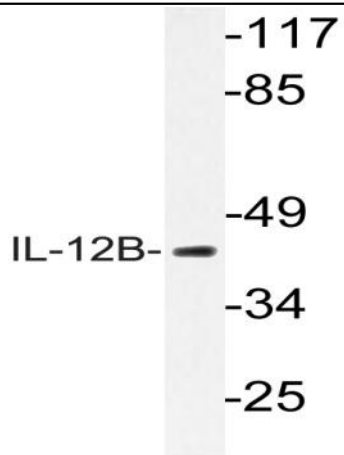


IL-12B Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT2312
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	IL-12B
Fields :	>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway;>>C-type lectin receptor signaling pathway;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>Th1 and Th2 cell differentiation;>>Alcoholic liver disease;>>Type I diabetes mellitus;>>Pertussis;>>Legionellosis;>>Leishmaniasis;>>Chagas disease;>>African trypanosomiasis;>>Toxoplasmosis;>>Amoebiasis;>>Tuberculosis;>>Measles;>>Influenza A;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Coronavirus disease - COVID-19;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Proteoglycans in cancer;>>Inflammatory bowel disease;>>Allograft rejection;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis
Gene Name :	IL12B
Protein Name :	Interleukin-12 subunit beta
Human Gene Id :	3593
Human Swiss Prot No :	P29460
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P43432
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.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	40kD
Cell Pathway :	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Toll_Like;RIG-I-like receptor;Jak_STAT;Type I diabetes mellitus;Allograft rejection;
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. [provi
Function :	disease:Defects 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
Subcellular Location :	Secreted.
Expression :	Brain,

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from K562 cells, using IL-12B antibody.