Epoto Biotech

Recombinant Human IL12, Tag Free

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Catalog Number: HF-1012

General Informatio	n				
Synonyms	Humar	n IL12; hIL–12, re	combinant IL12, interleukin 12		
Accession	P2946	0 (IL-12p40), P29	9459 (IL-12p35)		
Source	Humar	n embryonic kidne	ey cell, HEK293–derived humar	n IL12 protein	
	IL-12	p40 (Ile23-Ser32	8), IL-12 p35 (Arg23-Ser219)		
Predicted Moleucular v	veight 22.5 kl	Da + 34.7 kDa			
Components and S	torage				
ormulation	Solution protein.				
	Dissolved in steril	e PBS buffer to a	concentration of 0.2 mg/mL.		
	This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.				
torage and Stability	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.				
	It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.				
	12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.				
hipping	Shipping with dry	ice			
Quality					
Purity > 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE			-		
anty		ed by SDS-PAGE	=		
-		-	by the LAL method		
indotoxin Level	<0.010 EU per 1	ug of the protein I		an T lymphoblasts	5.
indotoxin Level	<0.010 EU per 1	ug of the protein I Il proliferation ass	by the LAL method say using PHA–stimulated hum	an T lymphoblasts	5.
Endotoxin Level Activity	<0.010 EU per 1 Measured in a ce	ug of the protein I Il proliferation ass	by the LAL method say using PHA–stimulated hum g/mL	an T lymphoblasts <i>Bioactivity</i>	
Endotoxin Level Activity	<0.010 EU per 1 Measured in a ce	ug of the protein I Il proliferation ass s effect is 4–40 pg	by the LAL method say using PHA–stimulated hum g/mL	Bioactivity	
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ndotoxin Level Activity BDS-PAGE	<0.010 EU per 1 Measured in a ce	ug of the protein I Il proliferation ass s effect is 4–40 pg Gel filtratio	by the LAL method say using PHA–stimulated hum g/mL o n	<i>Bioactivity</i>	,
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Activity SDS-PAGE Da NR R B0 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3	<0.010 EU per 1 Measured in a ce The EC50 for this e protein was resolved S–PAGE under ducing (NR) and g (R) conditions and ed by Coomassie Blue	ug of the protein h ell proliferation ass s effect is 4–40 pg Gel filtratio 9- 9- 9- 6- 3-	by the LAL method say using PHA-stimulated hum g/mL hIL12 hIL12 8 12 16 20 24	Bioactivity	Recombinant human IL12 EC50: 4.91 pg/mL 200 400 600 800 1000 pg/mL
Activity SDS-PAGE Da NR R B0 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3	<0.010 EU per 1 Measured in a ce The EC50 for this e protein was resolved S–PAGE under ducing (NR) and g (R) conditions and ed by Coomassie Blue	ug of the protein h ell proliferation ass s effect is 4–40 pg Gel filtratio	by the LAL method say using PHA-stimulated hum g/mL hIL12	Bioactivity	Recombinant human IL12 EC50: 4.91 pg/mL

Background

Interleukin-12 (IL-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 (1). 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 (2, 3). These observations have led to the suggestion that IL-12 might have evolved from a cytokine/soluble receptor complex. Human and murine 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. IL-12 is produced by macrophages and B lymphocytes and has been shown to have multiple effects on T cells and natural killer (NK) cells (4). These effects include inducing production of IFN-r and TNF by resting and activated T and NK cells, synergizing with other IFN-gamma inducers at both the transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels. This interaction induces IFN-gamma gene expression, enhancing the cytotoxic activity of resting NK and T cells, inducing and synergizing with IL-2 in the generation of lymphokine-activated killer (LAK) cells, acting as a co-mitogen to stimulate proliferation of resting T cells, and inducing proliferation of activated T and NK cells (5). Current evidence indicates that IL-12, produced by macrophages in response to infectious agents, is a central mediator of the cell-mediated immune response by its actions on the development, proliferation, and activities of TH1 cells. In its role as the initiator of cell-mediated immunity, it has been suggested that IL-12 has therapeutic potential as a stimulator of cell-mediated immune responses to microbial pathogens, metastatic cancers, and viral infections such as AIDS.

Reference

- 1. Gubler, U. et al. (1991) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 88:4143.
- 2. Gearing, D. et al. (1991) Cell 66:9.
- 3. Merberg, D. et al. (1992) Immunology Today 13:78.

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