Human IL-12 Antibody

Polyclonal Goat IgG

Catalog Number: AB-219-NA

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-12 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In these formats, less than 2% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-12 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Protein A or G purified
Immunogen	*S. frugiperda* insect ovarian cell line *Sf* 21-derived recombinant human IL-12
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

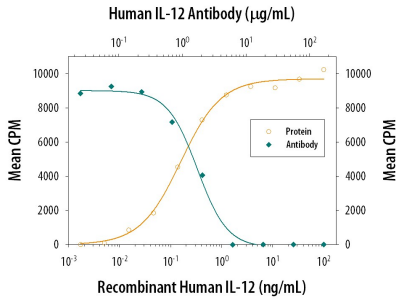
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: *Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human IL-12 (Catalog # 219-IL)
Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-12-induced proliferation in PHA-activated human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) [Yokota, T. *et al.* (1986) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **83**:5894]. The Neutralization Dose (ND_{50}) is typically 1-2 µg/mL in the presence of 1 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-12.	

DATA

Neutralization



Cell Proliferation Induced by IL-12 and Neutralization by Human IL-12 Antibody. Recombinant Human IL-12 (Catalog # 219-IL) stimulates proliferation in PHA-activated human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) in a dose-dependent manner (orange line). Proliferation elicited by Recombinant Human IL-12 (1 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Human IL-12 Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AB-219-NA). The ND_{50} is typically 1-2 µg/mL.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 1 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Interleukin 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. 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. 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. These effects include inducing production of IFN-γ and TNF by resting and activated T and NK cells, synergizing with other IFN-γ inducers at both the transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels. This interaction induces IFN-γ 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. 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.