Diaclone
IMMUNOLOGY PRODUCTS & SERVICES

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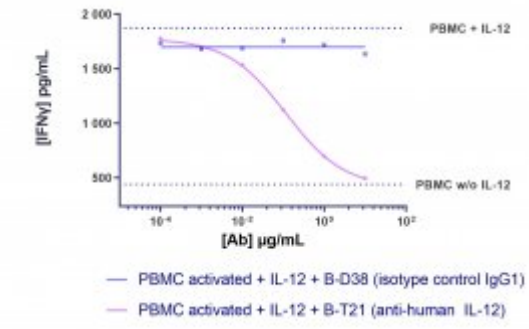
Anti-Human IL-12 p35 Azide Free

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Catalogue N°	855.120.000 - 200µg / 200µl 855.120.005 - 500µg / 500µl
Target species	Human
Specificity	Recognises both natural and recombinant human IL-12 p35 + p70
Clone	B-T21
Application	ELISA Functional assay
Hybridoma	Myeloma X63/AG.8653 x Balb/c spleen cells
Immunisation	Recombinant human IL-12
Quantity	200µg or 500µg (Discovery Size also available please enquire)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1 Kappa light chain
Format	Phosphate-buffered saline. Sterile-filtered through 0.22 µm. Carrier and preservative free
Storage	Stable at +2-8°C for 12 months. For longer storage freeze aliquots.
Biological Activity	Inhibits IL-12 induced IFNg synthesis on PHA activated lymphocytes
Synonym	IL-12p35/p70



ELISA quantification of IFNg secretion by PBMC (PHA activated after 72 hours) with IL-12 (300 pg/ml) and different concentration of B-T21 or isotype control.

Discover Diaclone

With over 30 years experience and extensive expertise, we are commited to providing excellence in Monoclonal Antibody and Immunoassay development.

The expanding range of Diaclone Immunology products is specifically designed to advance research applications.

Our experience and expertise coupled to the diversity and quality of our product range makes Diaclone a clear choice to :

Fast Track Your Research

Diaclone products

- Monoclonal Antibodies
- ELISA
- ELISpot
- Multiplex

Diaclone SAS

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BACKGROUND

IL-12 is a pleiotropic cytokine initially called cytotoxic lymphocyte maturation factor (CLMF) or natural killer cell stimulatory factor (NKSF) mainly produced by monocytes, macrophages and dendritic cells in response to bacterial products or upon interaction with activated T Cell.

IL-12 induces IFNg production and increases proliferation and cytotoxic activity of T and NK cells. Moreover, IL-12 induces CD4+ polarization to the Th1 phenotype that mediates immunity against intracellular pathogens.

IL-12p70 is the biologically active form and is composed of two subunits: IL-12p35 (also named IL-12A) and IL-12p40 (also named IL-12B). The p35 subunit has homology to IL-6, while p40 has homology with IL-23. The p40 subunit has been found to be expressed in a higher excess over p70. It is present in serum and plasma as a monomer, a heterodimer with IL-12p35 (biologically active IL-12p70) or heterodimer with IL-23p19 (IL-23). The subunits are genetically unrelated and are regulated independently: IL-12p40 is produced constitutively and in excess of IL-12p35 and IL-23p19.

Several studies show that IL-12p40, in monomer or homodimer form, was able to bind to IL-12R beta-1 and seem to be antagonist to IL-12p70 and IL-23 bounding.

Following these properties and the role of IL-12 in autoimmunity, IL-12p40 was described as a target in the treatment of autoimmune and systemic inflammatory diseases (Crohn's disease, Psoriasis, multiple sclerosis).