

## Recombinant Human IL-27 (EBI3 + p28 **Heterodimer**)

Catalog Number: 11312-IL

### DESCRIPTION

Source

Mass

Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human IL-27 protein

Human IL-27 EBI3 (Arg21-Lys229) Accession # Q14213.2

Human IL-27 p28 (Phe29-Pro243) Accession # Q8NEV9.2

C-terminus

N-terminal Sequence Arg21 (EBI3) & Phe29 (p28) Analysis Structure / Form Non-covalent heterodimer **Predicted Molecular** 23 kDa (EBI3) & 25 kDa (p28)

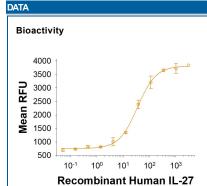
SPECIFICATIONS	
SDS-PAGE	30-34 kDa (EBI3) & 24-29 kDa (p28), under reducing conditions.
Activity	Measured in an anti-viral assay using HepG2 human hepatocellular carcinoma cells infected with encephalomyocarditis (EMC) virus. Bender H. et al. (2009) Hepatology <b>50</b> :585.  The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is 10.0-100 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in MOPS and NaCl with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with dry ice or equivalent. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

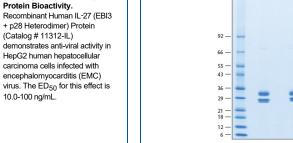
- 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after opening.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.



(EBI3 + p28 Heterodimer) (ng/mL)

(EBI3 + p28 Heterodimer) Protein Bioactivity. Recombinant Human IL-27 (EBI3 + p28 Heterodimer) Protein (Catalog # 11312-IL) demonstrates anti-viral activity in HepG2 human hepatocellular carcinoma cells infected with encephalomyocarditis (EMC)

Recombinant Human IL-27



SDS-PAGE

Recombinant Human IL-27 (EBI3 + p28 Heterodimer) Protein SDS-PAGE. 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human IL-27 (EBI3 + p28 Heterodimer) Protein (Catalog # 11312-IL) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 30-34 kDa (EBI3) and 24-29 kDa (p28)

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### BACKGROUND

IL-27 is a heterodimeric group 2 receptor ligand molecule that belongs to the IL-6/IL-12 family of long type I cytokines (1). It is composed of EBI3 (EBV-induced gene 3), a 34 kDa glycoprotein that is related to the p40 subunit of IL-12 and IL-23, and p28, the 28 kDa glycoprotein that is related to the p35 chain of IL-12 (2-4). The human EBI3 gene encodes a 229 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 20 aa signal peptide and 209 aa mature protein (5). The mature region contains two potential N-linked glycosylation sites, two fibronectin type III domains, and two pairs of conserved cysteine residues with a WSXWS-like motif that places the molecule in the hematopoietin receptor family (5). Although p40, the EBI3 counterpart in IL-12, is known to form homodimers, there is no evidence to date that EBI3 also homodimerizes. Human EBI3 is 61% aa identical to mouse EBI3. The human p28 gene encodes a 243 aa precursor that contains a 28 aa signal sequence and 215 aa mature region (6). The mature region is characterized by the presence of four α-helices, placing it in the IL-6 family of helical cytokines. Human p28 is 74% aa identical to mouse p28. IL-27 is expressed by monocytes, endothelial cells and dendritic cells (7). IL-27 binds to and signals through a heterodimeric receptor complex composed of WSX-1 (TCCR) and gp130. Evidence suggests IL-27 interacts only with WSX-1 (6, 8, 9). IL-27 has both anti- and proinflammatory properties. As an anti-inflammatory, IL-27 seems to induce a general negative feedback program that limits T and NK-T cell activity (3, 7). At the onset of infection, IL-27 induces an IL-12 receptor on naïve CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells, making them susceptible to subsequent IL-12 activity (and possible Th1 development) (10).

#### References:

- 1. Boulay, J-L. et al. (2003) Immunity 19:159.
- 2. Trinchieri, G. et al. (2003) Immunity 19:641.
- 3. Murakami, M. et al. (2004) Growth Factors 22:75.
- 4. Cordoba-Rodriguez, R. and D.M. Frucht (2003) Exp. Opin. Biol. Ther. 3:715.
- 5. Devergne, O. et al. (1996) J. Virology 70:1143.
- 6. Pflanz, S. et al. (2002) Immunity 16:779.
- 7. Villarino, A.V. et al. (2004) J. Immunol. 173:715.
- 8. Pflanz, S. et al. (2004) J Immunol 172:2225.
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- 10. Holscher, C. (2004) Med. Microbiol. Immunol. (Berl).193:1.