Recombinant Porcine IL-12
Catalog Number: 912-PL

DESCRIPTION

Source
Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived

Porcine IL-12 p40
(Ile23 - Asn324)
Accession # Q28938

Porcine IL-12 p35
(Arg26 - Ser222)
Accession # Q29053

N-terminus C-terminus

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Ile23 (p40) & Arg26 (p35)
Structure / Form Disulfide-linked heterodimer

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE
60-70 kDa, non-reducing conditions

Activity
The ED50 for this effect is 0.05-0.15 ng/mL.

Endotoxin Level
<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity
>95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

Formulation
Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution
Reconstitute at 25 µg/mL in sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.

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.
- 3 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 heterodimeric pleiotropic cytokine made up of a 40 kDa (p40) subunit and a 35 kDa (p35) subunit. 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. Some of these IL-12 activities include the induction of IFN-γ and TNF in resting and activated T and NK cells, the enhancement of cytotoxic activity of resting NK and T cells, the stimulation of resting T cell proliferation in the presence of a comitogen, and the enhancement of NK cell proliferation. Current evidence indicates that IL-12 is a key mediator of cellular-immunity and induces the differentiation of Th1 cells from precursor T helper cells. Based on its activities, it has been suggested that IL-12 may have therapeutic potential as a vaccine adjuvant that promotes cellular-immunity and as an anti-tumor and anti-viral agent.

Porcine IL-12 subunits p35 and p40 share about 85% homology to the human subunits, but differ by containing a 3 aa addition in the p35 subunit and a 4 aa deletion in the p40 subunit. Porcine IL-12 induces proliferation of human lymphoblasts and IFN-γ secretion by human and porcine lymph nodes. Porcine IL-12 has been detected in lymphoid tissues including inguinal and mesenteric lymph nodes, Peyer's patches, spleen and thymus.

References: