

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Feline
Specificity	Detects feline IL-12/IL-23 p40 in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich immunoassays, approximately 65% cross-reactivity with recombinant canine IL-12/23 p40 is observed, less than 3% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-12/23 p40 is observed,
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant feline IL-12/IL-23 p40 Ile23-Ser329 (Glu167Gly) Accession # O02744
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

ELISA Capture (Matched Antibody Pair)	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
ELISA Detection (Matched Antibody Pair)	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Interleukin 12 (IL-12) and IL-23 are secreted heterodimeric glycoproteins belonging to the IL-12 cytokine family. The two cytokines share a common p40 (40 kDa) subunit, which is disulfide-linked with the p35 (35 kDa) subunit in IL-12, and with the p19 (19 kDa) subunit in IL-23. Feline p40 is synthesized as a 329 amino acid (aa) precursor with a 22 aa signal sequence and a 307 aa mature region. It contains a 90 aa fibronectin type III domain and a 75 aa Ig C2-like region. The expression of p40 is induced by substances such as LPS and CpG that activate antigen-presenting cells. Besides being found as a component of IL-12 or IL-23, free p40 monomers and homodimers are also secreted by cells expressing p40. Feline p40 shares 94%, 85%, 84%, 65%, and 65% aa sequence identity with canine, human, porcine, rat and mouse p40, respectively. Cells known to express p40 include macrophages, dendritic cells, monocytes, Langerhans cells, neutrophils, keratinocytes, plasmacytoid dendritic cells, and microglia. From cells that express both the p35 and p40 subunits (dendritic cells, monocytes, and CHO cells), the amount of free p40 secreted is 10-1000 fold more than the heterodimeric IL-12. The high-affinity IL-12 receptor complex that transduces IL-12 signals is composed of a 100 kDa ligand-binding subunit (IL-12 Rβ1) and a 130 kDa signal transducing subunit (IL-12 Rβ2). Similarly, the high-affinity IL-23 signaling receptor complex is composed of the shared IL-12 Rβ1 and the unique IL-23 R, a novel gp130-like protein. Both the monomeric and the dimeric free p40 can bind to the IL-12 Rβ1 and function as antagonists of IL-12 or IL-23. However, the monomeric p40 binds IL-12 Rβ1 with lower affinity and is less potent as an IL-12 antagonist. Homodimeric mouse p40 has also been shown to have agonistic functions similar to IL-12, inducing nitric oxide expression and NFκB activation in mouse primary microglia and peritoneal macrophages. The molecular mechanism for the agonistic effects of homodimeric p40 has not been determined (1-6).

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