Species Reactivity: Porcine

Specificity: Detects porcine IL-12 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-12 is observed.

Source: Polyclonal Goat IgG

Purification: Antigen Affinity-purified

Immunogen: Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant porcine IL-12 p35/p40 heterodimer.

Accession #: Q28938 (p40), Q29053 (p35)

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.

*Small pack size (SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

**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 0.1 µg/mL Recombinant Porcine IL-12 (Catalog # 912-PL)

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<sub>50</sub>) is typically 0.01-0.04 µg/mL in the presence of 0.75 ng/mL Recombinant Porcine IL-12.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

Reconstitution: Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

Shipping: The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

*Small pack size (SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C

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 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 amino acid addition in the p35 subunit and a 4 amino acid 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:**