

Human IL-27 Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2A} Clone # 307426 Catalog Number: MAB25261

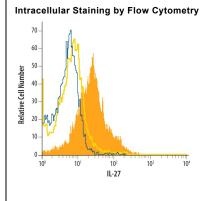
DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-27 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 307426
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human IL-27 Arg21-Lys229 of EBI-3 (Accession #Q14213.2) and Phe29-Pro243 of p28 (Accession #AAM34498)
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
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	2.5 μg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled unwith conjugation.	using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere

DATA



Detection of IL-27 in PHA + IL-2treated Human PBMC by Flow Cytometry. Human PBMC, treated with 5 μg/mL PHA and 5 ng/mL rhIL-2 (dark orange filled histogram), or untreated (open histogram, yellow line) were stained with Mouse Anti-Human IL-27 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB25261) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # MAB003, blue open histogram), followed by Allophycocyanin-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG $F(ab')_2$ Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0101B). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed with paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with saponin.

6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE		
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 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.	



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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+ T cells, making them susceptible to subsequent IL-12 activity (and possible Th1 development) (10).

References:

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- 3. Murakami, M. et al. (2004) Growth Factors 22:75.
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- 5. Devergne, O. et al. (1996) J. Virology 70:1143.
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