

## Recombinant Mouse IL-12 (p70) (carrier-free)

**Catalog# / Size** 577006 / 100 µg  
577008 / 500 µg  
577002 / 10 µg  
577004 / 25 µg

**Regulatory Status** RUO

**Other Names** Natural killer cell stimulatory factor (NKSF), cytotoxic lymphocyte maturation factor (CLMF).

**Description** IL12 (p70) is a disulfide-linked heterodimer composed of unrelated p40 (glycosylated) and p35 subunits. IL-12 acts as a growth factor for activated human T and NK cells, enhance the lytic activity of human NK cells, and stimulate the production of IFN $\gamma$ , by resting human PBMC. IL-12R is formed by two chains, IL-12R $\beta$ 1 and IL-12R $\beta$ 2. IL-12R $\beta$ 1 is associated with the Janus kinase (Jak) Tyk2 and binds IL-12 p40; IL-12R $\beta$ 2 is associated with Jak2 and binds either the heterodimer or the p35 chain. Signaling through the IL-12 receptor complex induces phosphorylation, dimerization, and nuclear translocation of several signal transducer and activator of transcription (STAT) family members (STAT1, 3, 4, 5), but most of the biological responses to IL-12 have been attributed to STAT4.

### Product Details

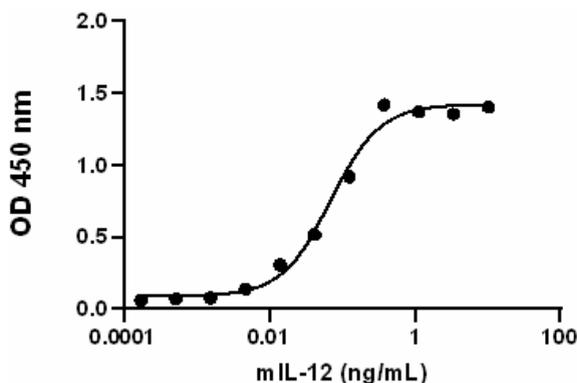
<b>Source</b>	Expressed in Sf9 cells as secreted protein (p40: Accession# NM_008352, p35: Accession#NM_008351).
<b>Molecular Mass</b>	The mIL-12 consists of two subunits linked via a disulphide bond: P40 (Accession# P43432: Met23-Ser335) and P35 (Accession# NP_032377: Arg23-Ala215). The total predicted molecular weight is 57.48 kD. The non-reduced protein migrates at approximately 55 kD and the DTT-reduced protein produces two bands at approximately 40 kD and 24 kD by SDS-PAGE.
<b>Purity</b>	95%, as determined by Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE.
<b>Formulation</b>	The protein was 0.22 µm filtered in 10 mM NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> , 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	Less than 0.01 ng per µg cytokine as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Concentration</b>	10 and 25 µg sizes are bottled at 200 µg/mL. 100 µg size and larger sizes are lot-specific and bottled at the concentration indicated on the vial. To obtain lot-specific concentration, please enter the lot number in our <a href="#">Concentration and Expiration Lookup</a> or <a href="#">Certificate of Analysis</a> online tools.
<b>Storage &amp; Handling</b>	Unopened vial can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to 2 weeks, at -20°C for up to six months, or at -70°C or colder until the expiration date. For maximum results, quick spin vial prior to opening. The protein can be aliquoted and stored at -20°C or colder. Stock solutions can also be prepared at 50 - 100 µg/mL in appropriate sterile buffer, carrier protein such as 0.2 - 1% BSA or HSA can be added when preparing the stock solution. Aliquots can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to one week and stored at -20°C or colder for up to 3 months. <b>Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.</b>
<b>Activity</b>	Mouse IL-12 induces INF $\gamma$ production in mouse splenocytes in a dose dependent manner. The ED <sub>50</sub> = 0.01 to 0.1 ng/ml.
<b>Application</b>	<a href="#">Bioassay</a>
<b>Application Notes</b>	BioLegend carrier-free recombinant proteins provided in liquid format are shipped on blue-ice. Our comparison testing data indicates that when handled and stored as recommended, the liquid format has equal or better stability and shelf-life compared to commercially available lyophilized proteins after reconstitution. Our liquid proteins are verified in-house to maintain activity after shipping on blue ice and are backed by our <a href="#">100% satisfaction guarantee</a> . If you have any concerns, contact us at <a href="mailto:tech@biolegend.com">tech@biolegend.com</a> .
<b>Additional Product Notes</b>	Get a 50% discount on this product when purchased in our Activation Bundles. Restrictions apply. <a href="#">Learn more...</a>
<b>Product Citations</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Xu Y, <i>et al.</i> 2019. JCI Insight. 4:5. <a href="#">PubMed</a></li> <li>Huang A, <i>et al.</i> 2019. JCI Insight. 4. <a href="#">PubMed</a></li> </ol>

3. Ramstead AG, *et al.* 2020. *Cell Rep.* 30:2889. [PubMed](#)
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5. Bremser A, *et al.* 2015. *PLoS One.* 10: 0137393. [PubMed](#)
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9. Hsu TS, *et al.* 2020. *Nat Commun.* 3.934027778. [PubMed](#)
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## Antigen Details

<b>Structure</b>	Heterodimer
<b>Function</b>	IL-12 is produced by myeloid cells and DCs in response to microbial stimuli, such as those mediated by bacteria, fungi, viruses, and intracellular parasites. IL-12 drives Th1 differentiation and IFN $\gamma$ production. IL-12 acts as a bridge between innate resistance and adaptive immunity. IL-12 production by activated APC is suppressed by IL-10. In addition, IL-12 production by macrophages is regulated by TNF $\alpha$ and nitric oxide. TLR-4 and TLR-9 can cooperate to increase selectively IL-12 production by murine dendritic cells.
<b>Interaction</b>	Cells of hematopoietic origin express the IL-12R, including NK cells, activated T-cells and dendritic cells.
<b>Ligand/Receptor</b>	IL-12 receptor is a heterodimer containing IL-12R $\beta$ 1 and IL-12R $\beta$ 2 subunits.
<b>Cell Sources</b>	IL-12 is produced by monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, dendritic cells and B cells. In the CNS, astrocytes and microglia are the main sources of IL-12.
<b>Biology Area</b>	Immunology, Innate Immunity
<b>Molecular Family</b>	Cytokines/Chemokines
<b>Antigen References</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Schoenhaut DS, <i>et al.</i> 1992. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 148:3433.</li> <li>2. Manetti R, <i>et al.</i> 1994. <i>J. Exp. Med.</i> 179:1273.</li> <li>3. Ireland D, <i>et al.</i> 2005. <i>Viral Immunol.</i> 18:397.</li> <li>4. Moreno SE, <i>et al.</i> 2006. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 177:3218.</li> <li>5. Lyakh L, <i>et al.</i> 2008. <i>Immunol. Rev.</i> 226:112.</li> <li>6. Theiner G, <i>et al.</i> 2008. <i>Mol. Immunol.</i> 45:244.</li> </ol>
<b>Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">16159</a> <a href="#">16160</a>

## Product Data



Mouse IL-12 induces IFN $\gamma$  production in mouse splenocytes in a dose dependent manner. The ED<sub>50</sub> = 0.01 to 0.1 ng/ml

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