

Mouse IL-12 Monoclonal Antibody | anti-IL12B antibody

MOUSE ANTI BOVINE INTERLEUKIN-12:Preservative Free

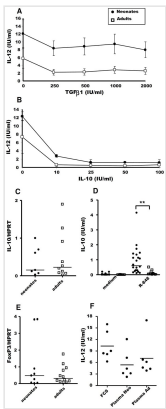
CATALOG #	HOST	APPLICATIONS
AAA49643	Mouse	Functional Assay, Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay, ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

IL-12; Monoclonal Antibody; MOUSE ANTI BOVINE INTERLEUKIN-12:Preservative Free; anti-IL12B antibody

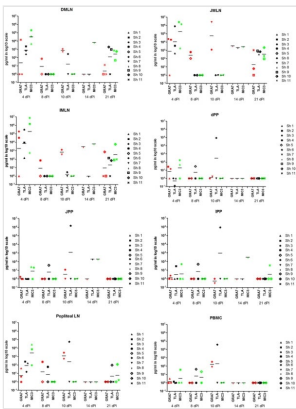
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b
Clone Number	CC326
Form/Format	Preservative Free Purified IgG - liquid
Concentration	IgG concentration 1.0 mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	327
Applicable Applications for anti-IL12B antibody	FA (Functional Assay), FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry), ELISA
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein G from tissue culture supernatant
Immunogen	Recombinant bovine IL-12 Fusion Partners
Target Species	Bovine
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C only. This product should be stored undiluted. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use. Shelf Life: 18 months from date of despatch.



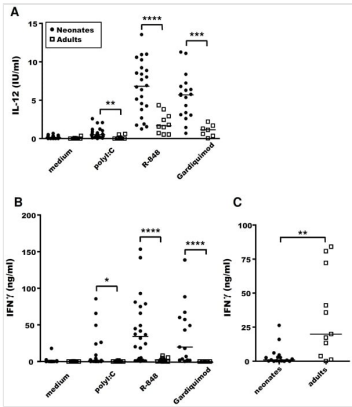
Application Data

Published customer image: Roles of TGFbeta1 and IL-10 in regulating IL-12 responses to R-848. MLN cells from neonates (closed circles) and adults (open squares) were cultured in vitro for 48 h, with or without 0.5 ug/ml R-848, in the presence of rhTGFbeta1 (n = 7) (A) or roviL-10 (n = 5) (B). Supernatants were harvested and ELISA was carried out to assess IL-12 secretion. The mean +/- SEM level of IL-12 secretion is shown (A, B). RNA was extracted and purified from freshly isolated MLN cells. IL-10 mRNA levels were determined by quantitative RT-PCR. Median normalised values are presented for neonates (closed circles) and adults (open squares) (C). MLN cells from neonates (closed circles) and adults (open squares) were stimulated in vitro for 48 h with or without 0.5 ug/ml R-848. Supernatants were harvested and ELISA carried out to assess IL-10 secretion. Medians are indicated. Non-parametric Mann-Whitney tests were used to compare data for neonates and adults: **p=0.001 (D). RNA was extracted and purified from freshly isolated MLN cells. Foxp3 mRNA levels were determined by quantitative RT-PCR. Median normalised values are presented for neonates (closed circles) and adults (open squares) (E). Comparison of the IL-12 response of neonate MLN cells to R-848 stimulation in culture medium supplemented with 10%FCS, 10% neonate autologous plasma or 10% adult plasma. Paired t-test between neonate and adult plasma were non-significant (F).From: Ferret-Bernard S, Remot A, Lacroix-Lamand© S, Metton C, Bernardet N, et al. (2010) Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms Underlying the Strong Neonatal IL-12 Response of Lamb Mesenteric Lymph Node Cells to R-848. PLoS ONE 5(10): e13705.



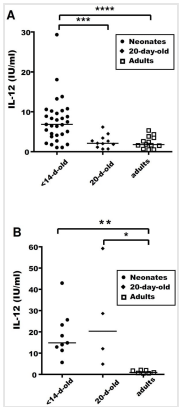
Application Data

Published customer image: IFN-gamma response (log10 scale) in mesenteric lymph nodes, Peyer's Patches, popliteal LN and PBMC against GRA7, TLA and MIC3 in function of time.From: Verhelst D, De Craeye S, Entrican G, Dorny P, Cox E. Parasite distribution and associated immune response during the acute phase of Toxoplasma gondii infection in sheep. BMC Vet Res. 2014 Dec 16;10(1):293.



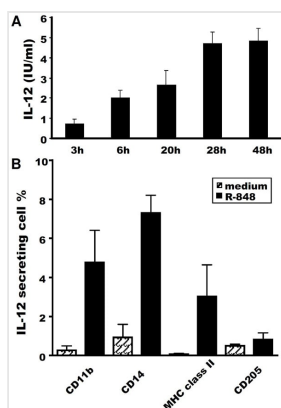
Application Data

Published customer image: Comparative IL-12 and IFN&gamma responses of neonatal and adult MLN cells following TLR agonist stimulation. Neonatal (closed circles) and adult (open squares) MLN cells were cultured in vitro with or without 12.5 ug/ml poly:C, 0.5 ug/ml R-848 or 5 ug/ml Gardiquimod. Supernatants were harvested after 48 h of culture and ELISA was carried out for IL-12 (A) and IFN-gamma (B) secretion. Non-specific cell stimulation was also carried out with 50 ng/ml PMA combined with 500 ng/ml ionomycin, with the supernatants assayed for IFN-gamma detection 48 h later (C). Each circle or square represents one neonate or one adult, respectively. Medians are shown for each stimulus. Non-parametric Mann-Whitney tests were used to compare data for neonates and adults: *p=0.01; **p=0.005; ***p=0.001; ****p=0.0005.From: Ferret-Bernard S, Remot A, Lacroix-Lamand© S, Metton C, Bernardet N, et al. (2010) Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms Underlying the Strong Neonatal IL-12 Response of Lamb Mesenteric Lymph Node Cells to R-848. PLoS ONE 5(10): e13705.



Application Data

Published customer image: MLN and spleen cell IL-12 responses to R-848 stimulation as a function of age. MLN and spleen cells from 6- to 14-day-old neonates (closed circles), 20-day-old lambs (closed diamonds) and adults (open squares) were cultured in vitro for 48 h, with or without 0.5 ug/ml R-848. At the end of the culture period, supernatants were harvested and ELISA carried out to assess IL-12 secretion by MLN cells (A) or spleen cells (B). Medians are shown for each stimulus. Non-parametric Mann-Whitney tests were used to compare data for neonates, 20-day-old lambs and adults: *p=0.01; **p=0.005; ***p=0.001; ****p=0.0005.From: Ferret-Bernard S, Remot A, Lacroix-Lamand© S, Metton C, Bernardet N, et al. (2010) Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms Underlying the Strong Neonatal IL-12 Response of Lamb Mesenteric Lymph Node Cells to R-848. PLoS ONE 5(10): e13705.



Application Data

Published customer image: Main cell population producing IL-12 in response to R-848. Neonatal MLN cells were cultured in vitro with or without 0.5 ug/ml R-848 and, at various time points, supernatants were harvested and ELISA was carried out for IL-12. Mean +/- SEM IL-12 secretion is shown for each time point (A). Neonatal MLN cells were cultured in vitro with (black bars) or without (hatched bars) 0.5 ug/ml R-848 for 8 h, with brefeldin A added for the last 5 h. Cells were harvested for IL-12 intracellular staining combined with labelling of CD11b, CD14, MHC class II and CD205. Three independent experiments were carried out and the data shown are the mean proportions of IL-12+ cells after gating on CD11b+, CD14+, MHC class II+ or CD205+ MLN cells (B). From: Ferret-Bernard S, Remot A, Lacroix-Lamand S, Metton C, Bernardet N, et al. (2010) Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms Underlying the Strong Neonatal IL-12 Response of Lamb Mesenteric Lymph Node Cells to R-848. PLoS ONE 5(10): e13705.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-IL12B antibody	Mouse anti Bovine Interleukin-12 antibody, clone CC326 recognizes bovine interleukin-12. Mouse anti Bovine Interleukin-12 antibody, clone CC326 has been shown to block the biological activity of bovine IL-12.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	41386790
NCBI GeneID	281857
NCBI Accession #	NP_776781.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_174356.1
Molecular Weight	37,050 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	interleukin-12 subunit beta
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	interleukin 12B<
NCBI Official Symbol	IL12B
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	IL12p40
NCBI Protein Information	interleukin-12 subunit beta; CLMF p40; IL-12 subunit p40; IL-12B; cytotoxic lymphocyte maturation factor 40 kDa subunit; interleukin 12 40kDa subunit; interleukin 12B (natural killer cell stimulatory factor 2, cytotoxic lymphocyte maturation factor 2, p40)
UniProt Protein Name	Interleukin-12 subunit beta
UniProt Gene Name	IL12B
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	IL-12B; CLMF p40
UniProt Entry Name	IL12B_BOVIN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/il-12-antibody-clone-cc326-functional-assay-flow-cytometry-elisa/49643>