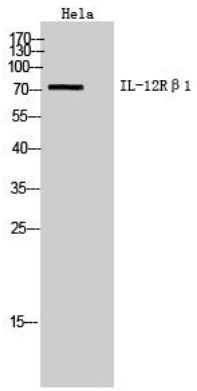
IL-12Rβ1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-13748
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	IL12RB1
Protein Name	Interleukin-12 receptor subunit beta-1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human IL12RB1. AA range:211-260
Specificity	IL-12Rβ1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IL-12Rβ1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	IL12RB1; IL12R; IL12RB; Interleukin-12 receptor subunit beta-1; IL-12 receptor subunit beta-1; IL-12R subunit beta-1; IL-12R-beta-1; IL-12RB1; IL-12 receptor beta component; CD212
Observed Band	73kD
Cell Pathway	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Colon,Umbilical cord blood,
Function	disease:Defects in IL12RB1 are a cause of mendelian susceptibility to mycobacterial disease (MSMD) [MIM:209950]; also known as familial disseminated atypical mycobacterial infection. This rare condition confers predisposition to illness caused by moderately virulent mycobacterial species, such as Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccine and environmental non-tuberculous mycobacteria, and by the more virulent Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Other microorganisms rarely cause severe clinical disease in individuals with susceptibility to mycobacterial infections, with the exception of Salmonella which infects less than 50% of these individuals. The pathogenic mechanism underlying MSMD is the impairment of interferon-gamma mediated immunity, whose severity determines the clinical outcome. Some patients die of overwhelming mycobacterial disease with lepromatous-like lesions in early childhood, where

Background	interleukin 12 receptor subunit beta 1(IL12RB1) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a type I transmembrane protein that belongs to the hemopoietin receptor superfamily. This protein binds to interleukine 12 (IL12) with a low affinity, and is thought to be a part of IL12 receptor complex. This protein forms a disulfide-linked oligomer, which is required for its IL12 binding activity. The coexpression of this and IL12RB2 proteins was shown to lead to the formation of high-affinity IL12 binding sites and reconstitution of IL12 dependent signaling. Mutations in this gene impair the development of interleukin-17-producing T lymphocytes and result in increased susceptibility to mycobacterial and Salmonella infections. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of Hela cells using IL-12Rβ1 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000