

**IL-27 Antibody**  
Catalog # ASC10418**Specification****IL-27 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8NEV9</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_663634</a> , <a href="#">28416913</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	IL-27 antibody can be used for the detection of IL-27 by Western blot at 2 - 4 µg/mL.

**IL-27 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID **246778****Other Names**

IL-27 Antibody: p28, IL30, IL-27, IL27A, IL-27A, IL27p28, Interleukin-27 subunit alpha, p28, IL-27 subunit alpha, interleukin 27

**Target/Specificity**

IL27;

**Reconstitution & Storage**

IL-27 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

**Precautions**

IL-27 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**IL-27 Antibody - Protein Information****Name** IL27**Synonyms** IL27A, IL30**Function**

Associates with EB13 to form the IL-27 interleukin, a heterodimeric cytokine which functions in innate immunity. IL-27 has pro- and anti-inflammatory properties, that can regulate T-helper cell development, suppress T-cell proliferation, stimulate cytotoxic T-cell activity, induce isotype switching in B-cells, and that has diverse effects on innate immune cells. Among its target cells are CD4 T-helper cells which can differentiate in type 1 effector cells (TH1), type 2 effector cells (TH2) and IL17 producing helper T-cells (TH17). It drives rapid clonal expansion of naive but not memory CD4 T-cells. It also strongly synergizes with IL-12 to trigger interferon-gamma/IFN- gamma

production of naive CD4 T-cells, binds to the cytokine receptor WSX-1/TCCR which appears to be required but not sufficient for IL-27- mediated signal transduction. IL-27 potentiates the early phase of TH1 response and suppresses TH2 and TH17 differentiation. It induces the differentiation of TH1 cells via two distinct pathways, p38 MAPK/TBX21- and ICAM1/ITGAL/ERK-dependent pathways. It also induces STAT1, STAT3, STAT4 and STAT5 phosphorylation and activates TBX21/T-Bet via STAT1 with resulting IL12RB2 up-regulation, an event crucial to TH1 cell commitment. It suppresses the expression of GATA3, the inhibitor of TH1 cell development. In CD8 T-cells, it activates STATs as well as GZMB. IL-27 reveals to be a potent inhibitor of TH17 cell development and of IL-17 production. Indeed IL-27 alone is also able to inhibit the production of IL-17 by CD4 and CD8 T-cells. While IL-27 suppressed the development of pro-inflammatory Th17 cells via STAT1, it inhibits the development of anti-inflammatory inducible regulatory T-cells, iTreg, independently of STAT1. IL-27 has also an effect on cytokine production, it suppresses pro-inflammatory cytokine production such as IL2, IL4, IL5 and IL6 and activates suppressors of cytokine signaling such as SOCS1 and SOCS3. Apart from suppression of cytokine production, IL-27 also antagonizes the effects of some cytokines such as IL6 through direct effects on T-cells. Another important role of IL-27 is its antitumor activity as well as its antiangiogenic activity with activation of production of antiangiogenic chemokines such as IP-10/CXCL10 and MIG/CXCL9. In vein endothelial cells, it induces IRF1/interferon regulatory factor 1 and increases the expression of MHC class II transactivator/CIITA with resulting up-regulation of major histocompatibility complex class II. IL-27 also demonstrates antiviral activity with inhibitory properties on HIV-1 replication.

#### **Cellular Location**

Secreted. Note=Does not seem to be secreted without coexpression of EB13

#### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in monocytes and in placenta.

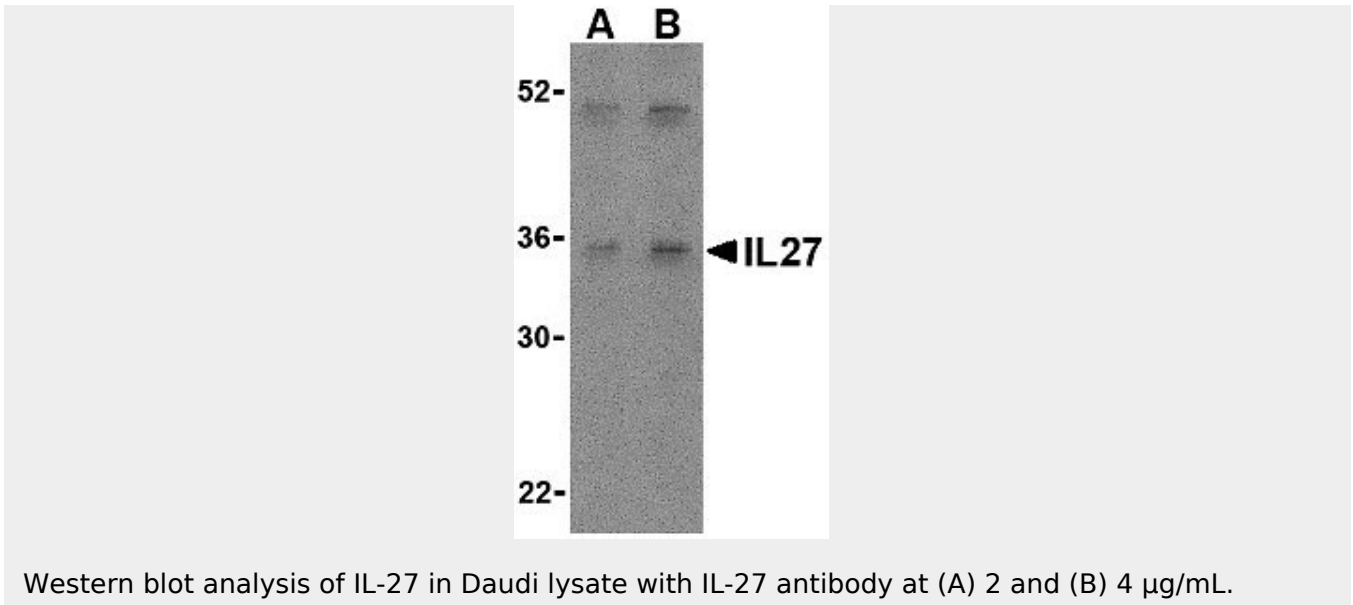
### **IL-27 Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **IL-27 Antibody - Images**





### IL-27 Antibody - Background

IL-27 Antibody: Like interleukin-23 (IL-23), IL-27 is a recently discovered member of the IL-6/IL-12 family of proinflammatory and immunoregulatory cytokines. It exists as a heterodimer composed of the p40-related protein EB13 and an IL-12 p35-related protein termed p28. IL-27 is produced after activation by antigen-presenting cells and induces proliferation of naïve but not memory CD4+ T-cells. It acts by binding to its receptor WSX-1 and gp130 which results in the activation of a Jak/STAT signaling cascade, suggesting the IL-27 is involved in the regulation of immune processes. It has been suggested that IL-27 can also be used as a therapeutic agent against cancer as it can also induce tumor-specific anti-tumor activity mediated through CD8+ T-cells, IFN-gamma, and T-bet.

### IL-27 Antibody - References

- Pfanz S, Timans JC, Cheung J et al. IL-27, a heterodimeric cytokine composed of EB13 and p28 protein, induces proliferation of naïve CD4(+) T cells. *Immunity* 2002; 16:779-90.
- Pfanz S, Hibbert L, Mattson J, et al. WSX-1 and glycoprotein 130 constitute a signal-transducing receptor for IL-27. *J. Immunol.* 2004; 172:2225-31.
- Hisada M, Kamiya S, Fujita K, et al. Potent antitumor activity of interleukin-27. *Cancer Res.* 2004; 64:1152-6