

Anti-Mouse IL-27/p28 (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated
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Catalog # ASR5026

Specification

Anti-Mouse IL-27/p28 (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Product Information

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Biotin
Target Species	Mouse
Reactivity	Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, I, LCI
Application Note	IL-27 is expressed in activated antigen presenting cells including monocytes, endothelial cells, and dendritic cells, for example mouse CD4 splenocytes. This purified antibody has been tested for use in western blotting. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately 23.6 kDa in size corresponding to the mature mouse IL-27/p28 protein by western blotting in appropriate cell lysate or extract.
Physical State	Lyophilized
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	This purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with full length recombinant mouse IL27/p28 protein.
Reconstitution Volume	100 µL
Reconstitution Buffer	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Stabilizer	10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-Mouse IL-27/p28 (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Additional Information

Gene ID 246779

Other Names
246779

Purity

This product is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. This antibody is specific for mouse IL-27/p28 protein. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with IL-27A/p28 from

mouse sources based on 100% homology with the immunizing sequence. Based on 90% or greater positive homology, there is a chance of cross-reactivity to rat. Cross-reactivity with IL-27 from other sources has not been determined.

Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Mouse IL-27/p28 (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Protein Information

Name IL27

Synonyms IL27a

Function

Associates with EBI3 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 potentiate the early phase of TH1 response and suppress 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 TH1 cells 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 IL27 alone is also able to inhibit the production of IL17 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 also has 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.

Cellular Location

Secreted. Note=Poorly secreted without coexpression of EBI3

Tissue Location

Expressed in macrophages and dendritic cells.

Anti-Mouse IL-27/p28 (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - 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](#)

Anti-Mouse IL-27/p28 (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Images



Western Blot of Biotin Conjugated Rabbit anti-IL-27/p28 antibody. Lane 1: Mouse IL-27/p28. Lane 2: None. Load: 50 ng per lane. Primary antibody: None. Secondary antibody: Biotin rabbit secondary antibody at 1:1,000 for 60 min at RT. Block: MB-070 for 30 min at RT. Predicted/Observed size: 24 kDa, 24 kDa for Mouse IL-27/p28. Other band(s): None.

Anti-Mouse IL-27/p28 (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Background

The cytokine Interleukin 27 (IL-27) is produced in response to inflammation. It is made by activated antigen presenting cells including monocytes, endothelial cells, and dendritic cells. IL-27 consists of a heterodimeric combination of Epstein-Barr virus-induced molecule 3 (EBI3, or IL-27B) non-covalently linked with IL-27 p28 (or IL-27A). It is a regulator of T helper cell development and suppressor of T-cell proliferation. IL-27 has both pro- and anti-inflammatory properties. It can stimulate cytotoxic T cell activity and induce isotype switching in B-cells. It has diverse effects on innate immune cells. It induces monocytes and mast cells to secrete pro-inflammatory cytokines. When infection is present, IL-27 induces naive CD4+ T cells to proliferate and develop Th1 cell responses. As an anti-inflammatory regulator, IL-27 can inhibit Th1 or Th2 responses and restrict the strength and duration of adaptive immune responses.

The IL-27 p28 subunit, a 28 kDa glycoprotein belonging to the type I cytokine family, is homologous to IL-12 p35, IL-23 p19, and IL-6. The EBI3 (Epstein-Barr virus-induced molecule 3, or IL-27B) subunit is a 34 kDa glycoprotein containing two fibronectin type III domains, and belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. It can exist as a homodimer and can also heterodimerize with IL-12 p35. It is homologous to the p40 subunit of IL-12 and IL-23 and to the extracellular domain of IL-6 R. EBI3 can heterodimerize also with IL-12 p35, or can exist as a homodimer.

The heterodimeric IL-27 receptor contains WSX-1 (TCCR) and gp130. WSX-1 is specific for IL-27, and is expressed on resting/naive CD4+ T cells, CD8+ T cells, NK cells, dendritic cells, monocytes, mast cells, and B cells. Gp130, on the other hand, functions as a subunit of the receptor complexes for at least seven other cytokines. IL-27 also promotes effector functions of NK cells and CD8+ T cells.