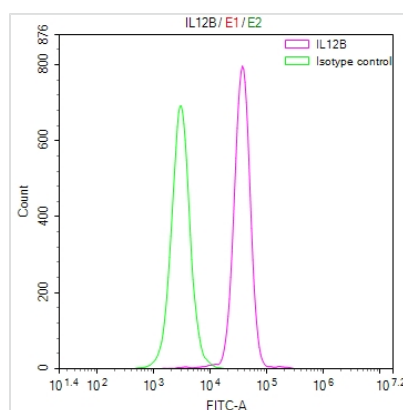




# IL12B Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-RA895985A0HU
<b>Storage</b>	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P29460
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from Human IL12B
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA, FC; Recommended dilution: FC:1:50-1:200
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Conjugate</b>	Non-conjugated
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Purification Method</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Antibody
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Research Area</b>	Cancer;Immunology
<b>Gene Names</b>	IL12B
<b>Clone No.</b>	10B10

## Image



Overlay Peak curve showing A549 cells stained with CSB-RA895985A0HU (red line) at 1:50. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1 $\mu$ g/1\*10<sup>6</sup>cells) for 45min at 4?. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG(H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4?.Control antibody (green line) was rabbit IgG (1 $\mu$ g/1\*10<sup>6</sup>cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

## Description

The production of the IL12B recombinant monoclonal antibody is a meticulously executed process involving in vitro cloning. The genes for both the heavy and light chains of the IL12B antibody are seamlessly integrated into expression vectors. Subsequently, these vectors are introduced into host cells, creating an environment conducive to the recombinant antibody's expression within a cell culture milieu. After expression, the antibody undergoes affinity chromatography purification. This antibody is recommended for the detection of the human IL12B



protein in ELISA and FC applications.

IL12B protein, also known as the p40 subunit, when combined with the p35 subunit, forms the biologically active IL-12 cytokine, which plays a central role in immune responses, including the activation of immune cells, the differentiation of T cell subsets, and the regulation of immune functions critical for host defense against infections and cancer.