



# Rabbit anti-Human IL12RB2 Polyclonal Antibody (CABT-L604R)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human IL-12RB2. <Extracellular, aa 301-400>
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit
<b>Purification</b>	ProA affinity purification
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	WB, ELISA, IHC-F, IF Recommended dilution: WB: 1:500-1:2,000, ELISA: 1:500-1:1,000, IHC-F: 1:100-1:500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	95 kDa
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Cytomembrane
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Size</b>	50 µl
<b>Buffer</b>	Supplied in 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

## BACKGROUND

### Introduction

The protein encoded by this gene is a type I transmembrane protein identified as a subunit of the interleukin 12 receptor complex. The coexpression of this and IL12RB1 proteins was shown to lead to the formation of high-affinity IL12 binding sites and reconstitution of IL12 dependent signaling. The expression of this gene is up-regulated by interferon gamma in Th1 cells, and plays a role in Th1 cell differentiation. The up-regulation of this gene is found to be associated with a number of infectious diseases, such as Crohn's disease and leprosy, which is thought to contribute to the inflammatory response and host defense.

### Keywords

Interleukin-12 receptor subunit beta-2;RP11-102M16.1;IL12 receptor beta 2;IL12R beta2;  
Interleukin 12 receptor beta 2;Interleukin 12 receptor beta 2 chain;RP11 102M16.1

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## GENE INFORMATION

### Gene Name

IL12RB2

### Entrez Gene ID

[3595](#)

### UniProt ID

[Q99665](#)

### Function

Receptor for interleukin-12. This subunit is the signaling component coupling to the JAK2/STAT4 pathway. Promotes the proliferation of T-cells as well as NK cells. Induces the promotion of T-cells towards the Th1 phenotype by strongly enhancing IFN-gamma production.

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