

## Product datasheet for **RC209679L4V**

### IL12B (NM\_002187) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	IL12B (NM_002187) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	IL12B
Synonyms:	CLMF; CLMF2; IL-12B; IMD28; IMD29; NKSF; NKSF2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002187
ORF Size:	984 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209679).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. <a href="#">More info</a>
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_002187.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	2347 bp
RefSeq ORF:	987 bp
Locus ID:	3593
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P29460</a>
Cytogenetics:	5q33.3
Domains:	FN3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane



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<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Allograft rejection, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway, Type I diabetes mellitus
<b>MW:</b>	37.2 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	<p>This gene encodes a subunit of interleukin 12, a cytokine that acts on T and natural killer cells, and has a broad array of biological activities. Interleukin 12 is a disulfide-linked heterodimer composed of the 40 kD cytokine receptor like subunit encoded by this gene, and a 35 kD subunit encoded by IL12A. This cytokine is expressed by activated macrophages that serve as an essential inducer of Th1 cells development. This cytokine has been found to be important for sustaining a sufficient number of memory/effector Th1 cells to mediate long-term protection to an intracellular pathogen. Overexpression of this gene was observed in the central nervous system of patients with multiple sclerosis (MS), suggesting a role of this cytokine in the pathogenesis of the disease. The promoter polymorphism of this gene has been reported to be associated with the severity of atopic and non-atopic asthma in children. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>