

Product datasheet for TP761820

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

IL12RB1 (NM 153701) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Purified recombinant protein of Human interleukin 12 receptor, beta 1 (IL12RB1), transcript

variant 2, full length, with N-terminal GST and C-terminal His tag, expressed in E. coli, 50ug

Species: Human E. coli

Expression Host:

Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:

A DNA sequence encoding human full-length IL12RB1

N-GST and C-His Tag:

Predicted MW: 67.6 kDa

Concentration: >0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method

Purity: > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 8 M urea

Note: For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience

some loss of protein during the filtration process.

Store at -80°C. Storage:

Stability: Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and

handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

RefSeq: NP 714912

3594 Locus ID: UniProt ID: P42701 RefSeq Size: 1881

Cytogenetics: 19p13.11

RefSeq ORF: 1143

Synonyms: CD212; IL-12R-BETA1; IL12RB; IMD30





Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a type I transmembrane protein that belongs to the hemopoietin receptor superfamily. This protein binds to interleukine 12 (IL12) with a low affinity, and is thought to be a part of IL12 receptor complex. This protein forms a disulfide-linked oligomer, which is required for its IL12 binding activity. The coexpression of this and IL12RB2 proteins was shown to lead to the formation of high-affinity IL12 binding sites and reconstitution of IL12 dependent signaling. Mutations in this gene impair the development of interleukin-17-producing T lymphocytes and result in increased susceptibility to mycobacterial and Salmonella infections. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Jak-STAT signaling pathway

Product images:

