

## IL-27A Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT5975
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	IL-27A
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>Th17 cell differentiation
<b>Gene Name :</b>	IL27 IL27A
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Interleukin-27 subunit alpha (IL-27 subunit alpha) (IL-27-A) (IL27-A) (p28)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	246778
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q8NEV9
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	246779
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q8K3I6
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 1-50
<b>Specificity :</b>	The antibody detects endogenous IL-27A
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	IHC 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000. IF 1:50-200
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml

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**Storage Stability :** -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

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**Background :** The protein encoded by this gene is one of the subunits of a heterodimeric cytokine complex. This protein is related to interleukin 12A (IL12A). It interacts with Epstein-Barr virus induced gene 3 (EBI3), a protein similar to interleukin 12B (IL12B), and forms a complex that has been shown to drive rapid expansion of naive but not memory CD4(+) T cells. The complex is also found to synergize strongly with interleukin 12 to trigger interferon gamma (IFNG) production of naive CD4(+) T cells. The biological effects of this cytokine are mediated by the class I cytokine receptor (WSX1/TCRR). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

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**Function :** function:Cytokine with 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

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**Subcellular Location :** Secreted . Does not seem to be secreted without coexpression of EBI3.

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**Expression :** Expressed in monocytes and in placenta.

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## Products Images