

IL-23 p19/IL-23/IL-23A/SGRF, Human, Recombinant

Cat. No. : PCK278

General Information

Synonyms	IL-23;IL-23A;SGRF
Species	Human
Expression host	E.coli
Sequence	RAVPGGSSPAWTQCQQLSQKLCTLAWSAHPLVGHMDLREEGDEETTNDVPHIQCGDGCDPQGLRDNSQFCLQRIHQGLIFYEKLIGSDIFTGEPSLLPDSPVGQLHASLLGLSPLLQPEGHHWETQQIPSLSPSPWPQRLLLRFKILRSLQAFVAVAAARVFAHGAATLSP with polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.
Accession	Q9NPF7.1
Tag	His-tag at the N-terminus
Mol mass	19.49 kDa
Expiration date	12 months
Bio activity	Measured by its ability to induce IL-17 secretion in mouse splenocytes. The ED50 for this effect is < 0.5 ng/mL.

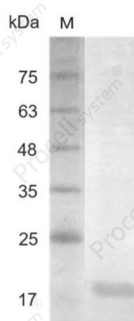
Product feature

Purity	> 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE. Ni-NTA chromatography.
Endotoxin (EU/μg)	< 0.1
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -5~-20°C for 1 year. Upon reconstitution, store at 2-8°C for up to 1 week. Further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 10% FBS, 5% HSA or 5% trehalose solution), protein aliquots should be stored at -5~-20°C or -80°C for 3-6 months.
Shipping	Ice bag
Formulation	The protein was lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution containing 1 × PBS, pH 8.0.
Reconstitution	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile water to a concentration not less than 100 μg/mL. Do Not Vortex! Vigorous shaking may impair the biological activity of the protein.

Background

IL-23 is an important part of the inflammatory response against infection. It promotes upregulation of the matrix metalloprotease MMP9, increases angiogenesis and reduces CD8+ T-cell infiltration into tumours. IL-23 mediates its effects on both innate and adaptive arms of the immune system that express the IL-23 receptor. Th17 cells represent the most prominent T cell subset that responds to IL-23, although IL-23 has been implicated in inhibiting the development of regulatory T cell development in the intestine. Th17 cells produce IL-17, a proinflammatory cytokine that enhances T cell priming and stimulates the production of other proinflammatory molecules such as IL-1, IL-6, TNF-α, NOS-2, and chemokines resulting in inflammation.

SDS-PAGE



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