IL-23/NKSF2, Mouse, Recombinant

Cat. No. : PCK256

General Information

Synonyms	SGRF;IL-23p19;CLMF p40;IL-12 subunit p40;NKSF2
Species	Mouse
Expression host	Human Cells
Sequence	Val22-Ala196&Met23-Ser335
Accession	Q9EQ14&P43432
Mol mass	19.7&35.8 kDa
Expiration date	12 months

Product feature

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin (EU/μg)	< 0.1
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -5~-20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at -5~-20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	Ice bag
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 5% Trehalose ,5% Mannitol, 0.01% Tween80, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in sterile water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Background

Interleukin 23 (IL-23) is a heterodimeric Cytokine composed of two disulfide-linked subunits, a p19 subunit that is unique to IL-23, and a p40 subunit that is shared with IL-12. The p19 subunit has homology to the p35 subunit of I L-12, as well as to other single chain Cytokines such as IL-6 and IL-11. The p40 subunit is homologous to the extracellular domains of the hematopoietic Cytokine Receptors. Although p19 is expressed by activated macrophages, dendritic cells, T cells, and endothelial cells, only activated macrophages and dendritic cells express p40 concurrently to produce IL-23. IL-23 has biological activities that are similar to, but distinct from IL-12. Both IL-12 and IL-23 induce proliferation and IFN-gamma production by human T cells. While IL-12 acts on both naive and memory human T cells, the effects of IL-23 is restricted to memory T cells.