

## Recombinant Mouse IL-23A Protein(Fc Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PDMM100097

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

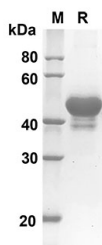
### Description

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Species</b>       | Mouse  |
| <b>Source</b>        | Mammalian-derived Mouse IL-23a protein Val22-Ala196, with an C-terminal Fc |
| <b>Calculated MW</b> | 44.1 kDa   |
| <b>Observed MW</b>   | 40-50 kDa  |
| <b>Accession</b>     | Q9EQ14   |
| <b>Bio-activity</b>  | Not validated for activity   |

### Properties

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Purity</b>         | > 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.  |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>      | < 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method   |
| <b>Storage</b>        | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| <b>Shipping</b>       | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.  |
| <b>Formulation</b>    | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.  |
| <b>Reconstitution</b> | It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.   |

### Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Mouse IL-23a proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Mouse IL-23a proteins was resolved with an SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 44.1KD

### Background

IL-23, which is mainly secreted by antigen-presenting cells, is a member of the IL-12 family, which includes IL-12, IL-27, and IL-35. IL-23 is a heterodimeric cytokine, comprised of a unique p19 subunit and p4 subunit, the latter of which is shared with IL-12. The receptor for IL-23 consists of IL-23R and IL-12Rβ1, the latter of which is also characteristic of IL-12. IL-23 is essential for Th17 differentiation, expansion, and survival by binding to its receptor, thereby activating the signaling pathway. Many studies revealed that the IL-23/Th17 pathway is implicated in the pathophysiology of various autoimmune diseases, such as autoimmune arthritis, primary biliary cirrhosis, and inflammatory bowel disease.

### For Research Use Only