

## Recombinant Mouse Interleukin-16/IL-16 Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSM041075

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

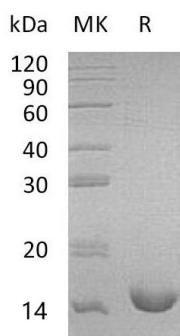
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Source</b>	E.coli-derived Mouse Interleukin-16/IL-16 protein Ser1205-Ser1322, with an N-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	14.5 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	14-16 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	O54824
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg 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 of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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Mouse interleukin-16(IL-16) is a single chain non-glycosylated polypeptide. IL-16 is widely expressed in human tissues including spleen, thymus, lymph nodes, peripheral leukocytes, bone marrow and cerebellum. IL-16 plays an important role instimulating a migratory response in CD4+ lymphocytes, monocytes, and eosinophils,inducing T-lymphocyte expression of interleukin 2 receptor.It was originally identified as a CD8+ T cell-derived chemoattractant for CD4+ cells. In addition to its chemotactic properties, IL-16 has also been shown to suppress HIV-1 replication in vitro and appears to be involved in transcriptional regulation of SKP2 and is probably part of a transcriptional repression complex on the core promoter of the SKP2 gene. It may act as a scaffold for GABPB1 (the DNA-binding subunit the GABP transcription factor complex) and HDAC3 thus maintaining transcriptional repression and blocking cell cycle progression in resting T-cells.