

Recombinant Human IL-23 alpha & Mouse IL-12 beta Heterodimer (C-6His)

Catalog No. PKSM041396

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

Description

Synonyms	SGRF;IL-23p19;CLMF p40;IL-12 subunit p40;NKSF2
Species	Human & Mouse
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Arg20-Pro189&Met23-Ser335
Accession	Q9NPF7&P43432
Calculated Molecular Weight	56.9 kDa
Observed molecular weight	65-80 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Measured by its ability to induce STAT reporter activity in 293F human embryonic kidney cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 357.68 ng/ml.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	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.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

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 IL-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.

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