

ARG70067 Human IL23A / IL23 p19 recombinant protein (Active) (His-tagged, Nter)

Summary

Product Description	E. coli expressed, His-tagged (N-ter) Active Human IL23A / IL23 p19 recombinant protein	
Tested Application	SDS-PAGE	
Target Name	IL23A / IL23 p19	
Species	Human	
A.A. Sequence	Arg20 - Pro189	
Expression System	E. coli	
Activity	Active	
Activity Note	Determinedd by its ability to induce IL-17 secretion in mouse splenocytes. The ED50 for this effect is < 0.5 ng/mL.	
Alternate Names	IL-23A; IL-23; IL-23 subunit alpha; IL23P19; IL-23p19; Interleukin-23 subunit alpha; IL-23-A; P19; SGRF; Interleukin-23 subunit p19	

Properties

Form	Powder		
Purification Note	Endotoxin level is less than 0.1 EU/ μg of the protein, as determined by the LAL test.		
Purity	> 95% (by SDS-PAGE)		
Buffer	PBS (pH 8.0)		
Reconstitution	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile water to a concentration not less than 200 μ g/mL and incubate the stock solution for at least 20 min at room temperature to make sure the protein is dissolved completely.		
Storage instruction	For long term, lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C or -80°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C for up to one month. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening.		
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.		

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	IL23A	
Gene Full Name	interleukin 23, alpha subunit p19	
Background	This gene encodes a subunit of the heterodimeric cytokine interleukin 23 (IL23). IL23 is composed of this protein and the p40 subunit of interleukin 12 (IL12B). The receptor of IL23 is formed by the beta 1 subunit of IL12 (IL12RB1) and an IL23 specific subunit, IL23R. Both IL23 and IL12 can activate the transcription activator STAT4, and stimulate the production of interferon-gamma (IFNG). In contrast to IL12, which acts mainly on naive CD4(+) T cells, IL23 preferentially acts on memory CD4(+) T cells. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]	

Function	Associates with IL12B to form the IL-23 interleukin, a heterodimeric cytokine which functions in innate and adaptive immunity. IL-23 may constitute with IL-17 an acute response to infection in peripheral tissues. IL-23 binds to a heterodimeric receptor complex composed of IL12RB1 and IL23R, activates the Jak-Stat signaling cascade, stimulates memory rather than naive T-cells and promotes production of proinflammatory cytokines. IL-23 induces autoimmune inflammation and thus may be responsible for autoimmune inflammatory diseases and may be important for tumorigenesis. [UniProt]			
Cellular Localization	Secreted. Note=Secrete	Secreted. Note=Secreted upon association with IL12B. [UniProt]		
Images				
		ARG70067 Human IL23A / IL23 p19 recombinant protein (Active)		
	- 65	(His-tagged, N-ter) SDS-PAGE image		
	- 50	SDS-PAGE analysis of ARG70067 Human IL23A / IL23 p19		
	- 36	recombinant protein (Active) (His-tagged, N-ter).		

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Human IL23A / IL23 p19 recombinant protein