

Recombinant Mouse IL-23

Catalog No: CS31

Description	Recombinant Mouse Interleukin-23 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Val22-Ala196&Met23-Ser335 is expressed.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	SGRF; IL-23p19; CLMF p40; IL-12 subunit p40; NKSF2
Accession No.	Q9EQ14&P43432
Predicted Molecular Weight	19.7&35.8kDa
AP Molecular Weight	18&40-55kDa, reducing conditions.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Quality Control	Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 IEU/µg) as determined by LAL test.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
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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