

## Recombinant Human IL-23(IL23A&IL12B Heterodimer) Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030445

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

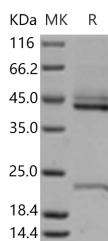
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	SGRF;IL-23p19;CLMF p40;IL-12 subunit p40;NKSF2;IL-23;IL-23A;IL23P19;P19
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Met 1-Pro189&Met 1-Ser 28
<b>Accession</b>	Q9NPF7&NP_002178.2
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	20.1&36.2 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	22&45 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated recombinant human IL12RB1 in a functional ELISA.</li> <li>2. Immobilized human IL23A-His+IL12B-His at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human IL23R-Fc. The EC50 of human IL23R-Fc is 0.28-0.66 µg/ml.</li> <li>3. Immobilized human IL23A-His+IL12B-His at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Cynomolgus IL23R-Fc. The EC50 of Cynomolgus IL23R-Fc is 0.14-0.35 µg/ml.</li> <li>4. Measured by its ability to induce IL17 secretion by mouse splenocytes. The ED50 for this effect is 4-20 ng/mL.</li> </ol>

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 90 % 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 sterile 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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### For Research Use Only

## 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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