Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-04212U)

TargetMol

IL-16 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His) V2

General Information

Synonyms: mKIAA4048;interleukin 16

Protein Construction: Ser1205-Ser1322

Species: Mouse

Expression Host: E. coli

Accession: O54824

Molecular Weight: 14.5 kDa (Predicted); 14-16 kDa (Reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity: Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it.

Purity: > 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/mL. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

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.

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