

IL-23 P19/IL23A Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

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| Synonyms: | IL-23A;IL-23;interleukin 23, alpha subunit p19;SGRF;IL23P19;P19;interleukin 23, α subunit p19 |
| Protein Construction: | A DNA sequence encoding the human IL23A (NP_057668.1) (Met1-Pro189) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Arg 20 |
| Species: | Human |
| Expression Host: | HEK293 Cells |
| Accession: | Q9NPF7 |
| Molecular Weight: | 45.4 kDa (predicted) |

QC Testing

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| Biological Activity: | Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first. |
| Purity: | > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin: | < 1.0 EU/ μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Formulation: | Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization. |

Preparation and Storage

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| Reconstitution: | Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.25 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot. |
| Stability & Storage: | It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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. <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small> |
| Shipping: | In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice. |

Protein Background

IL-23, which is mainly secreted by antigen-presenting cells, is a member of the IL-12 family, which includes IL-12, IL-27, and IL-35. IL-23 is a heterodimeric cytokine, comprised of a unique p19 subunit and p4 subunit, the latter of which is shared with IL-12. The receptor for IL-23 consists of IL-23R and IL-12R β 1, the latter of which is also characteristic of IL-12. IL-23 is essential for Th17 differentiation, expansion, and survival by binding to its receptor,

thereby activating the signaling pathway. Many studies revealed that the IL-23/Th17 pathway is implicated in the pathophysiology of various autoimmune diseases, such as autoimmune arthritis, primary biliary cirrhosis, and inflammatory bowel disease. Cancer Immunotherapy Immune Checkpoint Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

Reference

Ye X, Zhang L, Wang H, et al. The Role of IL-23/Th17 Pathway in Patients with Primary Immune Thrombocytopenia. Kuwana M, ed. PLoS ONE. 2015;10(1):e0117704.

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