

## **Product datasheet for TP720036L**

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## IL16 (NM\_001172128) Human Recombinant Protein

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Recombinant Proteins

**Description:** Recombinant protein of human interleukin 16 (lymphocyte chemoattractant factor) (IL16),

transcript variant 3.

Species: Human
Expression Host: E. coli

Expression cDNA Clone

or AA Sequence:

Met1-Ser130

Tag:Tag FreePredicted MW:13.3 kDaConcentration:lot specific

**Purity:** >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: Provided lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl

**Bioactivity:** Specific Activity is greater than 1.0 x 104 IU/mg as determined by the ability of Recombinant

IL-16 to chemoattract human CD4+ T lymphocytes using a concentration range of 10.0-100.0

ng/ml

**Endotoxin:** < 0.1 EU per μg protein as determined by LAL test

**Reconstitution Method:** Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the

lyophilized protein in ddH2O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Storage: Store at -80°C.

Stability: Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling

conditions.

**RefSeq:** NP 001165599

 Locus ID:
 3603

 UniProt ID:
 Q14005

 Cytogenetics:
 15q25.1

Synonyms: LCF; NIL16; prlL-16; PRIL16





**Summary:** 

The protein encoded by this gene is a pleiotropic cytokine that functions as a chemoattractant, a modulator of T cell activation, and an inhibitor of HIV replication. The signaling process of this cytokine is mediated by CD4. The product of this gene undergoes proteolytic processing, which is found to yield two functional proteins. The cytokine function is exclusively attributed to the secreted C-terminal peptide, while the N-terminal product may play a role in cell cycle control. Caspase 3 is reported to be involved in the proteolytic processing of this protein. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010]

**Protein Families:** 

Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

## **Product images:**

