

## Product datasheet for **TP723849**

### **Il23a (NM\_031252) Mouse Recombinant Protein**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Recombinant Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse interleukin 23, alpha subunit p19 (Il23a)
<b>Species:</b>	Mouse
<b>Expression Host:</b>	Sf9
<b>Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:</b>	Mouse IL-23 consists of two subunits: P19, the region of Met1-Ala196 from gene Accession# NM_031252, and P40, the region of Met1-Ser 335 from gene Accession# NM_008352, linked via a disulphide bond:
<b>Tag:</b>	Tag Free
<b>Predicted MW:</b>	55.4 kDa
<b>Concentration:</b>	10 µg sizes are bottled at 100 µg/ml
<b>Purity:</b>	Purity is >95%, as determined by Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE.
<b>Buffer:</b>	1 x PBS
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	The ED50 is 0.5 - 0.8 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of 1.25-2.0 x 10 <sup>6</sup> units/mg, determined by mouse splenocytes IL-17A secretion induced by mIL-23 in a dose dependent manner. Under this assay, the bioactivity is equivalent
<b>Endotoxin:</b>	Less than 0.01 ng per µg protein as determined by the LAL method
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -80°C.
<b>Stability:</b>	Unopened vial can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to 2 weeks, at -20°C for up to 6 months, or at -70°C or below until the expiration date. Aliquots can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to one week and stored at -20°C or colder for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>RefSeq:</b>	<u><a href="#">NP_112542</a></u>
<b>Locus ID:</b>	83430
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	<u><a href="#">Q9EQ14</a></u>
<b>RefSeq Size:</b>	1359
<b>Cytogenetics:</b>	10 D3
<b>RefSeq ORF:</b>	588


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**Synonyms:** IL-23; p19

**Summary:** Associates with IL12B to form the IL-23 interleukin, a heterodimeric cytokine which functions in innate and adaptive immunity. IL-23 may constitute with IL-17 an acute response to infection in peripheral tissues. IL-23 binds to a heterodimeric receptor complex composed of IL12RB1 and IL23R, activates the Jak-Stat signaling cascade, stimulates memory rather than naive T-cells and promotes production of proinflammatory cytokines. IL-23 induces autoimmune inflammation and thus may be responsible for autoimmune inflammatory diseases and may be important for tumorigenesis.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

**Product images:**

