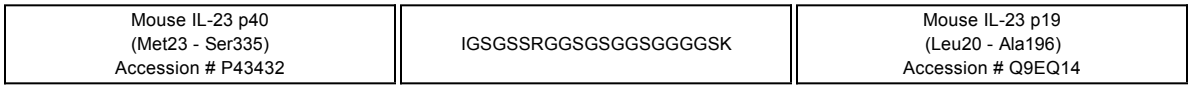
Recombinant Mouse IL-23

Catalog Number: 1887-ML

DESCRIPTION

Source

Spodoptera frugiperda, *Sf* 21 (stably transfected)-derived



N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Met23
Predicted Molecular Mass	57 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	66 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by its ability to induce IL-17 secretion by mouse splenocytes. Aggarwal, S. *et al.* (2003) J. Biol. Chem. **278**:1910. The ED_{50} for this effect is typically 0.05-0.25 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<1.0 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 10 µg/mL in sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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 (1 - 5). 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. Mouse p19 cDNA encodes a 196 amino acid residue (aa) precursor protein with a putative 19 aa signal peptide and 177 aa mature protein. Human and mouse p19 share 70% aa sequence identity. 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. The functional IL-23 receptor complex consists of two receptor subunits, the IL-12 receptor beta 1 subunit (IL-12 Rβ1) and the IL-23-specific receptor subunit (IL-23 R). IL-23 has biological activities that are similar to, but distinct from IL-12. Both IL-12 and IL-23 induce proliferation and IFN-γ production by human T cells. While IL-12 acts on both naïve and memory human T cells, the effects of IL-23 is restricted to memory T cells. In mouse, IL-23 but not IL-12, has also been shown to induce memory T cells to secret IL-17, a potent proinflammatory cytokine. IL-12 and IL-23 can induce IL-12 production from mouse splenic DC of both the $CD8^-$ and $CD8^+$ subtypes, however only IL-23 can act directly on $CD8^+$ DC to mediate immunogenic presentation of poorly immunogenic tumor/self peptide.

References:

1. Oppmann, B. *et al.* (2000) Immunity **13**:715.
2. Lankford, C.S. and D.M. Frucht (2003) J. Leukoc. Biol. **73**:49.
3. Parham, C. *et al.* (2002) J. Immunol. **168**:5699.
4. Belladonna, M.L. *et al.* (2002) J. Immunol. **168**:5448.
5. Aggarwal, S. *et al.* (2003) J. Biol. Chem. **278**:1910.