

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Canine
Specificity	Detects human and canine IL-23 p19 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 60% cross-reactivity with recombinant feline IL-23 p19 is observed and approximately 40% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-23 p19 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant canine IL-23 p19 Arg23-Pro193 Accession # XP_538231
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

IL-23 p19 (Interleukin 23 p19; also IL-23 alpha) is an 18-20 kDa (estimated) member of the IL-6 superfamily of molecules. It is disulfide-bonded to p40 to form IL-23. IL-23 is secreted by immune-related cell types such as keratinocytes, dendritic cells, macrophages, microglia and monocytes, often following TLR stimulation. It appears to drive Th17 cell development by inhibiting T-bet and FoxP3 production, and to reduce IL-12-mediated IFN-γ production by CD4⁺, CD8⁺ and NK cells. Based on human, mature canine IL-23 p19 is 171 amino acids (aa) in length. It is a α-helical molecule that utilizes Cys77 to form an interchain disulfide bond with IL-12 p40. IL-23 p19 does not appear to be released unless dimerized to p40. There are no potential N-linked glycosylation sites on p19. Mature canine IL-23 p19 (aa 23-193) shares 88% aa identity with human IL-23 p19.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.