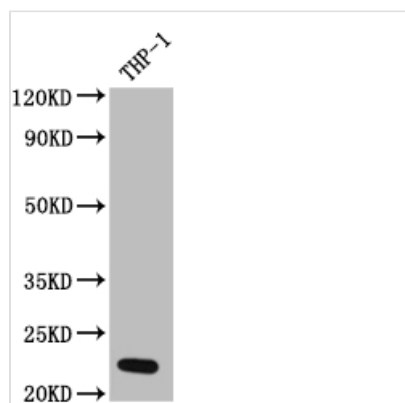




IL23A Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA251959A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	Q9NPF7
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human IL23
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000
Relevance	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.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cancer; Immunology
Gene Names	IL23A
Clone No.	1F6

Image



Western Blot

Positive WB detected in: THP-1 whole cell lysate

All lanes: IL23 antibody at 1:1000

Secondary

Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 21 kDa

Observed band size: 21 kDa



Description

The preparation of the IL23A recombinant antibody is a multi-step process. It starts with sequencing the gene that encodes the IL23A monoclonal antibody and cloning the gene into a plasmid vector. The next step is to transfect the recombinant vector into a host cell line. Finally, the IL23A recombinant monoclonal antibody is purified from the cell culture supernatant using affinity chromatography. The IL23A monoclonal antibody is derived from the IL23A antibody-producing hybridomas, using a synthesized peptide derived from human IL23A as the immunogen. This antibody is recommended for use in ELISA and WB applications to detect human IL23A protein.

IL23A is a subunit of the IL-23 cytokine and plays a key role in the immune system by regulating the differentiation, proliferation, and activation of T cells. Specifically, it is involved in the differentiation of Th17 cells, a subset of T cells that produce the cytokine IL-17. Th17 cells have been implicated in the pathogenesis of various autoimmune and inflammatory diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, and inflammatory bowel disease. IL-23A binds to its receptor, IL-23R, which is expressed on the surface of various immune cells, including T cells and natural killer cells. This activates a signaling cascade that results in the activation of transcription factors, such as STAT3, which regulate the expression of genes involved in T cell differentiation and activation.