APA062Mu01 100μg
Active Interleukin 16 (IL16)
Organism Species: *Mus musculus (Mouse)*
Instruction manual

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

13th Edition (Revised in Aug, 2023)

[PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.
Host: *E. coli*
Residues: Thr1203~Ser1322
Tags: N-terminal His-tag
Purity: >90%
Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1μg (determined by the LAL method).
Buffer Formulation: PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% SKL, 5%Trehalose .
Original Concentration: 200μg/mL
Applications: Cell culture; Activity Assays.
(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)
Predicted isoelectric point: 6.4
Predicted Molecular Mass: 16.1kDa
Accurate Molecular Mass: 18kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Store at 2-8ºC for one month.
Aliquot and store at -80ºC for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37ºC for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[SEQUENCE]

TDSAASAS AASDISVESK EATVCTVTLE KTSAGLGFSL EGGKGSLHGD KPLTINRIFK GTEQGEMVQP GDEILQLAGT AVQGLTRFEA WNVIKALPDG PVTIVIRRTS LQCKQTTASA DS

[ACTIVITY]

Interleukin 16 (IL-16), formerly known as lymphocyte chemoattractant factor or LCF, is a pro-inflammatory cytokine that is chemotactic for CD4+ T lymphocytes, monocytes, and eosinophils. In addition to inducing chemotaxis, IL-16 can upregulate IL-2 receptor and HLA-DR4 expression, inhibit T cell receptor (TcR)/CD3-dependent activation, and promote repression of HIV-1 transcription.Besides,Interleukin 1 Alpha (IL1a) has been identified as an interactor of IL-16, thus a functional binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant mouse IL-16 and recombinant dog IL1a. Briefly, IL-16 was diluted serially in PBS with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100 μl were then transferred to IL1a-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 1h at 37℃. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-IL-16 pAb, then aspirated and washed 3 times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody for 1h at 37℃, wells were aspirated and washed 5 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37℃. Finally, add 50 μL stop solution to the wells and read at 450/630 nm immediately. The binding activity of recombinant mouse IL-16 and recombinant dog IL1a was shown in Figure 1, the EC50 for this effect is 1.9 ug/mL.

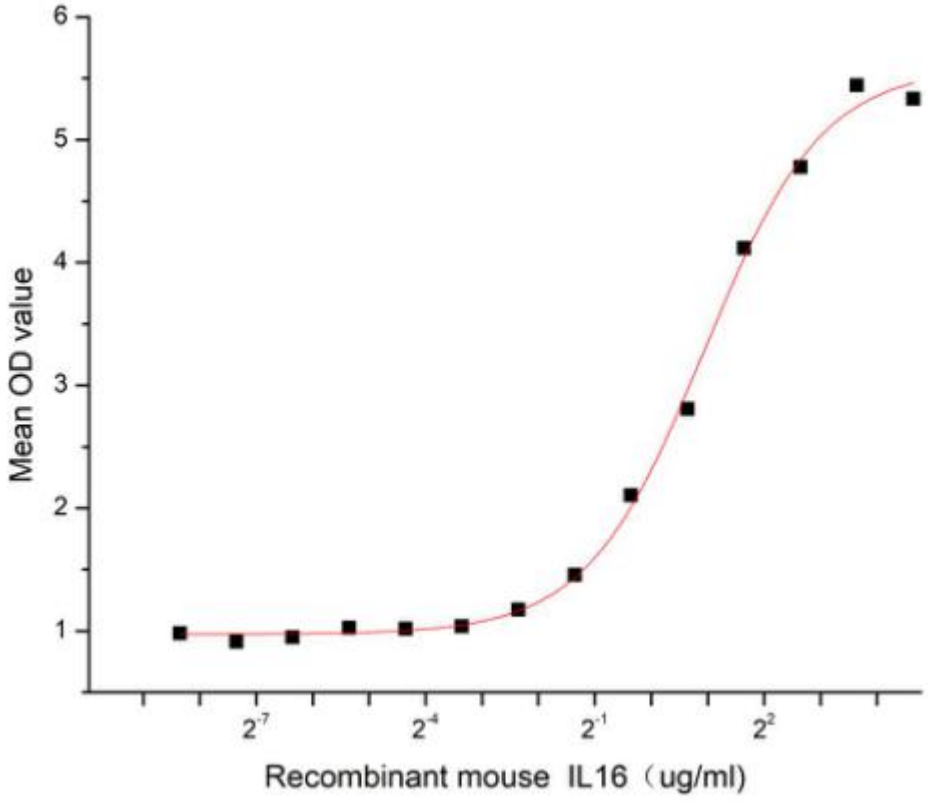

Figure 1. The binding activity of recombinant mouse IL-16 and recombinant dog IL1a

[IDENTIFICATION]

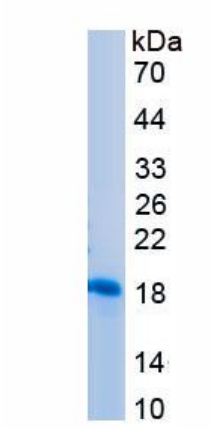

Figure 2. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant IL16, Mouse

[IMPORTANT NOTE]

The kit is designed for research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.