

# Anti-Mouse IL-23 p19 Purified

Catalog Number: 14-7232 Also Known As:Interleukin-23, p40, p19 RUO: For Research Use Only

| Product Information   |  |
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| Contents: Anti-Mouse IL-23 p19 Purified<br>REF Catalog Number: 14-7232    | Formulation: aqueous buffer, 0.09% sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer                                      |
| Clone: G23-8<br>Concentration: 0.5 mg/mL<br>Host/Isotype: Rat IgG1, kappa | Temperature Limitation: Store at 2-8°C.<br>Tor Batch Code: Refer to Vial<br>Use By: Refer to Vial<br>Caution, contains Azide |

## Description

The G23-8 antibody reacts with the p19 subunit of mouse IL-23. The G23-8 antibody was generated from immunization with authentic, insect cell-expressed, recombinant mouse IL-23 heterodimer. The G23-8 antibody can specifically neutralize IL-23 bioactivity with no effect on IL-12 p70 bioactivity.

The use of a p19-specific capture antibody and a p40-specific detection antibody yields an IL-23 ELISA which is exquisitely specific for mouse IL-23. IL-12 p40 homodimer and IL-12 p70 were each run in the assay at 500 ng/ml with no interference or cross-reactivity observed. A panel of 20 unrelated cytokines was run in the IL-23 ELISA at 100 ng/ml with no cross reactivity observed; all values were at the limit of detection of the assay. For measurement of total p40 protein levels, the Mouse IL-12/23 Total p40 ELISA Ready-SET-Go! Is available (88-7120).

IL-23 is a heterodimeric cytokine composed of the p40 subunit of IL-12 disulfide-linked with a protein p19. p19, like p35 of IL-12, is biologically inactive by itself. IL-23 interacts with IL-12Rbeta1 and an additional, novel beta2-like receptor subunit with STAT4 binding domain, termed IL-23R. IL-23 is secreted by activated mouse and human dendritic cells. Biological activities of mouse IL-23 are distinct from those of mouse IL-12. Mouse IL-23 was found not to induce significant amounts of IFN-g. Mouse IL-23 does induce strong proliferation of memory T cells (but not naïve T cells), whereas IL-12 has no effect on memory cells. Additionally, mouse IL-23 (but not IL-12) can activate mouse memory T cells to produce the proinflammatory cytokine IL-17. Human IL-23 has biological properties which are less distinct from human IL-12; human IL-23 induces proliferation of memory T cells and induces moderate levels of IFN-g production by naïve and memory T cells, as compared to IL-12.

## **Applications Reported**

The G23-8 antibody has been reported for use as the capture antibody in mouse IL-23 ELISA, for Western blotting, and for neutralization of mouse IL-23 bioactivity.

## **Applications Tested**

The G23-8 antibody has been tested as the capture antibody in a sandwich ELISA for analysis of mouse IL-23 (p19p40) protein levels in combination with the biotinylated (p40-specific) C17.8 antibody (13-7123) for detection and recombinant mouse IL-23 (14-8231) as the standard. A suitable range of concentrations of this antibody for ELISA capture is 1-4 µg/ml. A standard curve consisting of doubling dilutions of the recombinant standard over the range of 4000 pg/ml - 30 pg/ml should be included in each ELISA plate.

Important Note: TMB, rather than ABTS, should be used as a substrate to achieve this sensitivity level.

For specific neutralization of mouse IL-23 protein activity (with no effect on IL-12 p70), the functional grade purified G23-8 antibody is recommended (cat #16-7232).

## References

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Hegazi, R.A.F., et al. 2005. Carbon monoxide ameliorates chronic murine colitis through a heme oxygenase 1-dependent pathway. J. Exp. Med. 202: 1703 - 1713. [Mouse IL-23 ELISA]

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Leibundut-Landmann S, Grob O, et al. 2007. Syk- and CARD9-dependent coupling of innate immunity to the induction of T helper cells that produce interleukin 17. Nat Immunol. 2007 Jun;8(6):630-8. (FA, PubMed)

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