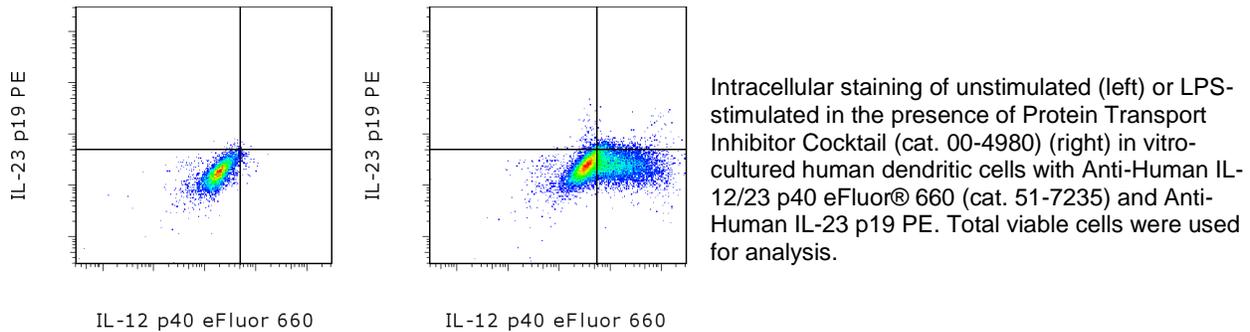


Anti-Human IL-23 p19 PE

Catalog Number: 12-7823

Also known as: Interleukin-23 p19

RUO: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.



Product Information

Contents: Anti-Human IL-23 p19 PE
Catalog Number: 12-7823
Clone: 23dcdp
Concentration: 5 μ L (0.06 μ g)/test
Host/Isotype: Mouse IgG2b, kappa



Formulation: aqueous buffer, 0.09% sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer
Temperature Limitation: Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Light-sensitive material.
Batch Code: Refer to vial
Use By: Refer to vial

Description

This 23dcdp monoclonal antibody reacts with the p19 subunit of human IL-23. This heterodimeric cytokine is composed of two disulfide-linked subunits, p40 and p19. It is closely related to IL-12, with which it shares the p40 subunit. The IL-23 receptor is also heterodimeric and shares the IL-12R β 1 chain with IL-12, while the IL-23R chain is unique to the IL-23 receptor complex. IL-23R signaling occurs through the Jak/STAT pathway and results in ROR γ t expression, which promotes maintenance and proliferation of T helper 17 (Th17) cells.

Dendritic cells and macrophages produce IL-23 in response to TLR2, TLR4, and TLR8 ligands, as well as agonists of the β -glucan receptor, Dectin-1. Our studies suggest donor, kinetics and type of stimulant can result in variation in IL-23 expression levels. Recent publications suggest the p19 subunit may also exist in the absence of association with p40.

Applications Reported

This 23dcdp antibody has been reported for use in intracellular staining followed by flow cytometric analysis.

Applications Tested

This 23dcdp antibody has been pre-titrated and tested by intracellular staining followed by flow cytometric analysis. This can be used at 5 μ L (0.06 μ g) per test. A test is defined as the amount (μ g) of antibody that will stain a cell sample in a final volume of 100 μ L. Cell number should be determined empirically but can range from 10⁵ to 10⁸ cells/test.

References

Kalim KW, Groettrup M. Prostaglandin E2 inhibits IL-23 and IL-12 production by human monocytes through down-regulation of their common p40 subunit. *Mol Immunol.* 2013 Mar;53(3):274-82 (**23dcdp**, FC, PubMed)

Brentano F, Ospelt C, Stanczyk J, Gay RE, Gay S, Kyburz D. Abundant expression of the interleukin (IL)23 subunit p19, but low levels of bioactive IL23 in the rheumatoid synovium: differential expression and Toll-like receptor-(TLR) dependent regulation of the IL23 subunits, p19 and p40, in the rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2009 Jan; 68(1):

Not for further distribution without written consent.

Copyright © 2000-2012 eBioscience, Inc.

Tel: 888.999.1371 or 858.642.2058 • Fax: 858.642.2046 • www.ebioscience.com •
info@ebioscience.com

Anti-Human IL-23 p19 PE

Catalog Number: 12-7823

Also known as: Interleukin-23 p19

RUO: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

143-50.

Dennehy KM, Willment JA, Williams DL, Brown GD. Reciprocal regulation of IL-23 and IL-12 following co-activation of Dectin-1 and TLR signaling pathways. *Eur J Immunol.* 2009 May;39(5): 1379-86

Hillyen P, Larche MJ, Bowman EP, McClanahan TK, de Waal Malefyt R, Schewitz LP, Giddins G, Feldmann M, Kastelein RA, Brennan FM. Investigating the role of the interleukin-23/-17A axis in rheumatoid arthritis. *Rheumatology.* 2009; 48: 1581-9

Goriely S., Neurath MF., and Goldman M. How microorganisms tip the balance between interleukin-12 family members. *Nat Rev Immunol.* 2008 Jan;8(1):81-6

Related Products

00-4980 Protein Transport Inhibitor Cocktail (500X)

12-4732 Mouse IgG2b K Isotype Control PE

16-5236 Anti-Human IL-23 p19 Functional Grade Purified (HNU2319)

50-7235 Anti-Human IL-12/IL-23 p40 eFluor® 660 (Alexa Fluor 647 Replacement) (eBioHP40 (HP40, HP-40))

88-7237 Human IL-23 ELISA Ready-SET-Go!® Set

BMS2013* Human IL-12/IL-23 p40 Platinum ELISA

BMS82023FF* Human IL-23 FlowCytomix Simplex

Not for further distribution without written consent.

Copyright © 2000-2012 eBioscience, Inc.

Tel: 888.999.1371 or 858.642.2058 • Fax: 858.642.2046 • www.ebioscience.com •
info@ebioscience.com