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IL23A Antibody (Center)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22239c

Specification

IL23A Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**WB, FC,E**
Primary Accession	Q9NPF7
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**20730**

IL23A Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 51561

Other Names
Interleukin-23 subunit alpha, IL-23 subunit alpha, IL-23-A, Interleukin-23 subunit p19, IL-23p19, IL23A, SGRF

Target/Specificity
This IL23A antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 33-67 amino acids from the Central region of human IL23A.

Dilution
WB~~1:2000
FC~~1:25
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
IL23A Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IL23A Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name IL23A

Synonyms SGRF

Function Associates with IL12B to form the pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-23 that plays different roles in innate and adaptive immunity (PubMed:11114383). Released by antigen-presenting cells such as dendritic cells or macrophages, binds to a heterodimeric receptor complex composed of IL12RB1 and IL23R to activate JAK2 and TYK2 which then phosphorylate the receptor to form a docking site leading to the phosphorylation of STAT3 and STAT4 (PubMed:29287995, PubMed:32474165, PubMed:33606986). This process leads to activation of several pathways including p38 MAPK or NF-kappa-B and promotes the production of pro- inflammatory cytokines such as interleukin-17A/IL17A (PubMed:12023369). In turn, participates in the early and effective intracellular bacterial clearance (PubMed:32474165). Promotes the expansion and survival of T-helper 17 cells, a CD4-positive helper T-cell subset that produces IL-17, as well as other IL-17-producing cells (PubMed:17676044).

Cellular Location
Secreted. Note=Secreted upon association with IL12B

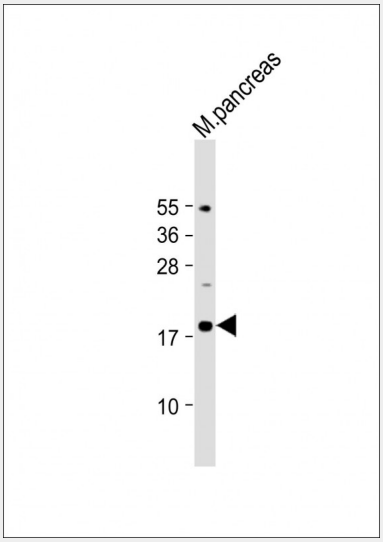
Tissue Location
Secreted by activated dendritic and phagocytic cells and keratinocytes. Also expressed by dermal Langerhans cells (at protein level).

IL23A Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

IL23A Antibody (Center) - Images



Anti-IL23A Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution + Mouse pancreas lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 21 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

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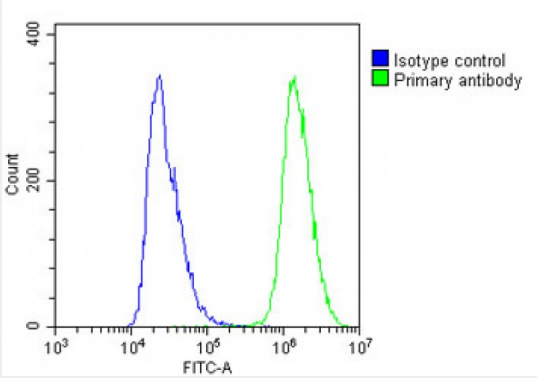

Overlay histogram showing A431 cells stained with AP22239c(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37ºC. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at Room temperature. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

IL23A Antibody (Center) - Background

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.

IL23A Antibody (Center) - References

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Hirata Y.,et al.Submitted (JUL-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Clark H.F.,et al.Genome Res. 13:2265-2270(2003).
Parham C.,et al.J. Immunol. 168:5699-5708(2002).
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