

Product Name: Recombinant Mouse IL-16 (N-6His)
Catalog #: PEM0875

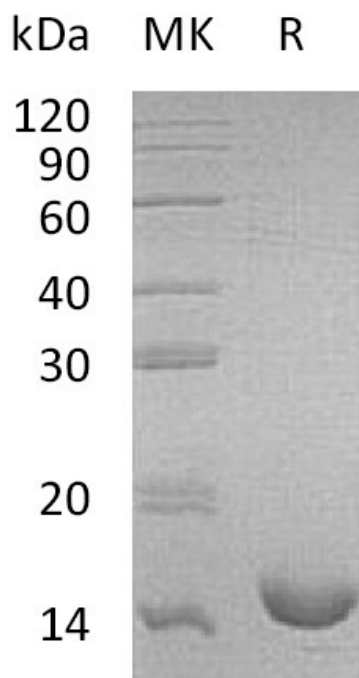


Summary

Name	IL-16
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse Interleukin-16 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ser1205-Ser1322 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	O54824
Host	E.coli
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	14.5 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Citrate, 50mM NaCl, 6% Trehalose, 2% Mannitol, 0.05% Tween80, pH 5.3.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability & Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Pro-interleukin-16; Interleukin-16; Lymphocyte chemoattractant factor; LCF

Background

Mouse interleukin-16(IL-16) is a single chain non-glycosylated polypeptide. IL-16 is widely expressed in human tissues including spleen, thymus, lymph nodes, peripheral leukocytes, bone marrow and cerebellum. IL-16 plays an important role in stimulating a migratory response in CD4⁺ lymphocytes, monocytes, and eosinophils, inducing T-lymphocyte expression of interleukin 2 receptor. It was originally identified as a CD8⁺ T cell-derived chemoattractant for CD4⁺ cells. In addition to its chemotactic properties, IL-16 has also been shown to suppress HIV-1 replication in vitro and appears to be involved in transcriptional regulation of SKP2 and is probably part of a transcriptional repression complex on the core promoter of the SKP2 gene. It may act as a scaffold for GABPB1 (the DNA-binding subunit of the GABP transcription factor complex) and HDAC3 thus maintaining transcriptional repression and blocking cell cycle progression in resting T-cells.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.