

IL 16 Human, (121 a.a.)

Description: Interleukin-16 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 121 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 12.4 kDa. The IL-16 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CYPs-149

For research use only.

Synonyms: IL16, Interleukin-16, LCF, Lymphocyte Chemoattractant Factor, prIL-16, IL-16, FLJ16806, FLJ42735, FLJ44234, HsT19289.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: SAASASAASD VSVESTAEAT VCTVTLEKMS AGLGFSLEGG
KGS�HGDKPL TINRIFKGAA SEQSETVQPG DEILQLGGTA MQGLTRFEAW NIIKALPDGP
VTIVIRRKSL QSKETTAAGD S

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

IL-16 was lyophilized from a 0.2

Stability:

Lyophilized Interleukin-16 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution IL16 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. They may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Interleukin-16 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

IL-16 is a pleiotropic cytokine that functions as a chemoattractant, a modulator of T cell activation, and an inhibitor of HIV replication. The signaling process of IL-16 is mediated by CD4. The product of this gene undergoes proteolytic processing, which is found to yield two functional proteins. IL-16 functions exclusively attributed to the secreted C-terminal peptide, while the N-terminal product may play a role in cell cycle control. Caspase 3 is reported to be involved in the proteolytic processing of this protein. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. IL-16 stimulates a migratory response in cd4+ lymphocytes, monocytes, and eosinophils. Also induces t-lymphocyte expression of interleukin 2 receptor, ligand for cd4.

Biological Activity:

Fully biologically active when compared to standard. Determined by its ability to chemoattract human CD4+ T-Lymphocytes using a concentration range of 50.0-100.0 ng/ml.

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