Datasheet for ABIN4986948

IL23 ELISA Kit

1 Image

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Overview

Quantity:	96 tests
Target:	IL23
Reactivity:	Human
Method Type:	Sandwich ELISA
Detection Range:	31.25-2000 pg/mL
Minimum Detection Limit:	31.25 pg/mL
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Sample Type:	Cell Culture Supernatant, Serum, Plasma (heparin), Plasma (citrate), Plasma (EDTA)
Analytical Method:	Quantitative
Detection Method:	Colorimetric
Specificity:	Natural and recombinant Human IL-23 Ligand
Sensitivity:	4 pg/mL
Material not included:	• Microplate reader. • Pipettes and pipette tips. • EP tube Deionized or distilled water.

Target Details

Target:	IL23

Target Details

Alternative Name:	IL-23 (IL23 Products)
Background:	Interleukin 23 (IL-23) is a heterodimeric cytokine that is related to IL-12 (1-3). It is composed of two disulfide-linked subunits, a p19 subunit that is unique to IL-23, and a p40 subunit that is shared with IL-12 (3-7). The p19 subunit has homology to the p35 subunit of IL-12, as well as to other single chain cytokines such as IL-6 and IL-11. The human p19 subunit cDNA encodes a 189 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a putative 19 aa signal peptide and a 170 aa mature protein. Human and mouse p19 subunits share 70 % aa sequence identity. The functional IL-23 receptor complex consists of two receptor subunits, the IL-12 receptor β1 subunit (IL-12 Rβ1) and the IL-23-specific receptor subunit (IL-23 R) (7). IL-23 is produced by dendritic cells and macrophages in response to pathogens including certain bacteria and viruses and/or their components (3). IL-23 and IL-12 have overlapping but distinct biological activities. The IL-23 immune pathway induces the earliest recruitment of neutrophils to the site of infection while the more classic host defense and cytotoxic response is stimulated by IL-12 (4). IL-12 drives the development of Th1 cells and induces production of IFN-γ by NK cells (3). In contrast, IL-23 has a role in the development/maintenance of a T cell subset characterized by the production of IL-17A, IL-17F, IL-6, and TNF-α (3, 4, 8). The induction of IL-17-producing T cells may involve the actions of TGF-β while their survival and expansion may be IL-23-dependent (9-11). The IL-23/IL-17 axis is an important mediator of inflammation. In mouse models, transgenic over-expression of IL-23 leads to a systemic inflammatory response (12). IL-23 effects on IL-17-producing T cells may also enhance the development of several models of autoimmune disease including experimental allergic encephalomyelitis (EAE), collagen-induced arthritis (CIA), colitis, and diabetes (5, 8, 13-17). IL-23 may also play a role in increased tumor growth associated with chronic inflammation (18). In humans, IL-23 has been found upregulated in several pathologies with dysregulated immune function including psoriasis, Crohn

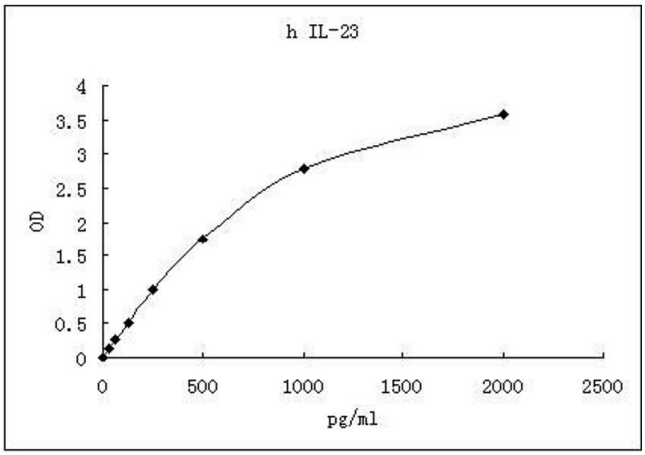
Application Details

Application Notes:	Detection Wavelength: 450 nm
Sample Volume:	20 µL
Assay Time:	3 h
Plate:	Pre-coated
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Storage:	4 °C

Images



ELISA

Image 1.