



## Recombinant Human IL-16 (130 aa)

20150227BB



**FOR RESEARCH ONLY! NOT FOR HUMAN USE!**

<b>Cat.-no.:</b>	<b>100-344S</b>
Size:	2 µg
Lot. No.:	According to product label

### Sequence

```
MPDLNSSTDS AASASAASDV SVESTAEATV CTVTLEKMSA  
GLGFSLEGGK GSLHGDKPLT INRIFKGAAS EQSETVQPGD  
EILQLGGTAM QGLTRFEAWN IIKALPDGPV TIVIRKSLQ  
SKETTAAGDS
```

### Database References

<b>Protein RefSeq:</b>	NP_004504.3
<b>Uniprot ID:</b>	Q14005
<b>mRNA RefSeq:</b>	NM_004513

## Scientific Background

<b>Gene-ID (NCBI):</b>	3603
<b>Synonyms:</b>	IL16; LCF; NIL16; PRIL16; prIL-16

IL-16 is a CD8+ T cell-derived cytokine that induces chemotaxis of CD4+ T cells and CD4+ monocytes and eosinophils. Analysis by gel filtration suggests that, under physiological conditions, hIL-16 exists predominantly as a noncovalently linked multimer, but that some IL-16 may exist as a monomer. However, only the multimeric form appears to possess chemotactic activity, suggesting that receptor cross-linking may be required for activity. IL-16 also induces expression of IL-2 receptor (IL-2R) and MHC class II molecules on CD4 + T cells. Human and murine IL-16 show significant cross-species reactivity. Recombinant human IL-16 is a 13.5 kDa protein consisting of 130 amino acid residues.

## Product Specifications

<b>Expressed in</b>	E. coli
<b>Purity</b>	> 98% by SDS-PAGE & HPLC analyses
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	< 0.1 ng /µg of protein (<1EU/µg).
<b>Formulation</b>	lyophilized
<b>Length (aa):</b>	130
<b>MW:</b>	13.0 kDa

**Biological Activity:** Determined by its ability to chemoattract human CD4+ T lymphocytes using a concentration range of 1.0-100.0 ng/ml.



**AVOID REPEATED FREEZE AND THAW CYCLES!**