

Recombinant Human IL-19

Information

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Accession #	AAN40906
Alternate Names	Human IL19; interleukin-19; IL19; IL-19; melanoma differentiation associated protein- like protein
Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human IL-19 protein
Protein sequence	Leu25-Ala177
M.Wt	17.8 kDa
Appearance	Solution protein.
Stability & Storage	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
Concentration	0. 2 mg/mL
Formulation	Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer.
Reconstitution	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers.
Biological Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using BaF3 mouse pro-B cells transfected with human IL-20 R alpha and human IL-20 R beta. The EC50 for this effect is 0.2-1.0 ng/mL.
Shipping Condition	Shipping with dry ice.
Handling	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not to be used in humans.
Quality Control	the former of the second former

Purity	> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	<0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method.

Description

Interleukin-19 (IL-19) is a member of the IL-10 family of related cytokines. Its gene contains two alternate translation initiation sites, generating precursors of 215 amino acids (aa) and 177 aa, respectively. Both isoforms are processed to 17 kDa, 153 aa mature molecules. IL-19 contains seven helices and is secreted as a 35 kDa monomer. There are two potential N-linked glycosylation sites, and it is likely that the molecule is glycosylated. Mature human IL-19 shares 69% aa sequence identity with the mature mouse homologue. Although mouse IL-19 is active on human cells, human IL-19 is not active on mouse cells. IL-19 expression is limited to activated keratinocytes and monocytes. IL-19 binds a receptor complex consisting of the IL-20 receptor alpha (IL-20 R alpha, also known as IL-20 R1) and the IL-20 receptor beta (IL-20 R beta or IL-20 R2). This receptor complex is also shared by IL-20 and IL-24. Functionally, IL-19 induces IL-6 and TNF-alpha production by monocytes, and drives T-helper cell differentiation towards a Th2 response ^[1–5].

Reference



- [1]. Gallagher, G. et al. (2000) Genes Immun. 1:442.
- [2]. Gallagher, G. et al. (2004) Int. Immunopharmacol. 4:615.
- [3]. Laio, Y-C. et al. (2002) J. Immunol. 169:4288.
- [4]. Romer, J. et al. (2003) J. Invest. Dermatol. 121:1306.
- [5]. Pestka, S. et al. (2004) Annu. Rev. Immunol. 22:929.



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