Recombinant Human IL-19 protein (His tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030738

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description		
Synonyms	IL-10C, Interleukin-19, MDA1, NG.1, ZMDA1	
Species	Human	
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells	
Sequence	Met1-Ala177	
Accession	Q9UHD0	
Calculated Molecular Weight	19.2 kDa	
Observed molecular weight	30 kDa	
Tag	C-His	
Bioactivity	Testing in progress	
Properties		
Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.	
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.	
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.	
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.	
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.	
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.	

Data

KDa	MK	R
116	-	
66.2	-	
45.0	-	
35.0	-	
25.0	-	1
18.4		
14.4	-	

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

The molecular features at the IL19 locus may modestly alter the establishment of HIV-1 infection. Interleukin (IL) 19, IL-20, and IL-24 belong to the IL-10 cytokine family and have been identified to play a role in the regulation of

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epidermal functions and inflammation. The expression of IL19 in biopsies of patients with active ulcerative colitis was increased compared with patients with quiescent ulcerative colitis and that colitis was attenuated in IL-19-deficient mice. The disruption of the epithelial barrier with dextran sodium sulfate leads to increased IL-19 expression. Attenuated colitis in IL-19-deficient animals was associated with reduced numbers of IL-6-producing macrophages in the inflamed colonic lamina propria. Microbial-driven expression of IL-19 by intestinal macrophages may contribute to the pathogenesis of inflammatory bowel disease.