重组人白介素20(IL-20)

IL-20,Human;Recombinant Human Interleukin 20

Cat. No.: MA1401-1 Size: 10μg

Source: E.coli

Description: Recombinant Human Interleukin-20 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Leu25-Glu176 is expressed.

Accession: Q9NYY1

Known As: Interleukin-20; IL-20; Cytokine Zcyto10; IL20; ZCYTO10

Predicted Mol Mass: 17.7 KDa

Apparent Mol Mass: 17 KDa, reducing conditions

Endotoxin: < 1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Reconstitution:
Always centrifuge tubes before opening.Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml.
Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.
Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

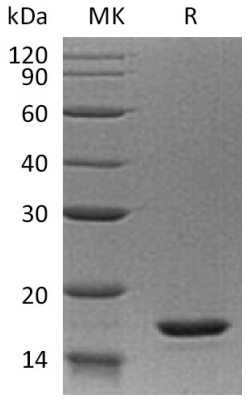
Shipping:
The product is shipped at ambient temperature.
Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

Storage:
Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt.
Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days.
Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.

Background: Interleukin-20 (IL-20) is a member of the IL-10 family of regulatory cytokines that includes IL-10, IL-19, IL-20, IL-22, IL-24 and IL-26. Members of this family share partial homology in their amino acid sequences but they are dissimilar in their biological functions. IL-20 exhibits approximately 28% amino acid identity with IL-10 and 76% amino acid identity with mouse IL-20. There are two heterodimeric receptor complexes for IL-20. The first is composed of IL-20 Rα and IL-20 Rβ. The second is composed of IL-22 R and IL-20 Rβ. Whereas the IL-22 R/IL-20 Rβ complex is shared with IL-24, the IL-20 Rα/IL-20 Rβ complex is shared with both IL-19 and IL-24. IL-20 has been shown to initiate transduction cascades involving STAT3 and stimulates the induction of pro-inflammatory genes including TNF-α and MCP-1. Initial functional studies using transgenic mice suggest that IL-20 has the ability to regulate skin development. The over-expression of both human and mouse forms of IL-20 results in

keratinocyte hyper-proliferation, abnormal epidermal differentiation, and neonatal lethality. In humans, IL-20 and its receptors are up-regulated in psoriatic skin, and polymorphisms in the IL-20 gene have been associated with plaque-type psoriasis. IL-20 may also have a role in hematopoiesis. It enhances the proliferation of multi-potential progenitors in vitro and increases their numbers and cell cycling status in IL-20 transgenic mice. IL-20 is also shown to suppress COX-2 and PGE2 and acts as an inhibitor of angiogenesis in model systems.

Purity-SDS-PAGE:



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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