

Recombinant Human Interleukin-22/IL-22 (C-His)

Catalog No: BP087

Description	Recombinant Human Interleukin-22 is produced by Human 293 Cells. The target gene encoding A34-I179 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C terminus.
Expression System	Human
Alternative name	Cytokine Zcyto18; IL-10-related T-cell-derived inducible factor; IL22; IL-22; IL-D110; IL-TIF; ILTIFIL-10-related T-cell-derived-inducible factor; IL-TIFMGC79382; interleukin 22; interleukin-22; MGC79384; TIFa; TIFIL-23; zcyto18
Accession No.	Q9GZX6
Predicted Molecular Weight	20.8kDa
Apparent Molecular Weight	IL-22 protein appeared as a smear between 25-35kDa in a reducing SDS-PAGE gel due to glycosylation.
Quality Control	Purity: greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by TAL test.
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.2
Reconstitution	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, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
Background	Interleukin-22 (IL22) is a cytokine that belongs to the IL-10 family or IL-10 superfamily, a class of potent mediators of cellular inflammatory responses. IL-22 is produced by activated DC and T cells and initiates innate immune responses against bacterial pathogens especially in epithelial cells such as respiratory and gut epithelial cells. IL-22 initiated its biological activity by binding to a cell-surface complex composed of IL-22R1 and IL-10R2 receptor chains and further regulated by interactions with a soluble binding protein IL-22BP. IL-22 can contribute to immune disease through the stimulation of inflammatory responses, S1s and defensins. IL-22 also promotes hepatocyte survival in the liver and epithelial cells in the lung and gut.

SDS-PAGE

