

Recombinant Human IL-20 Catalog No: C147

Description Recombinant Human Interleukin-20 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene

encoding Leu25-Glu176 is expressed.

Source Human Cells

Alternative name Interleukin-20; IL-20; Cytokine Zcyto10; IL20; ZCYTO10

Accession No. Q9NYY1
Predicted 17.7KDa

Molecular Weight

Apparent 17kDa, reducing conditions.

Molecular Weight

Quality Control Purity: >95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test.

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

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.

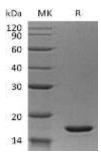
Background Interleukin-20 (IL-20) is a member of the IL-10 family of regulatory cytokines that includes IL-10, IL-

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 R α and IL-20 R β . The second is composed of IL-22 R and IL-20 R β . Whereas the IL-22 R/IL-20 R β complex is shared with IL-24, the IL-20 R α /IL-20 R β 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.

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SDS-PAGE



MK: Marker

R: Sample in reducing conditions

