# Human IL19 / Interleukin-19 Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** 13089-H08H

Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

## General Information

**Gene Name Synonym:**

IL-10C; Interleukin-19; MDA1; NG.1; ZMDA1

**Protein Construction:**

A DNA sequence encoding the human IL19 (AAF06663.1) (Met1-Ala177) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

**Source:** Human

**Expression Host:** HEK293 Cells

## QC Testing

**Purity:** > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Bio Activity:**

**1. Measured in a cell proliferation assay using BaF3 mouse pro-B cells transfected with human IL-20 Rα and human IL-20 Rβ. The $ED_{50}$ for this effect is typically 0.6-6 ng/mL.**
**2. Using the Octet RED System, the affinity constant (Kd) of IL-19 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His Tag) (Cat. 13089-H08H) bound Anti-IL-19 Antibody (Cat. 13089-MM11) was 0.1 nM.**

**Endotoxin:**

< 1.0 EU per μg protein as determined by the LAL method.

**Stability:**

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

**Predicted N terminal:** Leu 25

**Molecular Mass:**

The recombinant human IL19 consists 164 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 19.2 kDa.

**Formulation:**

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

## Usage Guide

**Storage:**

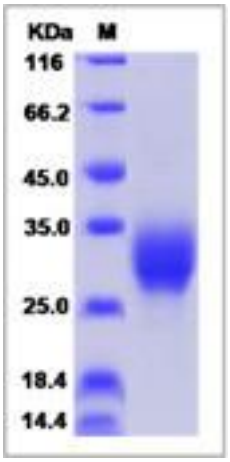
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

**Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**Reconstitution:**

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

**SDS-PAGE:**




## Protein Description

The molecular features at the IL19 locus may modestly alter the establishment of HIV-1 infection. Interleukin (IL) 19, IL-2 and IL-24 belong to the IL-1 cytokine family and have been identified to play a role in the regulation of epidermal functions and in 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.