

IL-22 Antagonist Mouse

Description: Interleukin-22 Antagonist Mouse Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated homodimeric polypeptide chain containing 147 amino acids and having a total molecular mass of 16.7 KDa. The Mouse IL-22 Antagonist is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: IL-TIF, TIFa, IL-10-related T-cell-derived-inducible factor, IL-22, ILTIF, IL-D110, zcyto18, MGC79382, MGC79384, TIFIL-23.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Ala-Leu-Pro-Val-Asn.

Purity: Greater than 98.0% as determined by: (a) Gel filtration chromatography under non-denaturing conditions. (b) Analysis by reducing and non-reducing SDS-PAGE Silver Stained gel.

Formulation:

IL-22 Antagonist Mouse is lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) solution in water containing NaHCO₃.

Stability:

Lyophilized Interleukin-22 Mouse Antagonist although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution IL22 Antagonist should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Interleukin -22 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

IL-22 is a member of the IL-10 family of regulatory cytokines. Members of this family share partial homology in their amino acid sequences, but they are dissimilar in their biological functions. Produced by T lymphocytes, IL-22 inhibits IL-4 production by Th2 cells, and induces acute phase reactants in the liver and pancreas. IL-22 signals through a receptor system consisting of IL-10R-beta/CRF2-4 and IL-22R, both of which are members of the class II cytokine-receptor family.

Biological Activity:

IL-22 E117A mutant is capable of full inhibition of STAT3 phosphorylation induced by mouse interleukin 22 in HepG cells. Its affinity toward immobilized mIL-22 receptor α1 extracellular domain (mIL-22 Ra1-ECD) or IL-22 binding protein is similar to the non-mutated mouse interleukin

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