**DESCRIPTION**

**Source**
Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived Met28-Leu206, with a C-terminal 10-His tag
Accession #: Q13007

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis**
Gln52 predicted, no results obtained, sequencing might be blocked.

**Predicted Molecular Mass**
19.5 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**SDS-PAGE**
35 kDa, reducing conditions

**Activity**
Measured in a cell proliferation assay using BaF3 mouse pro-B cells transfected with human IL-20 Rα and human IL-20 Rβ. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 0.1-0.3 ng/mL.

**Endotoxin Level**
<0.10 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.

**Purity**
>90%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

**Formulation**
Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

**Reconstitution**
Reconstitute at 10 μg/mL in sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.

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

**Stability & Storage**
- Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**BACKGROUND**

Interleukin 24 (IL-24), also known as mda-7 (melanoma differentiation associated gene-7), is a member of the IL-10 family of helical cytokines. The IL-24 gene encodes a precursor protein of 207 amino acids (aa) that contains a 48 aa signal sequence and an 18 kDa, 158 aa mature segment. There are three potential N-linked glycosylation sites, at least one of which is used. When secreted, IL-24 is a 35-40 kDa phosphorylated glycoprotein that apparently can exist as either a monomer or dimer. It is suggested that glycosylation is essential for activity. Mature human IL-24 shares 69% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-24. Human IL-24 is also active in rodent systems. Cells known to express IL-24 include B cells, CD4⁺ T cells, NK cells, lymph node dendritic cells, monocytes, melanocytes, and melanoma cells. Functionally, IL-24 has diverse activities. At low concentrations on monocytes, it induces type I proinflammatory cytokines such as IFN-γ, IL-1β, IL-12 and TNF-α. At high concentrations, it is a strong inducer of apoptosis in tumor cells, but not normal cells. IL-24 also has anti-angiogenic properties. It directly binds IL-24 receptors on endothelial cells, activating STAT3 and blocking their differentiation. IL-24 binds and signals through two heterodimeric receptor complexes. One complex is the combination of IL-20 Rα and IL-20 Rβ, which is shared with IL-19 and IL-20. The second complex is a combination of IL-22 R and IL-20 Rβ, which is shared with IL-24.

**References:**