

# **Human IL-20 Antibody**

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG Catalog Number: AF1102

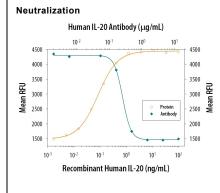
DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human IL-20 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 30% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-19 is observed, approximately 15% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-20 is observed, and less than 1% cross-reactivity with rhIL-10 is observed.		
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG		
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified		
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant human IL-20 Leu25-Glu176 Accession # AAF36679		
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.		
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.		

### APPLICATIONS

lease Note: Ontimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website

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	Recommended Concentration	Sample	
	Concentration		
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human IL-20 (Catalog # 1102-IL)	
Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-20-induced proliferation in the BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line co-transfected with human IL-20 R $\alpha$ and IL-20 R $\beta$ . The Neutralization Dose (ND $_{50}$ ) is typically 0.1-0.4 µg/mL in the presence of		
	2 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-20.		

# DATA



Cell Proliferation Induced by IL-20 and Neutralization by Human IL-20 Antibody. Recombinant Human IL-20 (Catalog # 1102-IL) stimulates proliferation in the BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line co-transfected with human IL-20 Rα and IL-20 Rβ in a dose-dependent manner (orange line). Proliferation elicited by Recombinant Human IL-20 (2 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Goat Anti-Human IL-20 Antigen Affinitypurified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1102). The ND<sub>50</sub> is

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

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

\*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C

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- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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### BACKGPOUND

Human Interleukin 20 (IL-20) was identified by searching sequence databases for translated sequences containing a signal sequence and amphipathic helices found in helical cytokines. Human IL-20 is synthesized as a 176 amino acid (aa) precursor with a 24 aa signal sequence and a 152 aa mature segment. There are no N-linked glycosylation sites and it is doubtful that the native molecule is glycosylated. Although IL-20 is a distant member of the IL-10 family, it functions as a monomer. IL-20 shares less than 40% aa sequence identity with other IL-10 family members. Mouse and human IL-20 share 77% aa sequence identity in their mature segments. Human IL-20 is active on mouse cells. IL-20 production has been found in skin and trachea. In particular, activated keratinocytes and, possibly, monocytes are reported to express IL-20. There are two heterodimeric receptor complexes for IL-20. The first is composed of IL-20 R $\alpha$  and IL-20 R $\alpha$ . Whereas the IL-22 R/IL-20 R $\alpha$  complex is shared with IL-24/mda-7, the IL-20 R $\alpha$  complex is shared with both IL-19 and IL-24. Little is known about the function of IL-20. It is reported to induce the proliferation of multipotential hematopoietic progenitor cells, direct the differentiation and expansion of keratinocytes, and promote the release of proinflammatory mediators in keratinocytes and other IL-20 receptor expressing cells (1-6).

### References:

- 1. Blumberg, H. et al. (2001) Cell 104:9.
- 2. Liu, L. et al. (2003) Blood 102:3206.
- 3. Rich, B.E. and T.S. Kupper (2001) Curr. Biol. 11:R531.
- 4. Pestka, S. et al. (2004) Annu. Rev. Immunol. 22:929.
- 5. Dumoutier, L. (2001) J. Immunol. 167:3545.
- 6. Romer, J. (2003) J. Invest. Dermatol. 121:1306.

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