

## DESCRIPTION

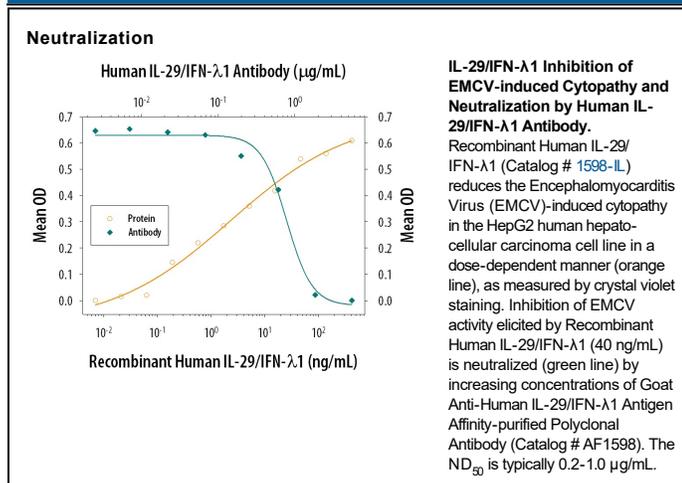
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human IL-29/IFN- $\lambda$ 1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 25% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-28A and rhIL-28B is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human IL-29/IFN- $\lambda$ 1 Gly20-Thr200 Accession # Q8IU54
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 $\mu$ g of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m 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 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS.

## APPLICATIONS

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

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 $\mu$ g/mL	Recombinant Human IL-29/IFN- $\lambda$ 1 (Catalog # 1598-IL)
<b>Neutralization</b>		Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-29/IFN- $\lambda$ 1 inhibition of EMCV-induced cytopathy in the HepG2 human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line [Sheppard, P. <i>et al.</i> (2003) <i>Nat. Immunol.</i> 4:63]. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.2-1.0 $\mu$ g/mL in the presence of 40 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-29/IFN- $\lambda$ 1.

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	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
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

IL-28A, IL-28B, and IL-29, also named interferon- $\lambda$ 2 (IFN- $\lambda$ 2), IFN- $\lambda$ 3, and IFN- $\lambda$ 1, respectively, are class II cytokine receptor ligands that are distantly related to members of the IL-10 family (11-13% aa sequence identity) and the type I IFN family (15-19% aa sequence identity) (1-3). The genes encoding these three cytokines are localized to chromosome 19 and each is composed of multiple exons. The exon organization of these genes is also found in the IL-10 family genes but is distinct from the type I IFNs, which are encoded within a single exon. The expression of IL-28A, B, and IL-29 is induced by virus infection or double-stranded RNA. All three cytokines exert bioactivities that overlap those of type I IFNs, including antiviral activity and up-regulation of MHC class I antigen expression. The three proteins signal through the same heterodimeric receptor complex that is composed of the IL-10 receptor  $\beta$  (IL-10 R $\beta$ ) and a novel IL-28 receptor  $\alpha$  (IL-28 R $\alpha$ , also known as IFN- $\lambda$  R1). Ligand binding to the receptor complex induces Jak kinase activation and STAT1 and STAT2 tyrosine phosphorylation. The phosphorylated STAT1 and STAT2 complex with IFN-regulatory factor 9 (IRF-9) to form the IFN-stimulated regulatory factor 3 (ISGF-3) transcription factor complex that is translocated to the nucleus. ISGF-3 binds to the IFN-stimulated response element (ISRE) present in the regulatory region of the target genes. Human IL-29 cDNA encodes a 200 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a putative 19 aa signal peptide and a 181 aa mature protein, which is a monomer in solution. It shares 67% and 69% aa sequence identity with human IL-28A and IL-28B, respectively.

## References:

1. Vilcek, J. (2003) *Nature Immunol.* **4**:8.
2. Sheppard, P. *et al.* (2003) *Nature Immunol.* **4**:63.
3. Kotenko, S.V. *et al.* (2003) *Nature Immunol.* **4**:69.