

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-19 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 152107
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-19 Leu25-Ala177 Accession # AAN40906
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Neutralization Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Human Interleukin 19 (IL-19) is a member of the IL-10 family of related cytokines. Its gene contains two alternate translation initiation sites, generating precursors of 215 amino acids (aa) and 177 aa, respectively. Both isoforms are processed to 17 kDa, 153 aa mature molecules. IL-19 contains seven helices and is secreted as a 35 kDa monomer. There are two potential N-linked glycosylation sites, and it is likely that the molecule is glycosylated. Mature human IL-19 shares 69% aa sequence identity with mouse IL-19. Although mouse IL-19 is active on human cells, human IL-19 is not active on mouse cells. IL-19 expression is limited to activated keratinocytes and monocytes. IL-19 binds a receptor complex consisting of the IL-20 receptor alpha (IL-20 R α , also known as IL-20 R1) and the IL-20 receptor beta (IL-20 R β or IL-20 R2). This receptor complex is also shared by IL-20 and IL-24. Functionally, IL-19 induces IL-6 and TNF- α production by monocytes, and drives T-helper cell differentiation towards a Th2 response (1-5).

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