

DESCRIPTION

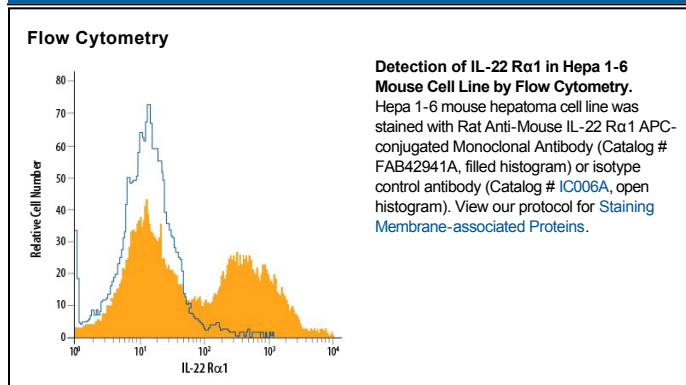
| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Species Reactivity | Mouse |
| Specificity | Detects mouse IL-22 R α 1 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, 25% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-22 R α 1 is observed and no cross-reactivity with rhIL-20 R α , recombinant mouse (rm) IL-20 R α , rhIL-22BP, or rmlIL-22BP is observed. |
| Source | Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 496514 |
| Purification | Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant |
| Immunogen | Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse IL-22 R α 1 Thr18-Ala228 Accession # Q80XZ4 |
| Conjugate | Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm |
| Formulation | Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

| | Recommended Concentration | Sample |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Flow Cytometry | 10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells | See Below |

DATA



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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied. |

BACKGROUND

The IL-22 receptor, also known as IL-22 R α 1 and CRF2-9, is an approximately 65 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein that belongs to the type II cytokine receptor family (CRF). IL-22 R α 1 contains a 211 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with two fibronectin type III repeats, and a 330 aa cytoplasmic domain (1). Within the ECD, mouse IL-22 R α 1 shares 78%, 78%, and 94% aa sequence identity with canine, human, and rat IL-22 R α 1, respectively. It shares 20%–26% aa sequence identity with the ECDs of other class II receptors IL-10 R, IL-20 R, and IL-28 R. IL-22 R α 1 associates with either IL-10 R β or IL-20 R β to form receptor complexes with distinct ligand selectivities. IL-10 R β is a shared subunit of the IL-10, -22, -26, -28, and -29 receptors, while IL-20 R β is a shared subunit of the IL-19, -20, -22, and -24 receptors (2). IL-22 R α 1/IL-10 R β is an IL-22 responsive receptor (3, 4), and IL-22 R α 1/IL-20 R β is an IL-20 or IL-24 responsive receptor (5, 6). In both cases, IL-22 R α 1 functions as the high affinity ligand binding subunit, and subsequent association with IL-10 R β or IL-20 R β serves to stabilize the complex (3, 6–9). IL-22 R α 1 contains cytoplasmic motifs for interactions with signal transduction molecules, but association with IL-10 R β or IL-20 R β is required for signal transduction (3, 7). IL-22BP functions as a competitive antagonist by binding IL-22 and preventing its association with IL-22 R α 1 (8, 10). Even though it is a receptor for interleukins, IL-22 R α 1 is not expressed on hematopoietic cells (7, 11, 12). Instead, IL-22 R α 1 expression is restricted to epithelial and stromal cells (7, 11–14). IL-22 R α 1 signaling promotes innate immune responses and wound healing at sites of infection and inflammation. This includes upregulation of antimicrobial, acute phase, proinflammatory, and extracellular matrix proteins as well as proteases (4, 12, 14, 15). IL-22 R α 1 signaling also promotes downregulation of proteins involved in keratinocyte differentiation (4, 15).

References:

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