

## DESCRIPTION

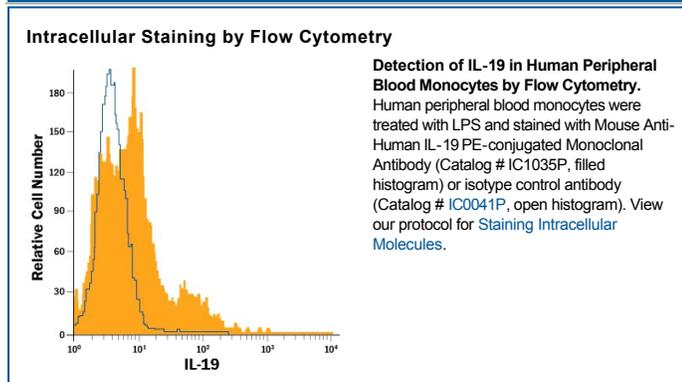
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human IL-19 in direct ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 152112
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-19 Leu25-Ala177 Accession # AAN40906
<b>Conjugate</b>	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	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
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 $\mu$ L/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>

## 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 28-32 kDa monomer. There are two potential N-linked glycosylation sites, both of which are likely utilized. Mature human IL-19 shares 69% aa sequence identity with the mature mouse homologue. Although mouse IL-19 is active on human cells, human IL-19 is not active on mouse cells. IL-19 expression is more widespread than initially thought and is now known to be secreted by keratinocytes, monocytes, astrocytes, endothelial cells, B cells, macrophages and tracheal epithelium. IL-19 binds a receptor complex consisting of the IL-20 receptor alpha (IL-20 R $\alpha$ , also known as IL-20 R1) and the IL-20 receptor beta (IL-20 R $\beta$  or IL-20 R2). This receptor complex is also shared by IL-20 and IL-24. Functionally, IL-19 appears to act often in an autocrine manner, with keratinocytes, macrophages and endothelium all producing and responding to IL-19. In general, IL-19 generates anti-inflammatory activities.