

#### DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse IL-19 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-19 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 350105
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse IL-19 Leu25-Ala176 Accession # Q8CJ70
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL 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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry</b>	0.25-1 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	Mouse whole blood cells fixed with paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with saponin

#### 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

Interleukin 19 (IL-19) is a member of the IL-10 family of cytokines (1). The IL-10 family is a class II α-helical collection of cytokines that contains two groups, a viral homolog and a cellular homolog group. Within the cellular homolog group, there are two additional groupings, one which uses IL-10 R2 as a signal transducing receptor (IL-10, IL-22 and IL-26), and one which uses IL-20 R2 as a signal transducing receptor (IL-19, IL-20 and IL-24) (2-4). Mouse IL-19 is synthesized as a 176 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 24 aa signal sequence and a 152 aa mature region (5). Based on human studies, it is expected to be secreted as a glycosylated monomer, 35-45 kDa in size (2, 6, 7). IL-19 is unusual in that it contains seven amphipathic helices (2, 4, 8). Mature mouse IL-19 shares 69% aa sequence identity with the mature human IL-19, and 85% and 68% aa identity to unpublished Genbank sequences for rat and canine IL-19, respectively. Although mouse IL-19 is active on human cells, human IL-19 is not active on mouse cells (5). IL-19 expression is limited to activated keratinocytes and monocytes, with a possible contribution from B cells (6, 9, 10). IL-19 binds a receptor complex consisting of the IL-20 receptor alpha (also known as IL-20 R1) and the IL-20 receptor beta (IL-20 R2) (3, 4, 11, 12). This receptor complex is also shared by IL-20 and IL-24. Notably, IL-19 is reported to actually bind to IL-20 R2, which is generally considered to be only the signal transducing receptor subunit (7, 13). Functionally, it has been reported that IL-19 both will and will not induce IL-6 and TNF production by monocytes (5, 14). It does, however, seem to drive T-helper cell differentiation towards a Th2 response, inducing both IL-10 and production of itself (5, 14, 15).

#### References:

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