

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-20 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, 50-100% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-20 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 158609
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-20 Leu25-Glu176 Accession # AAF36679
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm 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 µm 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
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human IL-20 (Catalog # 1102-IL)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	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
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Human Interleukin 20 (IL-20) was identified by searching sequence databases for translated sequences containing a signal sequence and amphipathic helices found in helical cytokines. Human IL-20 is synthesized as a 176 amino acid (aa) precursor with a 24 aa signal sequence and a 152 aa mature segment. There are no N-linked glycosylation sites and it is doubtful that the native molecule is glycosylated. Although IL-20 is a distant member of the IL-10 family, it functions as a monomer. IL-20 shares less than 40% aa sequence identity with other IL-10 family members. Mouse and human IL-20 share 77% aa sequence identity in their mature segments. Human IL-20 is active on mouse cells. IL-20 production has been found in skin and trachea. In particular, activated keratinocytes and, possibly, monocytes are reported to express IL-20. There are two heterodimeric receptor complexes for IL-20. The first is composed of IL-20 R α and IL-20 R β . The second is composed of IL-22 R and IL-20 R β . Whereas the IL-22 R/IL-20 R β complex is shared with IL-24/mda-7, the IL-20 R α /IL-20 R β complex is shared with both IL-19 and IL-24. Little is known about the function of IL-20. It is reported to induce the proliferation of multipotential hematopoietic progenitor cells, direct the differentiation and expansion of keratinocytes, and promote the release of proinflammatory mediators in keratinocytes and other IL-20 receptor expressing cells (1-6).

References:

1. Blumberg, H. *et al.* (2001) *Cell* **104**:9.
2. Liu, L. *et al.* (2003) *Blood* **102**:3206.
3. Rich, B.E. and T.S. Kupper (2001) *Curr. Biol.* **11**:R531.
4. Pestka, S. *et al.* (2004) *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* **22**:929.
5. Dumoutier, L. (2001) *J. Immunol.* **167**:3545.
6. Romer, J. (2003) *J. Invest. Dermatol.* **121**:1306.