

DESCRIPTION

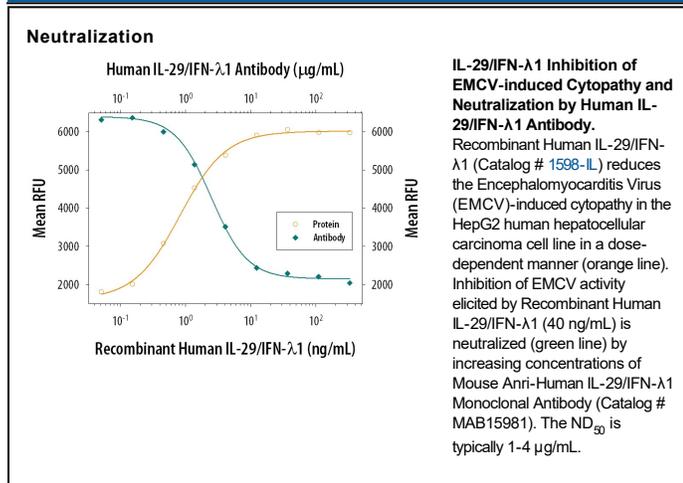
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-29/IFN- λ 1 in ELISAs. In sandwich immunoassays, 100% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-28B/IFN- λ 3 and 20% with rhIL-28A is observed. No cross-reactivity or interference was observed with rhIFN- α A, rhIFN- α B2, rhIFN- α G, rhIFN- α I, or rhIFN- β 1A.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 247801
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human IL-29/IFN- λ 1 Gly20-Thr200 Accession # Q8IU54
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 μ g of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m 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 μ m 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.

IL-29/IFN-λ1 Sandwich Immunoassay		Reagent
ELISA Capture	2-8 μ g/mL	Human IL-29/IFN- λ 1 Antibody (Catalog # MAB15981)
ELISA Detection	0.1-0.4 μ g/mL	Human IL-29/IFN- λ 1 Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF1598)
Standard		Recombinant Human IL-29/IFN- λ 1 (Catalog # 1598-IL)
Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-29/IFN- λ 1 inhibition of EMCV-induced cytopathy in the HepG2 human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line. Sheppard, P. <i>et al.</i> (2003) <i>Nat. Immunol.</i> 4:63. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 1-4 μ g/mL in the presence of 40 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-29/IFN- λ 1.	

DATA



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

IL-28A, IL-28B, and IL-29, also named interferon- λ 2 (IFN- λ 2), IFN- λ 3, and IFN- λ 1, respectively, are class II cytokine receptor ligands that are distantly related to members of the IL-10 family (11-13% aa sequence identity) and the type I IFN family (15-19% aa sequence identity) (1-3). The genes encoding these three cytokines are localized to chromosome 19 and each is composed of multiple exons. The exon organization of these genes is also found in the IL-10 family genes but is distinct from the type I IFNs, which are encoded within a single exon. The expression of IL-28A, B, and IL-29 is induced by virus infection or double-stranded RNA. All three cytokines exert bioactivities that overlap those of type I IFNs, including antiviral activity and up-regulation of MHC class I antigen expression. The three proteins signal through the same heterodimeric receptor complex that is composed of the IL-10 receptor β (IL-10 R β) and a novel IL-28 receptor α (IL-28 R α , also known as IFN- λ R1). Ligand binding to the receptor complex induces Jak kinase activation and STAT1 and STAT2 tyrosine phosphorylation. The phosphorylated STAT1 and STAT2 complex with IFN-regulatory factor 9 (IRF-9) to form the IFN-stimulated regulatory factor 3 (ISGF-3) transcription factor complex that is translocated to the nucleus. ISGF-3 binds to the IFN-stimulated response element (ISRE) present in the regulatory region of the target genes. Human IL-29 cDNA encodes a 200 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a putative 19 aa signal peptide and a 181 aa mature protein, which is a monomer in solution. It shares 67% and 69% aa sequence identity with human IL-28A and IL-28B, respectively.

References:

1. Vilcek, J. (2003) *Nature Immunol.* **4**:8.
2. Sheppard, P. *et al.* (2003) *Nature Immunol.* **4**:63.
3. Kotenko, S.V. *et al.* (2003) *Nature Immunol.* **4**:69.