

**APC032Hu01 100µg**

**Active Active Interleukin 22 (IL22)**

**Organism Species: *Homo sapiens* (Human)**

***Instruction manual***

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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1th Edition (Apr, 2016)

## **[ PROPERTIES ]**

**Source:** Prokaryotic expression.

**Host:** *E. coli*

**Residues:** Ala34~Ile179

**Tags:** N-terminal His-tag

**Purity:** >95%

**Endotoxin Level:** <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

**Buffer Formulation:** 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 0.05% sarcosyl and 5% trehalose.

**Applications:** Cell culture; Activity Assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

**Predicted isoelectric point:** 7.8

**Predicted Molecular Mass:** 20.4kDa

**Accurate Molecular Mass:** 21kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

## **[ USAGE ]**

Reconstitute in 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl (pH8.0) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

## **[ STORAGE AND STABILITY ]**

**Storage:** Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

**Stability Test:** The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

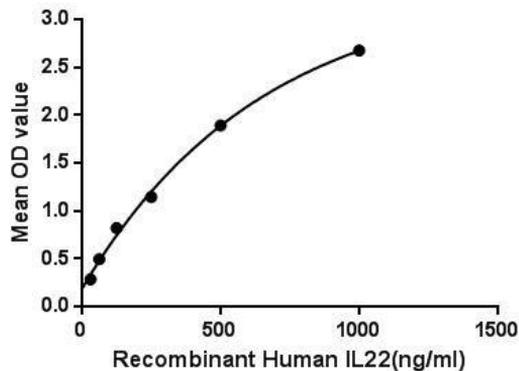
## **[ SEQUENCE ]**

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APISSHC RLDKSNFQQP  
YITNRTFMLA KEASLADNNT DVRLIGEKLF HGVSMSERCY LMKQVLNFTL  
EEVLFPSQDR FQPYMQEVVP FLARLSNRLS TCHIEGDDLH IQRNVQKLKD  
TVKKLGESGE IKAIGELDLL FMSLRNACI
```

## **[ ACTIVITY ]**

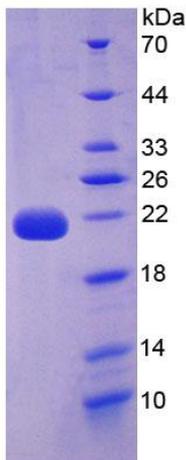
Interleukin 22 (IL22) is a member of a group of cytokines called the IL-10 family or IL-10 superfamily, a class of potent mediators of cellular inflammatory responses. It shares use of IL-10R2 in cell signaling with other members of this family, IL-10, IL-26, IL-28A/B and IL-29. IL-22 is produced by activated NK and T cells and initiates innate immune responses against bacterial pathogens especially in epithelial cells such as respiratory and gut epithelial cells. IL-22 biological activity is initiated by binding to a cell-surface complex composed of IL-22R1 and IL-10R2 receptor chains and further regulated by interactions with a soluble binding protein. IL-22 can contribute to immune disease through the stimulation of inflammatory responses, S100s and defensins. IL-22 also promotes hepatocyte survival in the liver and epithelial cells in the lung and gut similar to IL-10. Besides, Interleukin 10 Receptor Beta (IL10Rb) has been identified as an interactor of IL22, thus a binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant human IL22 and recombinant human IL10Rb. Briefly, IL22 were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100uL were then transferred to IL10Rb-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 2h at 37 °C. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-IL22 pAb, then aspirated and washed 3

times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody, wells were aspirated and washed 3 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37 °C . Finally, add 50µL stop solution to the wells and read at 450nm immediately. The binding activity of IL22 and IL10Rb was shown in Figure 1, and this effect was in a dose dependent manner.



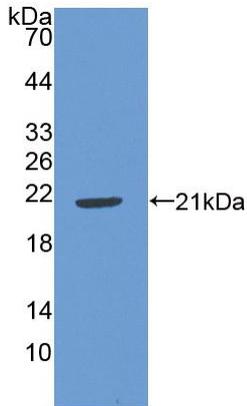
**Figure 1. The binding activity of IL22 with IL10Rb.**

## [ IDENTIFICATION ]



**Figure 2. SDS-PAGE**

**Sample: Active recombinant IL22, Human**



**Figure 3. Western Blot**

**Sample: Recombinant IL22, Human;**

**Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Human IL22 Ab (PAC032Hu01)**

**[ IMPORTANT NOTE ]**

The kit is designed for in vitro and research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.