

**PE anti-human IL-22**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2433515 / 25 tests  
2433520 / 100 tests

**Clone:** 2G12A41

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2a, κ

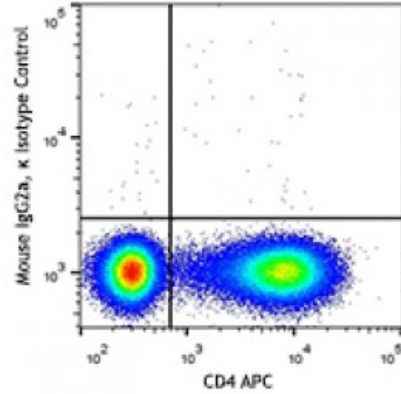
**Immunogen:** Full length recombinant protein expressed in *E. Coli*

**Reactivity:** Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and unconjugated antibody.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

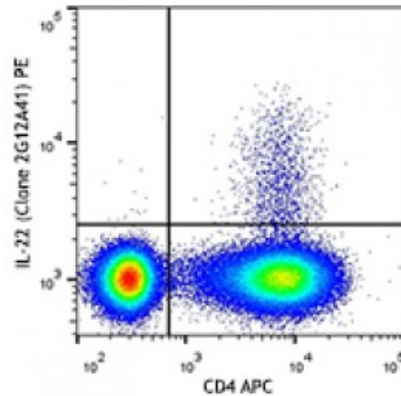
**Concentration:** Lot-specific



**Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.



PMA/ionomycin stimulated (six hours in the presence of monensin) human peripheral blood mononuclear cells were stained with CD4 APC, fixed, permeabilized, and stained with IL-22 (clone 2G12A41) PE (top image) or mouse IgG2a, κ PE isotype control (bo

**Description:** IL-22 is a cytokine that is structurally related to IL-10. Originally identified as a murine gene induced by IL-9 in T and mast cells, IL-22 was initially designated ILTIF, also known as the IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor. IL-22 belongs to a family of cytokines with limited homology specifically to IL-10, IL-19, IL-20, IL-24, IL-26, the IFN-λs, IL-28A, IL-28B, and IL-29. Human IL-22 shares 79% amino acid identity with murine IL-22 and 25% identity with human IL-10. IL-22 biological activity is initiated by binding to a cell surface complex composed of IL-22R1 and IL-10R2 receptor chains. Its activity is further regulated through interactions with the soluble binding protein, IL-22BP, which shares sequence similarity with an extracellular region of IL-22R1 (sIL-22R1). Both chains of the IL-22R complex belong to the class II cytokine receptor family. Two types of IL-22 binding

receptors have been discovered: a membrane-bound receptor and a soluble receptor that are encoded by different genes. IL-22 is produced by Th17 cells and Th22 cells. The use of Iscove's Modified Dulbecco's Medium (IMDM) will result in better *in vitro* Th17 polarization. It plays a critical role in mucosal immunity in addition to the deregulated inflammation observed in autoimmune diseases.

**Antigen  
References:**

1. Nagalakshmi ML, *et al.* 2004. *Int. Immunopharmacol.* 5:679.
2. Kebir H,, *et al.* 2007. *Nat. Med.* 13:1173.
3. Gu Y, *et al.* 2008. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 38:1807.
4. Pene Y, *et al.* 20