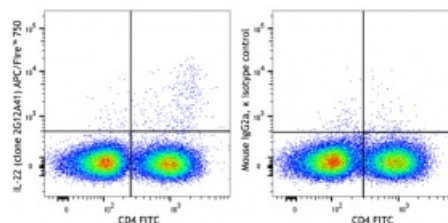


APC/Fire™ 750 anti-human IL-22

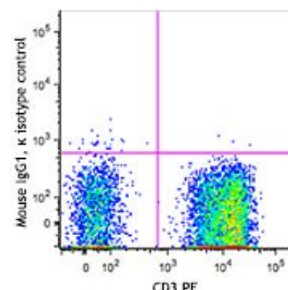
Catalog # /	2433570 / 100 tests
Size:	2433565 / 25 tests
Clone:	2G12A41
Isotype:	Mouse IgG2a, κ
Immunogen:	Full length recombinant protein expressed in <i>E. Coli</i>
Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with APC/Fire™ 750 under optimal conditions.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).
Workshop Number:	II T7
Concentration:	Lot-specific



PMA and ionomycin (5 hours in the presence of Brefeldin A) stimulated human peripheral blood mononuclear cells were stained with CD4 FITC, fixed, permeabilized, and stained with APC/Fire™ 750 mouse IgG2a, κ isotype control (right), or APC/Fire™ 750 IL-22 (clone 2G12A41, left).

Applications:

Applications:	Intracellular Staining for 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 µl per million cells in 100 µl staining volume or 5 µl per 100 µl of whole blood.



* APC/Fire™ 750 has a maximum excitation of 650 nm and a maximum emission of 787 nm.

Application Notes:	Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats of this clone) include: activation of LFA-1 and MAC-1 ^{1,2} .
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Application References:	1. Hoyer J, et al. 2008. <i>Am. J. Clin. Pathol.</i> 129:316.
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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- λ s, 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:

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