

**Product Name: Recombinant Human IL-22 (C-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PHH1873**

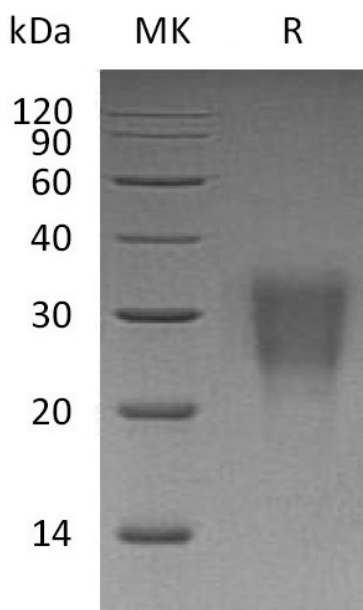


## Summary

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Name</b>                     | IL-22/Interleukin-22   |
| <b>Purity</b>                   | Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE  |
| <b>Endotoxin level</b>          | <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.  |
| <b>Construction</b>             | Recombinant Human Interleukin-22 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala34-Ile179 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.  |
| <b>Accession #</b>              | Q9GZX6   |
| <b>Host</b>                     | Human Cells  |
| <b>Species</b>                  | Human  |
| <b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b> | 17.7 KDa   |
| <b>Formulation</b>              | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.  |
| <b>Shipping</b>                 | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.   |
| <b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>    | Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.   |
| <b>Reconstitution</b>           | Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. |

## SDS-PAGE image

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### Alternative Names

Interleukin-22; IL-22; Cytokine Zcyto18; IL-10-related T-cell-derived-inducible factor; IL-TIF

### Background

Interleukin-22(IL-22) is a member of a group of the IL-10 family, a class of potent mediators of cellular inflammatory responses. IL-22 is produced by activated DC and T cells. IL-22 and IL-10 receptor chains play a role in cellular targeting and signal transduction. It can initiate and regulate innate immune responses against bacterial pathogens especially in epithelial cells such as respiratory and gut epithelial cells. IL-22 along with IL-17 likely plays a role in the coordinated response of both adaptive and innate immune systems. IL-22 also promotes hepatocyte survival in the liver and epithelial cells in the lung and gut similar to IL-10. Biological activity of IL-22 is initiated by binding to a cell-surface complex consisting of IL-22R1 and IL-10R2 receptor chains. IL-22 biological activity is further regulated by interactions with a soluble binding protein, IL-22BP. IL-22BP and an extracellular region of IL-22R1 share sequence similarity. In some cases, the pro-inflammatory versus tissue-protective functions of IL-22 are regulated by cytokine IL-17A.

### Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.