

DESCRIPTION

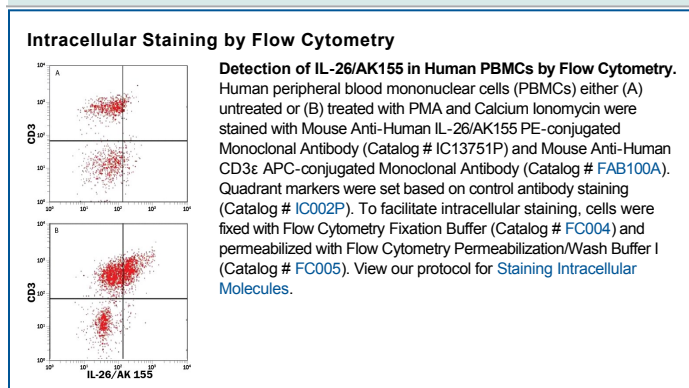
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-26/AK155 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 510414
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-26/AK155 Lys22-Gln171 Accession # Q9NPH9.1
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

IL-26 was originally cloned from herpesvirus saimiri (HVS)-transformed T cells and named AK155. It is a member of the IL-10 family of class II cytokines that signal via heterodimeric receptor complexes composed of two type I transmembrane receptor subunits. The human IL-26 gene has been mapped to chromosome 12q15. It encodes a 171 amino acid polypeptide with a 21 amino acid signal peptide. In addition to HVS-transformed T cells, IL-26 is also expressed in other virus transformed T cell lines, fresh peripheral mononuclear cells, activated NK cells and T cells. A mouse homologue of human IL-26 has not been identified. IL-26 binds with high-affinity to the heterodimeric complex consisting of the ligand-binding IL-20 R α and non ligand-binding IL-10 R β . Activation of the receptor complex results in rapid phosphorylation of STAT1 and STAT3. Although the IL-26 receptor complex is highly specific for IL-26 and is not activated by other class II cytokines, the individual subunits of the IL-26 receptor complex are components in receptor complexes for other class II cytokines. IL-20 R α can form dimers with IL-20 R β to function as signaling receptors for IL-19, IL-20, and IL-24. IL-10 R β can complex with IL-10 R α , IL-22 R, and IL-28 R α to transduce signals for IL-10, IL-22, and the three novel IFNs (IL-28A, IL-28B and IL-29), respectively. The physiological functions of IL-26 remain to be determined. IL-26 was reported to be a homodimer in solution.