

Anti-Human IL22 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 7F2)

Catalog # ABO14803

Product Information

Application	FC
Primary Accession	Q9GZX6
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-Human IL22 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody (monoclonal, 7F2) . Tested in Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Additional Information

Gene ID	50616
Other Names	Interleukin-22, IL-22, Cytokine Zcyto18, IL-10-related T-cell-derived-inducible factor, IL-TIF, IL22, ILTIF, ZCYTO18
Calculated MW	20011
Application Details	Flow Cytometry, 1-3 µg/1x10 ⁶ cells
Subcellular Localization	Secreted.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 50% glycerol, 0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.02% NaN ₃ .
Clone Names Immunogen	Clone: 7F2 E. coli-derived human IL-22 recombinant protein (Position: A34-I179). Human IL-22 shares 81.4% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse IL-22.
Cross Reactivity	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Protect from light.

Protein Information

Name	IL22
Synonyms	ILTIF, ZCYTO18

Function	Cytokine that plays a critical role in modulating tissue responses during inflammation (PubMed: 17204547). Plays an essential role in the regeneration of epithelial cells to maintain barrier function after injury and for the prevention of further tissue damage (PubMed: 17204547). Unlike most of the cytokines, has no effect on immune cells. Signals through a heterodimeric receptor composed of two subunits, the specific receptor IL22RA1 which is present on non-immune cells in many organs and the shared subunit IL10RB (PubMed: 10875937 , PubMed: 18599299). Ligation of IL22RA1 with IL22 induces activation of the tyrosine kinases JAK1 and TYK2, which in turn activates STAT3. In turn, promotes cell survival and proliferation through STAT3, ERK1/2 and PI3K/AKT pathways (PubMed: 25793261 , PubMed: 31311100). Promotes phosphorylation of GSK3B at 'Ser-9' and CTTN (By similarity). Promotes epithelial cell spreading (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Secreted.

Background

Interleukin-22 (IL-22), also known as ILTIF, is protein that in humans is encoded by the IL22 gene. IL-22 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. Using FISH, the IL22 gene is mapped to chromosome 12q15, close to the IFNG and the herpesvirus saimiri-induced AK155 genes. IL-22 can contribute to immune disease through the stimulation of inflammatory responses, S100s and defensins. It also promotes hepatocyte survival in the liver and epithelial cells in the lung and gut similar to IL-10. In some contexts, the pro-inflammatory versus tissue-protective functions of IL-22 are regulated by the often co-expressed cytokine IL-17A.

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