

Animal-Free IL-26/AK155 Protein, Human (His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P700117AF
Synonyms:	AK155; IL-26; Interleukin-26; Protein AK155; Interleukin 26
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q9NPH9 (K22-Q171)
Gene ID:	55801
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 18.53 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	MKHKQSSFTK SCYPRGTLSEQ AVDALYIKAA WLKATIPEDR IKNIRLLKKK TKKQFMKNCQ FQEQLLSFFM EDVFGQLQLQ GCKKIRFVED FHSLRQKLSH CISCASSARE MKSITRMKRI FYRIGNKGIY KAISELDILL SWIKKLLLESS Q
Biological Activity	Measure by its ability to induce IL-10 secretion in COLO205 cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is <150 ng/mL
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a solution containing 1X PBS, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<0.1 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>The IL-26/AK155 Monomer protein is implicated in potentially playing a crucial role in local mechanisms of mucosal immunity, suggesting its involvement in the intricate processes of immune regulation within mucosal tissues. It appears to have a pro-inflammatory function and may be associated with inflammatory bowel disease, underscoring its significance in inflammatory processes in the gastrointestinal tract. Functionally, IL-26/AK155 Monomer activates various signaling pathways, including STAT1 and STAT3, MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2), JUN, and AKT, suggesting a broad impact on cellular responses. It induces the expression of SOCS3, TNF-alpha, and IL-8, along with the secretion of IL-8 and IL-10, as well as the surface expression of ICAM1, highlighting its involvement in the regulation of immune and inflammatory mediators. Additionally, IL-</p>
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26/AK155 Monomer demonstrates the ability to decrease the proliferation of intestinal epithelial cells. Notably, its activity is inhibited by heparin, adding a layer of regulatory control. The structural arrangement involves the formation of homodimers, emphasizing the importance of its oligomeric state in mediating cellular responses and signaling cascades within the context of mucosal immunity.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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