

IL-24, human recombinant protein

C49A, FISP, MDA7, ST16, IL-24, IL10B, Mob-5, MDA-7, Suppression of tumorigenicity 16 protein, Melano
Catalog # PBV10515r

Specification

IL-24, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession Q13007

Calculated MW 19.5 kDa KDa

IL-24, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID 11009
Gene Symbol IL24

Other Names

C49A, FISP, MDA7, ST16, IL-24, IL10B, Mob-5, MDA-7, Suppression of tumorigenicity 16 protein, Melanoma differentiation-associated gene 7 protein.

Gene Source Human

Source Sacharomyces cerevisiae

Assay&Purity SDS-PAGE; ≥98% Assay2&Purity2 HPLC; ≥98%

Recombinant Yes
Results 1.0 ng/ml

Application Notes

Reconstitute in sterile dH_2O not less than 100 $\mu g/ml$. This solution can then be diluted into other aqueous buffers

Format

Lyophilized protein

Storage

-20°C; Sterile filtered and lyophilized from PBS with BSA as a carrier

IL-24, human recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

IL-24, human recombinant protein - Images





IL-24, human recombinant protein - Background

IL24 is a member of the IL10 family of cytokines. It was identified as a gene induced during terminal differentiation in melanoma cells. IL-10B encoded can induce apoptosis selectively in various cancer cells. Overexpression IL-24 leads to elevated expression of several GADD family genes, which correlates with the induction of apoptosis. The phosphorylation of mitogen-activated protein kinase 14 (MAPK7/P38), and heat shock 27kDa protein 1 (HSPB2/HSP27) are found to be induced by this gene in melanoma cells, but not in normal immortal melanocytes. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. The glycosylation is essential for activity of IL-24. Functionally, IL-24 has diverse activities. At low concentrations, it induces type I proinflammatory cytokines such as IFN- γ , IL-1 β , IL-12 and TNF- α . At high concentration, it is a strong inducer of apoptosis in tumor cells, but not normal cells. mda-7/IL-24 is being hailed as a 'magic bullet' for cancer gene therapy. Recombinant human Il-24 produced in yeast is a single, glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 158 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 18 kDa. As a result of glycosilation, the protein migrates at 19.5 kDa on SDS-PAGE.