Resource Summary Report

Generated by dkNET on Sep 20, 2026

ELISA for quantification of IL-19 in human serum.

DOI:10.17504/protocols.io.bj3jkqkn
Type: Protocol

Proper Citation

Angel Justiz-Vaillant 2020. ELISA for quantification of IL-19 in human serum.. protocols.io dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bj3jkqkn

Protocol Information

URL: https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bj3jkqkn

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Summary: Interleukins (IL) are a type of cytokine first thought to be expressed by leukocytes alone but have later been found to be produced by many other body cells. They play essential roles in the activation and differentiation of immune cells, as well as proliferation, maturation, migration, and adhesion. They also have pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory properties. The primary function of interleukins is, therefore, to modulate growth, differentiation, and activation during inflammatory and immune responses. Interleukins consist of a large group of proteins that can elicit many reactions in cells and tissues by binding to high-affinity receptors in cell surfaces. Th2 lymphocytes synthesize IL-19 and acts on resident vascular cells in addition to immune cells. It is an anti-inflammatory molecule. It promotes immune responses mediated by regulatory lymphocytes and has substantial activity on microvascular.[1]Reference1. Justiz Vaillant AA, Qurie A. Interleukin. In:StatPearls. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; June 12, 2019.

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Version: 1

Publication Date: 2020

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Record Creation Time: 20210329T220523+0000

Record Last Update: 20210329T220900+0000

Data and Source Information

Source: