Elab Fluor® 647 Anti-Mouse IL-17A Antibody[TC11-18H10.1]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1199UM

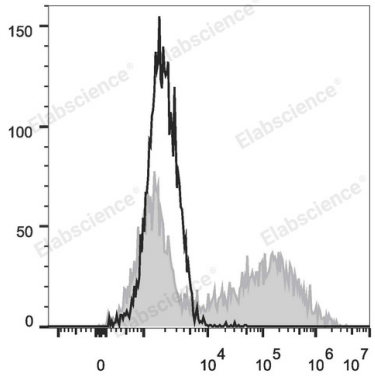
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG1, κ
Clone No.	TC11-18H10.1
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® 647 Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control[HRPN] [Product E-AB-F09823M]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor®647
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® 647 is designed to be excited by the Red laser (627-640 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 670 nm (e.g., a 660/20 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended usage
FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use. We suggest each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results [The recommended concentration is 0.1-1 μg/10^6 cells in 100 μL volume].

Data



HEK293T cells transiently transfected with pcDNA3.1 plasmid encoding Mouse IL-17A gene are stained with Elab Fluor® 647 Anti-Mouse IL-17A Antibody (filled gray histogram) or Elab Fluor® 647 Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control (empty black histogram).

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	CTLA-8;CTLA8;Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 8;IL-17;IL-17A;Interleukin-17A

For Research Use Only

Uniprot ID	Q62386
Gene ID	16171
Background	IL-17, also known as CTLA-8, is a T cell-expressed pleiotropic cytokine that exhibits a high degree of homology to a protein encoded by the ORF13 gene of herpes virus Saimiri. IL-17 is produced by Th cells (Th17) that are distinct from the traditional Th1- and Th2-cell subsets. IL-23 plays an important role in triggering IL-17 production. Both recombinant and natural IL-17 have been shown to exist as disulfide linked homodimers. IL-17 exhibits multiple biological activities on a variety of cells including: the induction of IL-6 and IL-8 production in fibroblasts, activation of NF-κB, and costimulation of T cell proliferation. IL-17 is an essential inflammatory mediator in the development of autoimmune diseases. Neutralization of IL-17 with monoclonal antibody is able to ameliorate the disease course.

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