



Mouse Anti-Mouse IL-17A Monoclonal antibody, clone 17F3 (CABT-L4450)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview The 17F3 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse IL-17A a 15-20 kDa cytokine expressed by Th17 cells, $\gamma\delta$ T cells, iNKT cells, NK cells, LT α cells, neutrophils, and intestinal Paneth cells. IL-17A has pleiotropic effects in immunoregulation and inflammation.

Target Mouse IL-17A

Immunogen Mouse IL-17A cross-linked to OVA

Isotype IgG1, κ

Source/Host Mouse

Species Reactivity Mouse

Clone 17F3

Purification Protein G purified.
Purity>95%. Determined by SDS-PAGE

Conjugate Functional Grade

Applications in vivo IL-17A neutralization

Molecular Weight 150 kDa

Format 0.2 μ M filtered liquid. Purified from tissue culture supernatant in an animal free facility

Concentration Lot specific

Size 5 mg

Buffer	PBS, pH 7.0. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives. [low endotoxin azide-free] Endotoxin level: <2EU/mg (<0.002EU/μg). Determined by LAL gel clotting assay Related dilution buffer: CABT-LB04
Preservative	None
Storage	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	The 17F3 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse IL-17A a 15-20 kDa cytokine expressed by Th17 cells, γδ T cells, iNKT cells, NK cells, LTi cells, neutrophils, and intestinal Paneth cells. IL-17A has pleiotropic effects in immunoregulation and inflammation. It plays an important role in anti-microbial and chronic inflammation by inducing cytokine and chemokine production, neutrophil influx, and the production of antibacterial peptides but it is also an inflammatory mediator in the development of autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, multiple sclerosis, and psoriasis. The 17F3 antibody has been shown to neutralize IL-17A in vivo.
Keywords	IL-17A;Interleukin 17 alpha

GENE INFORMATION

References	Faraco, G., et al. (2018). "Dietary salt promotes neurovascular and cognitive dysfunction through a gut-initiated TH17 response." Nat Neurosci 21(2): 240-249. PubMed;Xin, L., et al. (2014). "Commensal microbes drive intestinal inflammation by IL-17-producing CD4+ T cells through ICOSL and OX40L costimulation in the absence of B7-1 and B7-2." Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 111(29): 10672-10677. PubMed;Berger, H., et al. (2013). "SOCS3 transactivation by PPARgamma prevents IL-17-driven cancer growth." Cancer Res 73(12): 3578-3590. PubMed;Gladiator, A., et al. (2013). "Cutting edge: IL-17-secreting innate lymphoid cells are essential for host defense against fungal infection." J Immunol 190(2): 521-525. PubMed;Gonzalez-Lombana, C., et al. (2013). "IL-17 mediates immunopathology in the absence of IL-10 following Leishmania major infection." PLoS Pathog 9(3): e1003243. PubMed
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