Recombinant Human IL-17A

Catalog No: C021

Description	Recombinant Human Interleukin-17A is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ile20-Ala155 is expressed.
Source	E. coli
Alternative name	Interleukin-17A; IL-17; IL-17A; Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte-Associated Antigen 8; CTLA-8; IL17A; CTLA8; IL17
Accession No.	Q16552
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, pH 7.4.
Quality Control	Bioactivity* ED50 is approximately 2 ng/ml. Specific Activity of 5 x 10^5 IU/mg. measured by the dose-dependent induction of IL-6 in primary human foreskin fibroblasts. Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg).
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Amino Acid Sequence	MIVKAGITIPRNPGCPNSEDKNFPRTVMVNLNIHNRNTNTNPKRSSDYYNRSTSPWNLHRNEDPERY PSVIWEAKCRHLGCIN ADGNVDYHMNSVPIQQEILVLRREPPHCPNSFRLEKILVSVGCTCVTPIVHHVA
Background	Interleukin-17 is a potent pro-inflammatory cytokine produced by activated memory T cells. There are at least six members of the IL-17 family in humans and in mice. As IL-17 shares properties with IL-1 and TNF-alpha, it may induce joint inflammation and bone and cartilage destruction. This cytokine is found in synovial fluids of patients with rheumatoid arthritis, and produced by rheumatoid arthritis synovium. It increases IL-6 production, induces collagen degradation and decreases collagen synthesis by synovium and cartilage and proteoglycan synthesis in cartilage. IL-17 is also able to increase bone destruction and reduce its formation. Blocking of interleukin-17 with specific inhibitors provides a protective inhibition of cartilage and bone degradation.

SDS-PAGE