

Human IL17 / IL17A (T26A) Protein (His Tag)



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 12047-H07B

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CTLA-8; CTLA8; IL-17; IL-17A; IL17

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human IL17A (Q16552, with mutation Thr 26 Ala) (Gly24-Ala155) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured by its ability to induce IL-6 secretion by NIH3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cells in the presense of 20 ng/mL TNF α . The ED₅₀ for this effect is 0.5-2.5 ng/mL.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human human IL17A consists of 152 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 17.2 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 18.6 and 20.3 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to different glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM PB, 500mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 7.0.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Stability & Storage:

Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C.

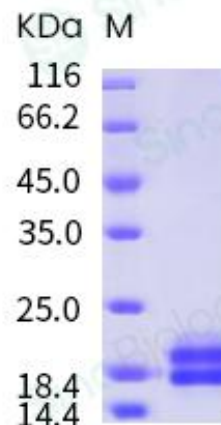
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

IL17, also known as IL17a, is a cytokine that belongs to the IL-17 family. Cytokines are proteinaceous signaling compounds that are major mediators of the immune response. They control many different cellular functions including proliferation, differentiation, and cell survival/apoptosis but are also involved in several pathophysiological processes including viral infections and autoimmune diseases. Cytokines are synthesized under various stimuli by a variety of cells of both the innate (monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells) and adaptive (T- and B-cells) immune systems. The IL-17 family of cytokines includes six members, IL-17/IL-17A, IL-17B, IL-17C, IL-17D, IL-17E/IL-25, and IL-17F, which are produced by multiple cell types. IL-17 regulates the activities of NF-kappaB and mitogen-activated protein kinases. This cytokine can stimulate the expression of IL6 and cyclooxygenase-2 (PTGS2/COX-2), as well as enhance the production of nitric oxide (NO). High levels of IL-17 are associated with several chronic inflammatory diseases including rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, and multiple sclerosis.

References

1. Andoh A, *et al.* (2002) IL-17 selectively down-regulates TNF-alpha-induced RANTES gene expression in human colonic subepithelial myofibroblasts. *J Immunol.* 169(4):1683-7.
2. Kotake S, *et al.* (1999) IL-17 in synovial fluids from patients with rheumatoid arthritis is a potent stimulator of osteoclastogenesis. *J Clin Invest.* 103(9):1345-52.
3. Laan M, *et al.* (1999) Neutrophil recruitment by human IL-17 via C-X-C chemokine release in the airways. *J Immunol.* 162(4):2347-52.