

Rabbit IL17 / IL17a Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 65006-T07B



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

IL17A

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rabbit IL17A (XP_002714544.1) (Gly24-Ala153) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Rabbit

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Bio Activity:

1. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.
2. Immobilized rabbit IL17a-His (Cat: 65006-T07B) at 10 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind rat IL17RA-Fc3 (Cat: 80190-R02H), the EC₅₀ of rat IL17RA-Fc3 is 1-40 ng/mL.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg protein as determined by the LAL method.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rabbit IL17A consists 149 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 17.3 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20 mM PBS, 500 mM 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

Storage:

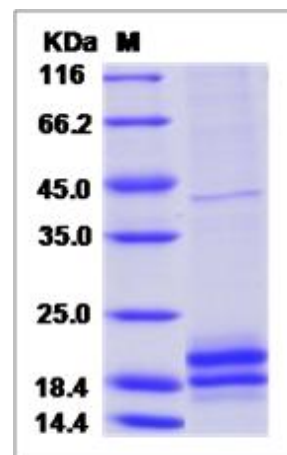
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

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 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.

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