

Recombinant mouse IL17A

Catalog No: #AG0042

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Description

Product Name	Recombinant mouse IL17A
Host Species	HEK293
Purification	> 95% by Tris-Bis PAGE;> 95% by SEC-HPLC
Immunogen Description	Ala26-Ala158
Target Name	IL17A
Other Names	CTLA8; CTLA-8; CTLA8cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated serine esterase 8; Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 8; IL17; IL-17; IL17A; IL-17A; IL-17Acytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 8; IL-17CTLA-8; IL17interleukin-17A; interleukin 17 (cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated serine esterase 8); interleukin 17A
Accession No.	Uniprot:Q62386Gene ID:16171
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GenelD	16171
Target Species	mouse
Calculated MW	15.0 KDa
Tag Info	additional amino acid free
Formulation	0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage	Aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background

Interleukin-17A (IL-17A), also known as CTLA-8, is a 15-20 kDa glycosylated cytokine that plays an important role in anti-microbial and chronic inflammation. The six IL-17 cytokines (IL-17A-F) are encoded by separate genes but adopt a conserved cystine knot fold (1, 2). Mature mouse IL-17A shares 61% and 89% amino acid sequence identity with human and rat IL-17A, respectively (3, 4). IL-17A is secreted by Th17 cells, gamma /P' T cells, iNKT cells, NK cells, LTi cells, neutrophils, and intestinal Paneth cells (2). It forms disulfide-linked homodimers as well as disulfide-linked heterodimers with IL-17F (5, 6). IL-17A exerts its effects through the transmembrane IL-17RA in complex with IL-17RC or IL-17RD (7, 8). Both IL-17RA and IL-17RC are required for responsiveness to heterodimeric IL-17A/F (7). IL-17A promotes protective mucosal and epidermal inflammation in response to microbial infection (9-12). It induces chemokine production, neutrophil influx, and the production of antibacterial peptides (9-11). IL-17A/F likewise induces neutrophil migration, but IL-17F does not (11). IL-17A additionally enhances the production of inflammatory mediators by rheumatoid synovial fibroblasts and contributes to TNF-alpha induced shock (Fossiez, 14). In contrast, it can protect against the progression of colitis by limiting chronic inflammation (12). IL-17A encourages the formation of autoreactive germinal centers and exacerbates the onset and progression of experimental models of autoimmunity (15, 16). IL-17A has been shown to exert either tumorigenic or anti-tumor effects (17, 18).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only