

Recombinant Human Interleukin-17(rHu IL-17)

Catalog No: #70117

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Description

Product Name	Recombinant Human Interleukin-17(rHu IL-17)
Brief Description	Recombinant Protein
Host Species	E.coli
Purification	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Species Reactivity	Hu
Target Name	rHu IL-17
Other Names	Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 8, CLTA-8 , IL-17A
Accession No.	accession:Q16552 GeneID:3605
Uniprot	Q16552
GeneID	3605;
Calculated MW	Approximately 31.0 kDa, a disu
SDS-PAGE MW	Sterile Filtered White lyophil
Target Sequence	GITIPRNPGC PNSEDKNFPR TVMVNLNIHN RNTNTNPKRS SDYYNRSTSP WNLHRNEDPE RYPSVIWEAK CRHLGCINAD GNVDYHMNSV PIQQEILVLR REPPHPCNSF RLEKILVSVG CTCVTPIVHH VA
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage	This lyophilized preparation is stable at 2-8 °C, but should be kept at -20 °C for long term storage, preferably desiccated. Upon reconstitution, the preparation is stable for up to one week at 2-8 °C. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20 °C to -70 °C. Avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles.

Background

Human Interleukin-17A (IL-17A) is encoded by the IL17A gene located on the chromosome 6 and belongs to the IL-17 family that contains IL-17A, IL-17B, IL-17C, IL-17D, IL-17E and IL-17F. They have a similar protein structure, with four highly conserved cysteine residues critical to their 3-dimensional shape, but no sequence similarity to any other known cytokines. Interleukin 17 is a T cell-expressed pleiotropic cytokine that exhibits a high degree of homology to a protein encoded by the ORF13 gene of herpesvirus Saimiri. Mature IL-17 containing one potential N-linked glycosylation site. Both recombinant and natural IL-17 have been shown to exist as disulfide linked homodimers. At the amino acid level, IL-17 exhibits 63 % amino acid identity with mouse IL-17. High levels of human IL-17 were induced from primary peripheral blood CD4+ T cells upon stimulation and they can induce stromal cells to produce proinflammatory and hematopoietic cytokines.

References

1. Mungall AJ, Palmer SA, Sims SK, et al. 2003. Nature, 425: 805-11.
2. Kolls JK and Linden A. 2004. Immunity, 21: 467-76.
3. Fossiez F, Djossou O, Chomarat P, et al. 1996. J Exp Med, 183: 2593-603.
4. Yao Z, Painter SL, Fanslow WC, et al. 1995. J Immunol, 155: 5483-6.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only