

IL-17 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	CTLA8;IL-17;IL-17A;Interleukin-17A;CTLA-8;Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte-Associated Antigen 8; IL17;IL17A
Protein Construction:	Thr22-Ala158
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q62386
Molecular Weight:	17-26 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Thr22-Ala158

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	1. Loaded Biotinylated Human IL-17RA -His-Avi on SA Biosensor, can bind Mouse IL-17A-His with an affinity constant of 12.6 nM as determined in BLI assay. (Regularly tested) 2. Measured by its ability to induce IL-6 secretion by NIH-3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cells. The ED50 for this effect is 0.25-1.25 ng/ml. (QC verified)
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.001 ng/μg (0.01 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein 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. Mature mouse IL-17A shares 61% and 89% amino acid sequence identity with human and rat IL-17A, respectively. 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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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