

IL-17F Protein, Human, Recombinant (aa 31-163)

General Information

Synonyms:	ML1;ML-1;IL-17F;interleukin 17F;CANDF6
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding human IL17F (AAH70124.1) (Arg31-Gln163) was expressed with a N-terminal Met. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	AAH70124.1
Molecular Weight:	15.1 kDa (predicted); 15 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its ability to induce IL-6 secretion by NIH-3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cells in the presence of 20 ng/mL TNF α . The ED50 for this effect is 1-5 ng/mL.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:
Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.15 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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-17F (IL-17F) is a cytokine that shares sequence similarity with IL17. The most notable role of IL-17 is its involvement in inducing and mediating proinflammatory responses. IL-17 is commonly associated with allergic responses. IL-17F is expressed by activated T cells and was expressed only in activated CD4+ T cells and activated monocytes. IL-17F has been shown to stimulate the production of several other cytokines, including IL6 and IL8. This cytokine is also found to inhibit the angiogenesis of endothelial cells and induce endothelial cells to produce

IL2, TGF β 1/TGF β , and monocyte chemoattractant protein-1. Recombinant human IL-17F did not stimulate the proliferation of hematopoietic progenitors or the migration of mature leukocytes. However, it markedly inhibited the angiogenesis of human endothelial cells and induced endothelial cells to produce IL-2, TGF- β , and monocyte chemoattractant protein-1. IL-17F stimulates the production of other cytokines and granulocyte colony-stimulating factor and can regulate cartilage matrix turnover. IL-17F stimulates PBMC and T-cell proliferation. It also functions in inhibiting angiogenesis. By similarity, IL-17F plays a role in the induction of neutrophilia in the lungs and the exacerbation of antigen-induced pulmonary allergic inflammation.

Reference

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- McAllister F, et al.. (2005) Role of IL-17A, IL-17F, and the IL-17 receptor in regulating growth-related oncogene- α and granulocyte colony-stimulating factor in bronchial epithelium: implications for airway inflammation in cystic fibrosis. *J Immunol.* 175(1): 404-12.

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