

Recombinant Rat Interleukin-17F/IL-17F Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSR030160

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

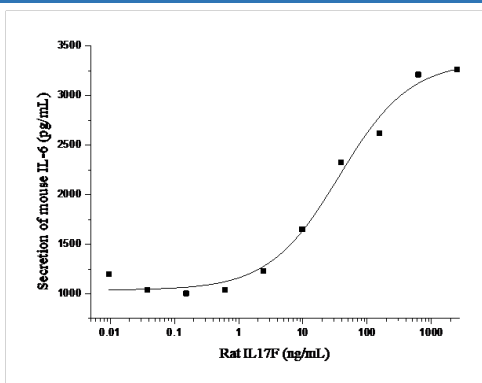
Description

Species	Rat
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Rat Interleukin-17F/IL-17F protein Met1-Ala153, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	16.4 kDa
Accession	NP_001015011.1
Bio-activity	Immobilized rat IL17F-His at 10 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Rat IL17RA-Fc3. The EC ₅₀ of Rat IL17RA-Fc3 is 0.28-0.66 µg/mL.

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 10 % glycerol, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



Immobilized rat IL17F-His at 10 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Rat IL17RA-Fc3 (Cat: PKSR030332). The EC₅₀ of Rat IL17RA-Fc3 (Cat: PKSR030332) is 0.28-0.66 µg/mL.

Background

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Interleukin-17F (IL-17F) is a cytokine that shares sequence similarity with IL-17. 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 IL-6 and IL-8. This cytokine is also found to inhibit the angiogenesis of endothelial cells and induce endothelial cells to produce IL-2, TGF- β 1/TGF- β 2, 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 in the exacerbation of antigen-induced pulmonary allergic inflammation.

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