

Recombinant Mouse IL-17D Protein(Trx Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEM100176



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

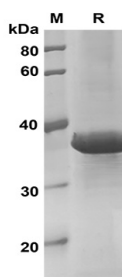
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	E.coli-derived Mouse IL-17D protein Ala23-Arg205, with an N-terminal Trx
Mol_Mass	40 kDa
Accession	Q8K4C4
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Mouse IL-17D proteins, 2 µg/lane of

Recombinant Mouse IL-17D proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 38 KD

Background

The Interleukin-17 family proteins, comprising six members (IL-17, IL-17B through IL-17F), are secreted, structurally related proteins that share a conserved cysteine-knot fold near the C-terminus, but have considerable sequence divergence at the N-terminus. IL-17 family proteins are proinflammatory cytokines that induce local cytokine production and are involved in the regulation of immune functions. Among IL-17 family members, IL-17D is most closely related to IL-17B, sharing 27% aa sequence homology. IL-17D is expressed preferentially in skeletal muscle, heart, adipose tissue, lung, pancreas, and nervous system. Like other IL-17 family members, IL-17D modulates immune responses indirectly by stimulating the production of myeloid growth factors and chemokines including IL-6, IL-8, and GM-CSF. IL-17D has also been shown to suppress the proliferation of myeloid progenitors in colony formation assays.

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