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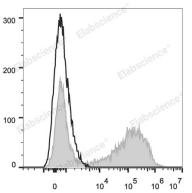
PE Anti-Mouse IL-17A Antibody[TC11-18H10.1]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1199D

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

Description	
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
lsotype	Rat lgG1, κ
Clone No.	TC11-18H10.1
Isotype Control	PE Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control[HRPN] [Product E-AB-F09822D]
Conjugation	PE
Conjugation Information Storage Buffer	 PE is designed to be excited by the Blue (488 nm), Green (532 nm) and Yellow-Green (561 nm) lasers and detected using an optical filter centered near 575 nm (e.g., a 585/42 nm bandpass filter). Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein protectant.
Applications	Recommended usage
FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μ L of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μ L staining volume or per 100 μ L of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



HEK293T cells transiently transfected with pcDNA3.1 plasmid encoding Mouse IL-17A gene are stained with PE Anti-Mouse IL-17A Antibody (filled gray histogram) or PE Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control (empty black histogram).

Preparation & Storage	
Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag
Antigen Information	
Alternate Names	CTLA-8;CTLA8;Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 8;IL-17;IL-17A;Interleukin- 17A

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Uniprot ID Gene ID Background

Q62386 16171

IL-17, also known as CTLA-8, is a T cell-expressed pleiotropic cytokine that exhibits a high degree of homology to a protein encoded by the ORF13 gene of herpes virus Saimiri. IL-17 is produced by Th cells (Th17) that are distinct from the traditional Th1- and Th2-cell subsets. IL-23 plays an important role in triggering IL-17 production. Both recombinant and natural IL-17 have been shown to exist as disulfide linked homodimers. IL-17 exhibits multiple biological activities on a variety of cells including: the induction of IL-6 and IL-8 production in fibroblasts, activation of NF-κB, and costimulation of T cell proliferation. IL-17 is an essential inflammatory mediator in the development of autoimmune diseases. Neutralization of IL-17 with monoclonal antibody is able to ameliorate the disease course.

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