

Recombinant Human Interleukin-17A/IL-17A Protein (Human Cells, His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032621

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

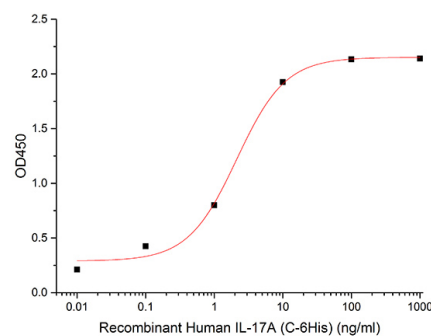
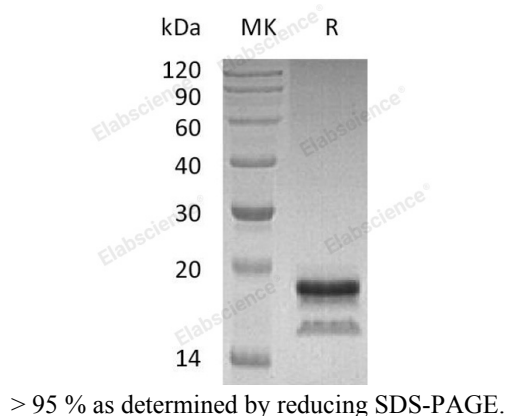
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Interleukin-17A;IL-17A protein Gly24-Ala155, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	15.9 kDa
Observed MW	15-22 kDa
Accession	Q16552
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to induce IL-6 secretion by NIH- 3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 1-10 ng/ml.

Properties

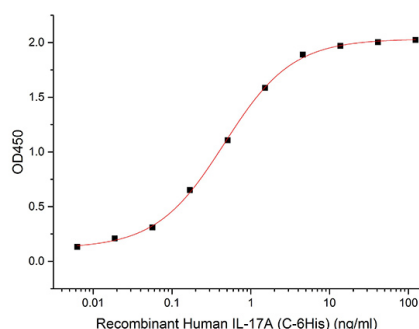
Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.01 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, 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



Measured by its ability to induce IL-6 secretion by NIH-3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 1-10 ng/ml.

For Research Use Only



Immobilized Human IL-17RA-Fc(PKSH033395) at 2µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Human IL-17A-His(PKSH032621). The ED50 of Human IL-17A-His(PKSH032621) is 0.49 ng/ml.

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. 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.