

## Recombinant Human IL17RD Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH031563

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

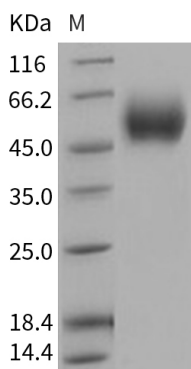
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human IL17RD protein Met 1-Arg 299, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	33.5 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	55-60 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	NP_060033.3
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile 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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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Interleukin-17 receptor D (IL-17D) also known as Interleukin-17 receptor-like protein, is a member of interleukine-17 receptor family. IL-17RD functions as a feedback inhibitor of fibroblast growth factor mediated Ras-MAPK signaling and ERK activation. It may inhibit FGF-induced FGFR1 tyrosine phosphorylation, regulate the nuclear ERK signaling pathway by spatially blocking nuclear translocation of activated ERK. By similarity, and mediate JNK activation and may be involved in apoptosis. IL-17RD is found expressed in the neopallial cortex, rhombic lip and dorsal regions of the myelencephalon and in the frontal nasal process. IL-17RD is also expressed in the commissural plate and septal area of the forebrain and in the hippocampus, lens and optic cup. In the oral region, IL-17RD is expressed in the tongue and in the mesenchyme of the first branchial arch. It is also expressed in the developing inner ear. IL-17RD interacts with both IL-17R-Myc and IL-17RB-Myc. Both the intracellular and extracellular domains of IL-17RD interact with IL-17R. IL-17R forms a heteromeric complex with IL-17RD. Experiment results indicate that IL-17RD is able to affect IL-17R localization, suggesting that these two molecules are colocalized and associate with each other within cells. The fact that IL-17RD Delta ICD is unable to mediate IL-17 signaling but functions as a dominant-negative form indicates that the intracellular domain of IL-17RD is pivotal. In addition, IL-17RD interacts with the IL-17R downstream molecule TRAF6.