

## AF/LE Purified Anti-Mouse IL-17A Antibody[TC11-18H10.1]

catalog number: E-AB-F11990

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

### Description

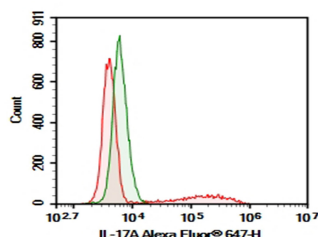
<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Mouse IL-17A protein
<b>Host</b>	Rat
<b>Isotype</b>	Rat IgG1, $\kappa$
<b>Clone</b>	TC11-18H10.1
<b>Purification</b>	>98%, Protein A/G purified
<b>Conjugation</b>	None (AF/LE)
<b>Buffer</b>	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

<b>FCM</b>	2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ( $1 \times 10^5$ - $5 \times 10^5$ cells)
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### Data



HEK293T cells transfected with pcDNA3.1 plasmid encoding Mouse IL17A gene were stained with 0.2  $\mu\text{g}$  AF/LE Purified Anti-Mouse IL-17A Antibody[TC11-18H10.1] (Right) and 0.2  $\mu\text{g}$  Rat IgG1,  $\kappa$  Isotype Control (Left), followed by Alexa Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

### For Research Use Only

Interleukin-17A (IL-17A), also known as CTLA-8, is a 15-20 kDa glycosylated cytokine that plays an important role in anti-microbial and chronic inflammation. The six IL-17 cytokines (IL-17A-F) are encoded by separate genes but adopt a conserved cystine knot fold. Mature rat IL-17A shares 60% and 89% amino acid sequence identity with human and mouse IL-17A, respectively. IL-17A is secreted by Th17 cells,  $\gamma/\delta$  T cells, iNKT cells, NK cells, L<sub>Ti</sub> cells, neutrophils, and intestinal Paneth cells. It forms disulfide-linked homodimers as well as disulfide-linked heterodimers with IL-17F. IL-17A exerts its effects through the transmembrane IL-17RA in complex with IL-17RC or IL-17RD. Both IL-17RA and IL-17RC are required for responsiveness to heterodimeric IL-17A/F. IL-17A promotes protective mucosal and epidermal inflammation in response to microbial infection. It induces chemokine production, neutrophil influx, and the production of antibacterial peptides. IL-17A/F likewise induces neutrophil migration, but IL-17F does not. IL-17A additionally enhances the production of inflammatory mediators by rheumatoid synovial fibroblasts and contributes to TNF- $\alpha$  induced shock. In contrast, it can protect against the progression of colitis by limiting chronic inflammation. IL-17A encourages the formation of autoreactive germinal centers and exacerbates the onset and progression of experimental models of autoimmunity. IL-17A has been shown to exert either tumorigenic or anti-tumor effects.