

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

catalog number: E-AB-F1199A

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

Description

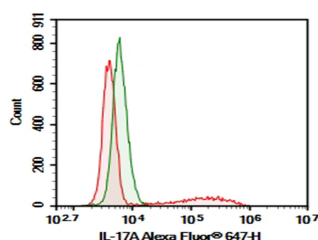
| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Reactivity | Mouse |
| Immunogen | Recombinant Mouse IL-17A protein |
| Host | Rat |
| Isotype | Rat IgG1, κ |
| Clone | TC11-18H10.1 |
| Purification | >98%, Protein A/G purified |
| Conjugation | Unconjugated |
| buffer | PBS, pH 7.2. Contains 0.05% proclin 300. |

Applications

Recommended Dilution

| | |
|------------|--|
| FCM | 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ (1×10^5 - 5×10^5 cells) |
|------------|--|

Data



HEK293T cells transfected with pcDNA3.1 plasmid encoding Mouse IL17A gene were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Mouse IL-17A Antibody[TC11-18H10.1] (Right) and 0.2 μg Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Alexa Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Storage | Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | Order now, ship in 3 days |

Background

For Research Use Only

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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, γ/δ T cells, iNKT cells, NK cells, LT α 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- α 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.

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