Recombinant Cynomolgus Interleukin-17A/IL-17A (C-6His)

Catalog Number: PKSQ050109



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

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Species Cynomolgus macaques

 Mol_Mass
 15.9 kDa

 Accession
 G7P4U9

Bio-activity Immobilized Cynomolgus IL-17A-His (Cat#PKSQ050109) at 10 μg/ml (100 μl/well)

can bind Anti-Human IL-17A mAb. The ED50 of Anti-Human IL-17A mAb is 128

ng/ml.

Properties

Purity > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin $< 1.0 \text{ EU per } \mu\text{g}$ 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.

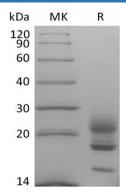
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

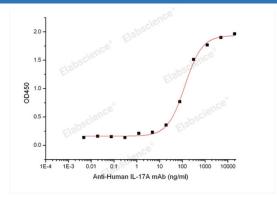
Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

Reconstitution Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.



Immobilized Cynomolgus IL-17A-His (Cat#PKSQ050109) at 10 μ g/ml (100 μ l/well) can bind Anti-Human IL-17A mAb. The ED50 of Anti-Human IL-17A mAb is 128 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.

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