IL-17A/CTLA8 (C-6His), Human, Recombinant

Cat. No. : PCK178

General Information

Synonyms	Interleukin-17A;IL-17;IL-17A;Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte-Associated Antigen 8;CTLA-8;IL17A;CTLA8;IL17
Species	Human
Expression host	Human Cells
Sequence	Gly24-Ala155
Accession	Q16552
Tag	C-6His
Mol mass	15.9 KDa
Expiration date	12 months
Bio activity	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.

Product feature

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin (EU/μg)	< 0.1
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -5~-20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at -5~-20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	Ice bag
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in sterile water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

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.