Purified Anti-Mouse IL-17A Antibody[17F3], Functional Grade

catalog number: **E-AB-F12720**

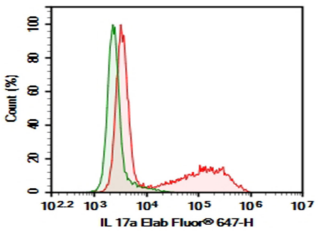
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

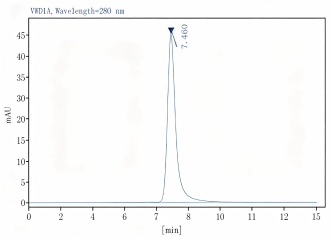
Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse IL-17A protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone	17F3
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	2 μg/mL(0.5×10^6-1×10^6 cells)
Neut	Reported in the literature

Data



HEK293T cells transfected with pcDNA3.1 plasmid encoding Mouse IL-17A gene were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Mouse IL-17A Antibody[17F3], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μg Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.



Monomer purity ≥95% as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	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.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

The 17F3 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse IL-17A a 15-20 kDa cytokine expressed by Th17 cells, γδ T cells, iNKT cells, NK cells, LTi cells, neutrophils, and intestinal Paneth cells. IL-17A has pleiotropic effects in immunoregulation and inflammation. It plays an important role in anti-microbial and chronic inflammation by inducing cytokine and chemokine production, neutrophil influx, and the production of antibacterial peptides but it is also an inflammatory mediator in the development of autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, multiple sclerosis, and psoriasis. The 17F3 antibody has been shown to neutralize IL-18A in vivo.

None (Azide-Free,Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Application References

Seth B Coffelt, et al. Nature. 2015 Jun 18;522(7556):345-348.