Recombinant Human Interleukin-17A/IL-17A Protein (Human Cells, His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032621

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

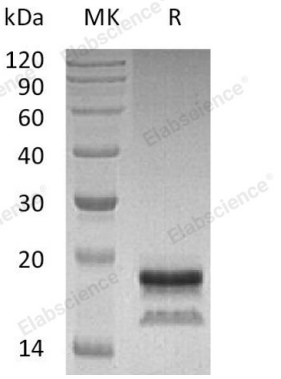
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Interleukin-17A;IL-17A protein Gly24-Ala155, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	15.9 kDa
Observed MW	15-22 kDa
Accession	Q16552
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to induce IL-6 secretion by NIH- 3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is 1-10 ng/ml.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.01 EU per μg 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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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



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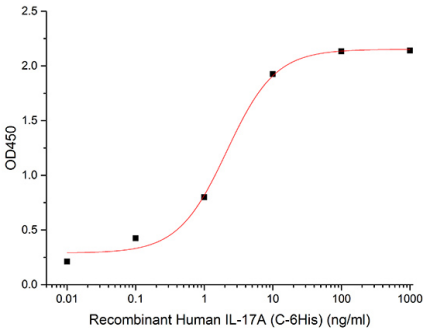

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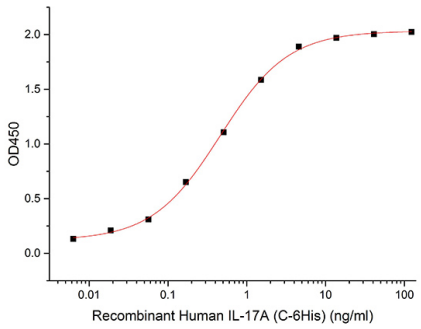

Immobilized Human IL-17RA-Fc(PKSH033395) at 2μg/ml (100 μl/well)can bind Human IL-17A-His(PKSH032621).The ED50 of Human IL-17A-His(PKSH032621) is 0.49 ng/ml.

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.