Purified Anti-Human IL-17A Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-F1173A**

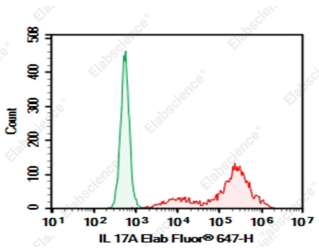
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human IL-17 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone	BL168
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer. Dialyze to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	≤ 0.2 μg per million cells in 100 μL volume

Data



HEK293T cells transfected with pcDNA3.1 plasmid encoding Human IL-17A gene were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Human IL-17A Antibody[BL168] (Right) and 0.2 μg Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse 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	Ice bag

Background

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Effector cytokine of innate and adaptive immune system involved in antimicrobial host defense and maintenance of tissue integrity. Signals via IL17RA-IL17RC heterodimeric receptor complex, triggering homotypic interaction of IL17RA and IL17RC chains with TRAF3IP2 adapter. This leads to downstream TRAF6-mediated activation of NF-kappa-B and MAPkinase pathways ultimately resulting in transcriptional activation of cytokines, chemokines, antimicrobial peptides and matrix metalloproteinases, with potential strong immune inflammation. Plays an important role in connecting T cell-mediated adaptive immunity and acute inflammatory response to destroy extracellular bacteria and fungi. As a signature effector cytokine of T-helper 17 cells (Th17), primarily induces neutrophil activation and recruitment at infection and inflammatory sites. In airway epithelium, mediates neutrophil chemotaxis via induction of CXCL1 and CXCL5 chemokines. In secondary lymphoid organs, contributes to germinal center formation by regulating the chemotactic response of B cells to CXCL12 and CXCL13, enhancing retention of B cells within the germinal centers, B cell somatic hypermutation rate and selection toward plasma cells. Effector cytokine of a subset of gamma-delta T cells that functions as part of an inflammatory circuit downstream IL1B, TLR2 and IL23A-IL12B to promote neutrophil recruitment for efficient bacterial clearance. Effector cytokine of innate immune cells including invariant natural killer cell (iNKT) and group 3 innate lymphoid cells that mediate initial neutrophilic inflammation. Involved in the maintenance of the integrity of epithelial barriers during homeostasis and pathogen infection. Upon acute injury, has a direct role in epithelial barrier formation by regulating OCLN localization and tight junction biogenesis. As part of the mucosal immune response induced by commensal bacteria, enhances host's ability to resist pathogenic bacterial and fungal infections by promoting neutrophil recruitment and antimicrobial peptides release. In synergy with IL17F, mediates the production of antimicrobial beta-defensins DEFB 1, DEFB103A, and DEFB104A by mucosal epithelial cells, limiting the entry of microbes through the epithelial barriers. Involved in antiviral host defense through various mechanisms.

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