

Product Information

MemDX™ Antibody Discovery - Human IL-17A / CTLA-8 (24-155) Membrane Protein, Partial, His- Avi- tag, [Biotin]

Cat. No.: **MP0300F**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This membrane protein is Human IL-17A / CTLA-8 (24-155). It has been tested in SDS-PAGE, ELISA. We provide this protein to facilitate your membrane protein antibody discovery and development.

Product Specifications

Host Species

Human

Target Protein

IL-17A / CTLA-8

Protein Length

ECD

Molecular Weight

The protein has a calculated MW of 17.8 kDa. The protein migrates as 19-21 kDa and 23-25 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Sequence

AA Gly 24 - Ala 155 (Accession # Q16552-1).

Product Description

Activity

Yes

Application

SDS-PAGE, ELISA

Expression Systems

HEK293

Tag

His tag at the N-terminus, followed by an Avi tag

Protein Format

Soluble

Form

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

Endotoxin

<1.0 EU/µg by the LAL method

Conjugation

Biotin

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Buffer

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4. Normally trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

Storage

Stored at lyophilized form at -20°C or lower. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

The antigen can be stable for 12 months in lyophilized form after storage at -20°C to -80°C, 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution after storage at -80°C.

Target

Target Protein

IL-17A / CTLA-8

Full Name

interleukin 17A

Introduction

This gene is a member of the IL-17 receptor family which includes five members (IL-17RA-E) and the encoded protein is a proinflammatory cytokine produced by activated T cells. IL-17A-mediated downstream pathways induce the production of inflammatory molecules, chemokines, antimicrobial peptides, and remodeling proteins. The encoded protein elicits crucial impacts on host defense, cell trafficking, immune modulation, and tissue repair, with a key role in the induction of innate immune defenses. This cytokine stimulates non-hematopoietic cells and promotes chemokine production thereby attracting myeloid cells to inflammatory sites. This cytokine also regulates the activities of NF-kappaB and mitogen-activated protein kinases and can stimulate the expression of IL6 and cyclooxygenase-2 (PTGS2/COX-2), as well as enhance the production of nitric oxide (NO). IL-17A plays a pivotal role in various infectious diseases, inflammatory and autoimmune disorders, and cancer. High levels of this cytokine are associated with several chronic inflammatory diseases including rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and multiple sclerosis. The lung damage induced by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is to a large extent, a result of the inflammatory response promoted by cytokines such as IL17A.

Alternative Names

IL17; CTLA8; IL-17; CTLA-8; IL-17A; interleukin-17A; cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 8; cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 8; interleukin 17 (cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated serine esterase 8)

Gene ID

[3605](#)

UniProt ID

[Q16552](#)