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Product Information

MemDX™ Antibody Discovery - Human IL-17A&IL-17F (24-155(IL-17A)&31-163(IL-17F))

Membrane Protein, Partial, -Avi -His tag, [Biotin]

Cat. No.: **MP0328F**
This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This membrane protein is Human IL-17A&IL-17F (24-155(IL-17A)&31-163(IL-17F)). 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&IL-17F

Protein Length
ECD

Molecular Weight
Calculated MW of 34.1 kDa. The reducing (R) protein migrates as 40-43 kDa due to glycosylation.

Sequence
AA Gly 24 - Ala 155 (IL-17A) & Arg 31 - Gln 163 (IL-17F) (Accession # Q16552-1 (IL-17A) & Q96PD4-1 (IL-17F)).

Product Description

Activity
Yes

Application
SDS-PAGE, ELISA

Expression Systems
HEK293

Tag
IL-17A&IL-17F is fused with an Avi tag at the C-terminus, followed by a His tag.

Protein Format
Soluble

Form

LYOPH

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

Endotoxin

<1.0 EU/μg by the LAL method

Conjugation

Biotin

Purity

>95% 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 coditions after reconstitution after storage at -80°C.

Target

Target Protein

IL-17A&IL-17F

Full Name

interleukin 17A&interleukin 17F

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.& The protein encoded by this gene is a cytokine that shares sequence similarity with IL17. This cytokine is expressed by activated T cells, and has been shown to stimulate the production of several other cytokines, including IL6, IL8, and CSF2/GM_CSF. This cytokine is also found to inhibit the angiogenesis of endothelial cells and induce endothelial cells to produce IL2, TGFB1/TGFB, and monocyte chemoattractant protein-1.

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)&ML1; ML-1; CANDF6; IL-17F; cytokine ML-1

Gene ID

3605; 112744

UniProt ID

Q16552; Q96PD4