

CHASELECTION**Recombinant Human IL17A****货号(Catalog Number):** CY118FXXXX(L)**别名(synonym):** Human IL17A; hIL-17A, recombinant IL17A, interleukin 17A**来源(Source):** Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human IL17A protein**蛋白结构 (Structure):**

该蛋白不含标签

基因 ID: Q16552**氨基酸序列:**

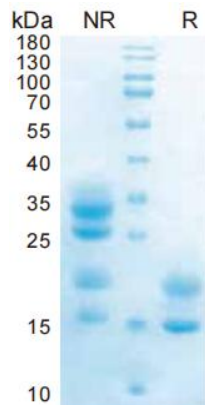
Gly24-Ala155

分子量大小(MW):

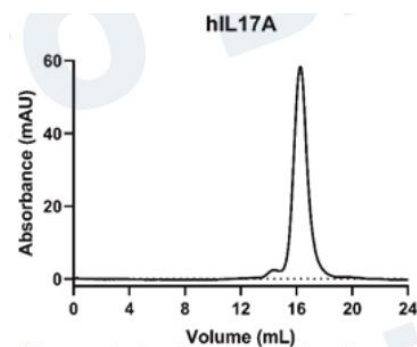
15.1 kDa (Monomer)

纯度 (Purity) :

> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE.

SDS-PAGE

2 ug/lane protein was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining.

Gel filtration

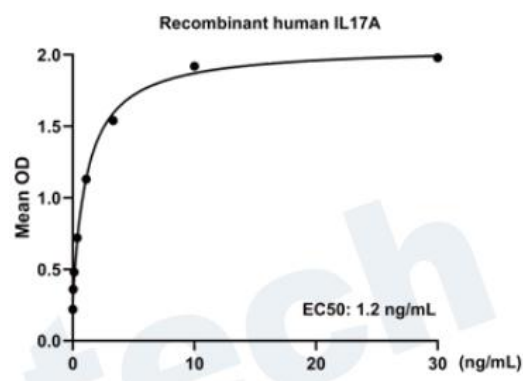
Size-exclusion chromatography of recombinant human IL17A protein (280 nm absorbance)

**内毒素含量(Endotoxin):** <0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method.**制剂(Formulation):**

Solution protein.

Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer.

This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.

活性检测 (Biological Activity) :

Recombinant human IL17A induce IL-6 secretion by NIH-3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cells.

储存与运输(Storage):

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.

36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.

产品背景介绍 (Production):

Interleukin-17A (IL-17A), also known as CTLA-8, is a 15-20 kDa glycosylated cytokine that plays an important role in anti-microbial and chronic inflammation. The six IL-17 cytokines (IL-17A-F) are encoded by separate genes but adopt a conserved cystine knot fold. Mature human IL-17A shares 60% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-17A. IL-17A is secreted by Th17 cells, gamma δ T cells, iNKT cells, NK cells, LT α i cells, neutrophils, and intestinal Paneth cells. It forms disulfide-linked homodimers as well as disulfide-linked heterodimers with IL-17F. IL-17A exerts its effects through the transmembrane IL-17RA in complex with IL-17RC or

IL-17RD. Both IL-17RA and IL-17RC are required for responsiveness to heterodimeric IL-17A/F. IL-17A promotes protective mucosal and epidermal inflammation in response to microbial infection. It induces chemokine production, neutrophil influx, and the production of antibacterial peptides. IL-17A/F likewise induces neutrophil migration, but IL-17F does not. IL-17A additionally enhances the production of inflammatory mediators by rheumatoid synovial fibroblasts and contributes to TNF-alpha induced shock. In contrast, it can protect against the progression of colitis by limiting chronic inflammation. IL-17A has been shown to exert either tumorigenic or anti-tumor effects.

