

# Screening Libraries

**Proteins** 

# MCE MedChemExpre

### **Product** Data Sheet

## Animal-Free IL-17A Protein, Human (His)

Cat. No.: HY-P700104AF

Synonyms: Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 8; CTLA-8

Species: Human
Source: E. coli

Accession: Q16552 (I20-A155)

**Gene ID:** 3605

Molecular Weight: Approximately 16.47 kDa

#### **PROPERTIES**

**AA Sequence** 

MIVKAGITIP RNPGCPNSED KNFPRTVMVN LNIHNRNTNT NPKRSSDYYN RSTSPWNLHR NEDPERYPSV IWEAKCRHLG CINADGNVDY HMNSVPIQQE ILVLRREPPH CPNSFRLEKI

L V S V G C T C V T P I V H H V A

Biological Activity Measure by its ability to induce IL-6 secretion in 3T3 cells. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is <6 ng/mL.

Appearance Lyophilized powder.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a solution containing 1X PBS, pH 8.0.

Endotoxin Level < 0.01 EU per 1  $\mu g$  of the protein by the LAL method.

**Reconstitution** It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH<sub>2</sub>O.

Storage & Stability Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

**Shipping** Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Background

The IL-17A Protein is a vital effector cytokine in both innate and adaptive immune responses, playing a crucial role in antimicrobial defense and tissue integrity maintenance. Operating through the IL17RA-IL17RC heterodimeric receptor complex, it triggers downstream signaling pathways, resulting in the transcriptional activation of immune-related genes and potential strong immune inflammation. As a signature effector cytokine of Th17 cells, it induces neutrophil activation and recruitment at infection sites, contributing to host defense against extracellular bacteria and fungi. Additionally, the heterodimer participates in germinal center formation, mediates chemotaxis, and plays a significant role in epithelial barrier maintenance during homeostasis and infection. It forms homodimers and heterodimers, showcasing its versatility in

orchestrating diverse immune processes. The IL-17A Protein emerges as a key player in connecting T cell-mediated adaptive immunity with acute inflammatory responses, highlighting its multifaceted role in immune regulation and cellular homeostasis.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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