

Product Data Sheet

IL-17A Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P70527	
Synonyms:	Interleukin-17A; IL-17; IL-17A; Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte-Associated Antigen 8; CTLA-8; IL17A; CTLA8; IL17	
Species:	Human	
Source:	HEK293	
Accession:	Q16552 (G24-A155)	
Gene ID:	3605	
Molecular Weight:	15-24kDa	

PROPERTIES	
AA Sequence	GITIPRNPGC PNSEDKNFPR TVMVNLNIHN RNTNTNPKRS SDYYNRSTSP WNLHRNEDPE RYPSVIWEAK CRHLGCINAD GNVDYHMNSV PIQQEILVLR REPPHCPNSF RLEKILVSVG CTCVTPIVHH VA
Biological Activity	Measured by its ability to induce IL-6 secretion by NIH-3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cells and the ED ₅₀ for this effect is 1- 10 ng/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4 or 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
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	Interleukin-17A (IL-17A), also known as CTLA-8, belongs to the IL-17 cytokine cells and is a product of memory CD4 ⁺ T cells. IL-17A is also produced by a wid cells, $\gamma\delta$ T cells, natural killer T (NKT) cells, monocytes, and neutrophils ^{[1][2][3]}
	The human IL-17A shares 63.23% amino acid sequence identity with mouse a
	IL-17A plays a critical role in host defense mechanisms against many bacteria

autoimmune responses. IL-17A induces the production of antimicrobial peptides (defensins and S100 proteins), cytokines (IL-6, G-CSF, and GM-CSF), chemokines (CXCL1, CXCL5, IL-8, CCL2, and CCL7), and matrix metalloproteinases (MMP1, MMP3, and MMP13). IL-17A is detrimental in viral infection through promoting neutrophilic inflammation. IL-17A is a homodimeric cytokine and shares similar biological activities with IL-17F. IL-17A binds to IL-17RA with high affinity, and IL-17RA is required for the biological activity of IL-17A. In tumorigenesis, IL-17A recruits myeloid derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) to dampen anti-tumor immunity. IL-17A also enhances tumor growth in vivo through the induction of IL-6^{[1][2]}. IL-17A can be used for the research of autoimmune diseases, infection and cancer^{[1][4]}.

REFERENCES

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[3]. Cua DJ, et al. Innate IL-17-producing cells: the sentinels of the immune system. Nat Rev Immunol. 2010 Jul;10(7):479-89.

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

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