IL-17A-17F Heterodimer Protein, Mouse (Biotinylated, HEK293, His-Avi)

Cat. No.:	HY-P77708
Synonyms:	IL-17A; Interleukin-17A; CTLA-8; IL-17; IL-17F; IL24; ML-1; Interleukin-17F
Species:	Mouse
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q62386 (A26-A158)&Q7TNI7-1 (R29-A161)
Gene ID:	16171&257630
Molecular Weight:	22-25 kDa & 27-30 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	AAIIPQSSAC PNTEAKDFLQ NVKVNLKVFN SLGAKVSSRR PSDYLNRSTS PWTLHRNEDP DRYPSVIWEA QCRHQRCVNA EGKLDHHMNS VLIQQEILVL KREPESCPFT FRVEKMLVGV GCTCVASIVR QAA&RKNPKA GVPALQKAGN CPPLEDNTVR VDIRIFNQNQ GISVPREFQN RSSSPWDYNI TRDPHRFPSE IAEAQCRHSG CINAQGQEDS TMNSVAIQQE ILVLRREPQG CSNSFRLEKM LLKVGCTCVK PIVHQAA
Biological Activity	Immobilized Mouse IL-17R alpha, hFc Tag at 2 μg/mL (100 μl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Biotinylated Mouse IL-17A&F, His Tag with the EC_{50} of 19.6 ng/mL determined by ELISA.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyopilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS (pH7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant betforelyophilization.
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_2O. 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	IL-17A-17F Heterodimer Protein is the heterodimer of the cytokines IL-17A and IL-17F. Both IL-17A and IL-17F belongs to the IL-17 cytokine family. IL-17A-17F heterodimer, IL-17A and IL-17F homodimers can be produced by differentiated Th17 cells

[1][2]. IL-17F shares the most similarities with IL-17A (50% homology)[2]. Both IL-17A and IL-17F can induces antimicrobial peptides, cytokines (IL-6 and GM-CSF), chemokines (CCL2, CCL7 and CXCL1), and matrix metalloproteinases (MMP-1 and MMP13)[2][3]. IL-17A, IL-17F and IL-17A-17F use the same receptor complex: IL-17RA and IL-17RC heterodimer. And they trigger qualitatively similar signaling pathways. IL-17A-17F shows intermediate biological activity between IL-17A (most potent) and IL-17F (least potent)[2][4].

REFERENCES

[1]. Chen K, et al. Interluekin-17A (IL17A). Gene. 2017 May 30;614:8-14.

[2]. Chang SH, et al. IL-17F: regulation, signaling and function in inflammation. Cytokine. 2009 Apr;46(1):7-11.

[3]. Iwakura Y, et al. The roles of IL-17A in inflammatory immune responses and host defense against pathogens. Immunol Rev. 2008 Dec;226:57-79.

[4]. McGeachy MJ, et al. The IL-17 Family of Cytokines in Health and Disease. Immunity. 2019 Apr 16;50(4):892-906.

[5]. Iyoda M, et al. IL-17A and IL-17F stimulate chemokines via MAPK pathways (ERK1/2 and p38 but not JNK) in mouse cultured mesangial cells: synergy with TNF-alpha and IL-1beta. Am J Physiol Renal Physiol. 2010 Mar;298(3):F779-87.

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA