Datasheet for ABIN1096903

Interleukin 17a Protein (AA 20-155)

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	Interleukin 17a (IL17A)
Protein Characteristics:	AA 20-155
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Application:	Functional Studies (Func)

Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant Human Interleukin-17A/IL-17A
Sequence:	MIVKAGITIP RNPGCPNSED KNFPRTVMVN LNIHNRNTNT NPKRSSDYYN RSTSPWNLHR NEDPERYPSV IWEAKCRHLG CINADGNVDY HMNSVPIQQE ILVLRREPPH CPNSFRLEKI LVSVGCTCVT PIVHHVA
Characteristics:	ED50 is approximately 2 ng/mL as determined by the dose-dependent induction of IL-6 in primary human foreskin fibroblasts. Specific Activity of 5 x 10^5 IU/mg.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Sterility:	0.2 µm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 IEU/µg) as determined by LAL test

Target Details

Target:	Interleukin 17a (IL17A)
Alternative Name:	Interleukin-17A/IL-17A (IL17A Products)
Background:	Recombinant Human Interleukin-17A/IL-17A produced in E. coli is a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 133 AAs with a molecular mass of 15,256 Daltons. Interleukin-17 is a potent pro-inflammatory cytokine produced by activated memory T cells. There are at least six members of the IL-17 family in humans and in mice. As IL-17 shares properties with IL-1 and TNF-α, it may induce joint inflammation and bone and cartilage destruction. This cytokine is found in synovial fluids of patients with rheumatoid arthritis, and produced by rheumatoid arthritis synovium. It increases IL-6 production, induces collagen degradation and decreases collagen synthesis by synovium and cartilage and proteoglycan synthesis in cartilage. IL-17 is also able to increase bone destruction and reduce its formation. Blocking of interleukin-17 with specific inhibitors provides a protective inhibition of cartilage and bone degradation.
Molecular Weight:	15.26 kDa
UniProt:	Q16552

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH2O. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, pH 7.4.
Handling Advice:	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C/-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

