



Recombinant Mouse IL-17A (C-6His)

Catalog #	EPT207
Expression Host	Human Cells
DESCRIPTION	Recombinant Mouse Interleukin-17A is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Thr22-Ala158 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession	Q62386
Synonyms	Interleukin-17A; IL-17; IL-17A; Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte-Associated Antigen 8; CTLA-8; IL17A; CTLA8; IL17
Mol Mass	16.2 KDa
AP Mol Mass	17-26 KDa, reducing conditions
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Less than 0.001 ng/ μ g (0.01 EU/ μ g) as determined by LAL test.
FORMULATION	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.





RECONSTITUTION

Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/ml.

Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.

Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SHIPPING

The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

STORAGE

Lyophilized protein should be stored at $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at $4-7^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 2-7 days.

Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 months.

BACKGROUND

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. Mature mouse IL-17A shares 61% and 89% amino acid sequence identity with human and rat IL-17A, respectively. As IL-17 shares properties with





IL-1 and TNF-alpha, 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.

SDS-PAGE

