Recombinant Human IL-17A
Catalog # C021
Derived from E.coli

DESCRIPTION
Recombinant Human Interleukin-17A is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ile20-Ala155 is expressed.

Accession #: Q16552
Known as: Interleukin-17A; IL-17; IL-17A; Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte-Associated Antigen 8; CTLA-8; IL17A; CTLA8; IL17

FORMULATION
Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, pH 7.4.

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°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.

RECONSTITUTION
Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml.
Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.
Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

QUALITY CONTROL
Bioactivity* EDSO is approximately 2 ng/ml. Specific Activity of 5 x 10^5 IU/mg.
measured by the dose-dependent induction of IL-6 in primary human foreskin fibroblasts.
Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 IEU/µg).

AMINO ACID SEQUENCE
MIVKAGITPRNPQGCPNEDXKNPRTVMNLNINICRTNTTPKSSYNTNRMSTPNLQNPVTHCQTVPIVHVHA

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. 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.