

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-17 RD/SEF in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 40% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) IL-17 RD is observed and less than 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-17 RC, rml-17B R,
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human IL-17 RD/SEF Ala27-Arg299 Accession # AAM77571
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

CyTOF-ready	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Interleukin-17 receptor D (IL-17 RD), also known as SEF (similar expression to FGFs), is a type I transmembrane protein that is found in both the cytoplasm and plasma membrane (1-5). The gene for this protein belongs to a synexpression group originally identified in zebrafish where SEF is expressed along with FGF-3, -8, sprouty-2 (SPRY2) and SPRY4 (6, 7). By alternate splicing, two transcript variants, potentially encoding three protein isoforms, exist. One is a full-length long form, one a shortened form that uses an alternate start site, and one an alternate splice form that removes the classic signal sequence (1-4). These isoforms have different expression patterns, subcellular localization, and function. The membrane-bound long form of human IL-17RD is synthesized as a 739 amino acid (aa) precursor protein with a putative 27 aa signal peptide, a 272 aa extracellular domain, a 20 aa transmembrane segment and a 420 aa cytoplasmic domain. The extracellular domain contains one Ig-like domain and a fibronectin type III motif. The cytoplasmic domain shares homology with the intracellular domains of IL-17 receptor family members and shows one TIR (Toll/IL-1 Receptor) domain and a putative TRAF6-binding motif (2). Natural IL-17 RD has been shown to form homomultimeric complexes (3). Unlike the alternate splice form of IL-17 RD that has a restricted pattern of expression, the full-length IL-17 RD isoform is expressed in most adult tissues and during embryonic development (3, 5). Functionally, IL-17 RD has been shown to be an inhibitor of FGF signaling. The molecule's extracellular domain does not seem to be involved. There is an interaction between the intracellular domains of FGFR1/2 and IL-17 RD that blocks ERK dissociation from MEK, thereby interfering with downstream ERK activation of nuclear Elk-1 (8). IL-17 RD has also been reported to interact with TAK1 and induce JNK activation and apoptosis (9). Ligands that interact with the extracellular domain of IL-17 RD have not been identified.

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