

DESCRIPTION

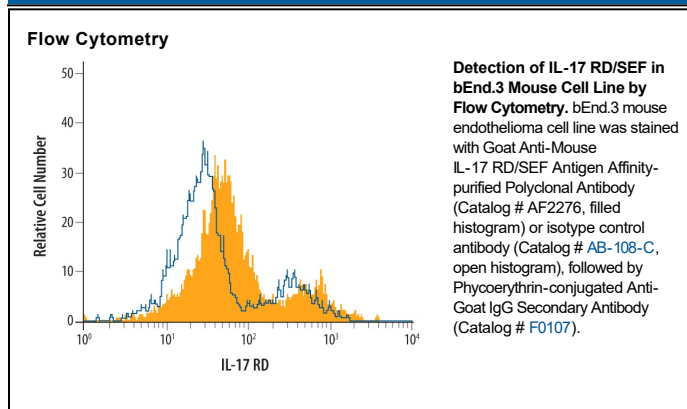
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-17 RD/SEF in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 40% cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-17 RD is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) IL-17 RC and rmIL-17B R is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse IL-17 RD/SEF Gly28-Arg299 Accession # Q8JZL1
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse IL-17 RD/SEF (Catalog # 2276-ML)
Flow Cytometry	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	Perfusion fixed frozen sections of mouse lung and thymus
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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 and SEF is expressed along with FGF-3, -8, sprouty-2 (SPRY2) and SPRY4 (6, 7). Due to the presence of an alternate start site, there is one transcript that potentially gives rise to two isoforms. The first is a full-length long form and the second an N-terminally truncated form (2, 5). The significance and expression pattern of the short form are uncertain. The membrane-bound long form of mouse IL-17 RD is synthesized as a 738 amino acid (aa) precursor protein with a putative 27 aa signal peptide, a 272 aa extracellular domain, a 20 aa transmembrane segment and a 419 aa cytoplasmic domain (5). 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). 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.

References:

1. Furthauer, M. *et al.* (2002) *Nat. Cell Biol.* **4**:170.
2. Xiong, S. *et al.* (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* **278**:50273.
3. Yang, R-B. *et al.* (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* **278**:33232.
4. Preger, E. *et al.* (2003) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **101**:1229.
5. Lin, W. *et al.* (2002) *Mech. Dev.* **113**:163.
6. Tsang, M. *et al.* (2002) *Nat. Cell Biol.* **4**:165.
7. Kovalenko, D. *et al.* (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* **278**:14087.
8. Torii, S. *et al.* (2004) *Dev. Cell* **7**:33.
9. Yang, X. *et al.* (2004) *J. Biol. Chem.* **279**:38099.