

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-17C in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich immunoassays, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) IL-17C is observed and less than 0.3% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-17, rhIL-17B, rhIL-17D, rhIL-17E, and rhIL-17F is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-17C His19-Val197 Accession # Q9P0M4
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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 Human IL-17C (Catalog # 1234-IL)
Human IL-17C Sandwich Immunoassay		Reagent
ELISA Capture	2-8 µg/mL	Human IL-17C Antibody (Catalog # MAB1234)
ELISA Detection	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	Human IL-17C Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF1234)
Standard		Recombinant Human IL-17C (Catalog # 1234-IL)

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.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <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

The Interleukin-17 (IL-17) family proteins, comprising six members (IL-17, IL-17B through IL-17F), are secreted, structurally related proteins that share a conserved cysteine-knot fold near the C-terminus, but have considerable sequence divergence at the N-terminus (1, 2). With the exception of IL-17B, which exists as a non-covalently linked dimer, all IL-17 family members are disulfide-linked dimers (3). IL-17 family proteins are pro-inflammatory cytokines that induce local cytokine production and are involved in the regulation of immune functions (1, 2). Two receptors (IL-17 R, and IL-17B R), which are activated by IL-17 family members, have been identified. In addition, at least three additional orphan type I transmembrane receptors with homology to IL-17 R, including IL-17 RL (IL-17 RC), IL-17 RD, and IL-17 RE, have also been reported (1-4). The functions of IL-17 RC, D, and E are not known.

Human IL-17C cDNA encodes a 197 amino acid (aa) residues protein with a putative 18 aa signal peptide (5). IL-17C shares from 15%-30% aa sequence identity with other IL-17 family members. Human and mouse IL-17C also share 83% aa sequence identity. IL-17C has a very restricted expression pattern and was detected as a rare expressed sequence tag (EST) sequence in an adult prostate and fetal kidney libraries (2). IL-17C has been shown to stimulate the release of TNF-α and IL-1β from the monocytic cell line THP-1, a property it shares with IL-17B (5, 6). The receptor of IL-17C has not yet been identified. The IL-17C preparations from R&D Systems have been found to bind immobilized recombinant IL-17B R/Fc in a functional ELISA.

References:

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5. Li, H. *et al.* (2000) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **97**:773.
6. Shi, Y. *et al.* (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* **275**:19167.