

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse IL-17 RD/SEF in Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 40% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-17 RD is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) IL-17 RC and rmIL-17B R is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse IL-17 RD/SEF Gly28-Arg299 Accession # Q8JZL1
<b>Formulation</b>	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
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse IL-17 RD/SEF (Catalog # 2276-ML)

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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

## 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:

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