

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-17E/IL-25 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 878227
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-17E/IL-25 Tyr33-Gly177 Accession # Q9H293
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 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.

ELISA 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

The Interleukin 17 (IL-17) family proteins, comprising six members (IL-17, and 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. With the exception of IL-17B, which exists as a non-covalently linked dimer, all IL-17 family members are disulfide-linked dimers. IL-17 family proteins are pro-inflammatory cytokines that induce local cytokine production and are involved in the regulation of immune functions (1, 2).

Human IL-17E cDNA encodes a 177 amino acid (aa) residues precursor protein with a putative 32 aa signal peptide (3). A second isoform of human IL-17E encoding a 161 aa precursor protein also exists (4). The two isoforms differ in their signal peptide sequences. Mature human IL-17E shares 76% aa sequence identity with mature mouse IL-17E. Human IL-17E also shares from 25-36% aa sequence identity with the other human IL-17 family members. IL-17E expression was detected at very low levels by PCR in various peripheral tissues including brain, kidney, lung, prostate, testis, adrenal gland, spinal cord, and trachea (3). IL-17E binds and activates IL-17 B Receptor (IL-17B R) (alternatively known as IL-17 Rh1, IL-17E R, and EVI27) (3), which is expressed in kidney and liver, and at lower levels in brain, testis, and other endocrine tissues. The expression of IL-17B R is up regulated under inflammatory conditions. Ligation of IL-17E to IL-17 RB induces activation of nuclear factor kappa-B and stimulates the production of the pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-8 (3). IL-17 has also been found to promote the expression of the prototypical Th2 genes (4, 5).

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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