

DESCRIPTION

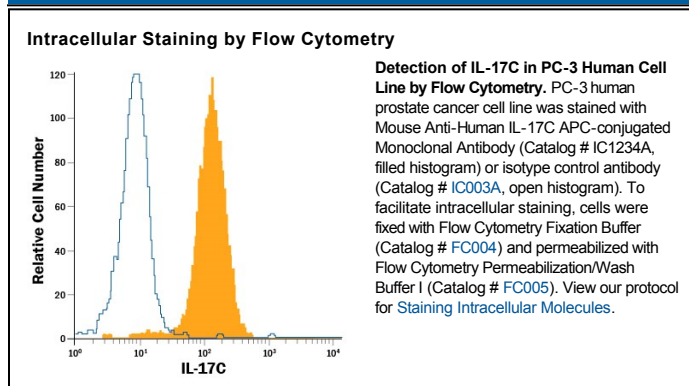
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-17C in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-17A, B, D, E or F is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 177114
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-17C His19-Val197 Accession # Q9P0M4.1
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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/IL-17A 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). Five receptors (IL-17 R, and IL-17RB through IL-17RE), which are likely activated by IL-17 family members, have been identified (1-4). 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). As such, it is now known to be secreted by keratinocytes and colonic epithelium, and to act on epithelium via an IL-17RA:IL-17RE heterodimeric receptor. This is either an autocrine or paracrine activity (1,2,5). IL-17C has been shown to stimulate the release of proinflammatory cytokines and antimicrobial peptides such as S100A12, hBD, and CSF-3 (5, 6).

References:

1. Gu, C. *et al.* (2013) *Cytokine* **64**:477.
2. Moseley, T.A. *et al.* (2003) *Cytokine & Growth Factor Rev.* **14**:155.
3. Hymowitz, S.G. *et al.* (2001) *EMBO J.* **20**:5332.
4. Haudenschild, D. *et al.* (2002) *J. Biol. Chem.* **277**:4309.
5. Pappu, R. *et al.* (2012) *Trends Immunol.* **33**:343.
6. Kusagaya, H. *et al.* (2014) *Am. J. Respir.* **50**:30.