

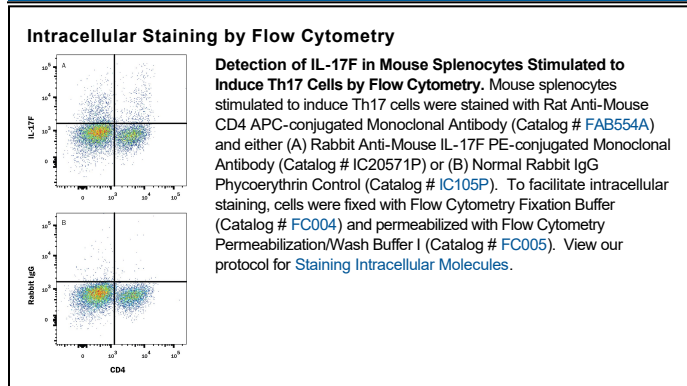
DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-17F in direct ELISAs.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 1058A
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse IL-17F Ala21-Val153 Accession # Q7TNI7
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

IL-17F, also called ML-1, is a 21-33 kDa member of the IL-17 family of protein. It is one of six glycoproteins with conserved cysteines that form a cystine knot structure. IL-17F is expressed by multiple cell types, including bronchial epithelium, neutrophils (likely), monocytes, mast cells, colonic epithelium, $\gamma\delta$ T cells, CD4⁺ Th17 cells, group 3 (NKp46⁺ ROR γ t) innate lymphoid cells, NKT cells and CD8⁺ Tc17 cells. IL-17F is known to form disulfide-linked homodimers, and covalent heterodimers with IL-17A. Notable, the IL-17A and IL-17F homodimers, plus the IL-17A:F heterodimer use the same receptor combination (IL-17RA:IL-17RC), but elicit somewhat different outcomes. For instance, on macrophages, IL-17A induces IL-9, KC and GM-CSF secretion, while IL-17F does not. Both molecules, however, induce the secretion of the same molecules (IL-9, KC, and GM-CSF) by colonic epithelium. Mouse IL-17F has a long form and a short form, which have alternate start sites but identical lengths. Over amino acids (aa) 21-153, mouse IL-17F shares 88% and 56% aa sequence identity with rat and human IL-17F, respectively.