full spectrum cell analysis®
eBioscience®

Anti-Human IL-17A Purified

Catalog Number: 14-7179
Also Known As: Interleukin-17A, CTLA8
RUO: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Product Information

Contents: Anti-Human IL-17A Purified
REF **Catalog Number:** 14-7179
Clone: eBio64DEC17
Concentration: 0.5 mg/mL
Host/Isotype: Mouse IgG1, kappa

Formulation: aqueous buffer, 0.09% sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer
Temperature Limitation: Store at 2-8°C.
LOT **Batch Code:** Refer to Vial
Use By: Refer to Vial

Description

The eBio64DEC17 antibody reacts with human IL-17A. The eBio64DEC17 antibody is a neutralizing antibody. Interleukin-17A (IL-17A) is a CD4+ T cell-derived cytokine that promotes inflammatory responses in cell lines and is elevated in rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, and transplant rejection. The cDNA encoding human IL-17A was isolated from a library of CD4+ T cells; the encoded protein exhibits 72 percent amino acid identity with HVS13 , an open reading frame from a T lymphotropic Herpesvirus saimiri, and 63 percent with mouse CTLA-8 (cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated antigen-8). Human IL-17A exists as glycosylated 20-30 kD homodimers. High levels of IL-17A homodimer are produced by activated peripheral blood CD4+ T-cells. IL-17A enhances expression of the intracellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) in human fibroblasts. Human IL-17A also stimulates epithelial, endothelial, or fibroblastic cells to secrete IL-6, IL-8, G-CSF, and PGE2. In the presence of human IL-17A, fibroblasts can sustain the proliferation of CD34+ hematopoietic progenitors and induce maturation into neutrophils. Mouse, rat, and human IL-17A can induce IL-6 secretion in mouse stromal cells, indicating that all homologs can recognize the mouse IL-17A receptor.

IL-23-dependent, IL-17A-producing CD4+ T cells (Th-17 cells) have been identified as a unique subset of Th cells that develops along a pathway that is distinct from the Th1- and Th2- cell differentiation pathways. The hallmark effector molecules of Th1 and Th2 cells, e.g., IFN gamma and IL-4, have each been found to negatively regulate the generation of these Th-17 cells.

Intracellular staining by eBio64DEC17 antibody identifies the same cell population as the eBio64CAP17 antibody, as can be seen in co-staining experiments using both antibodies.

Applications Reported

This eBio64DEC17 antibody has been reported for use in immunohistology staining and ELISA.

Applications Tested

This eBio64DEC17 antibody has been tested by ELISA.

References

Lee JJ, Chang YL, Lai WL, Ko JY, Kuo MY, Chiang CP, Azuma M, Chen CW, Chia JS. Increased prevalence of interleukin-17-producing CD4(+) tumor infiltrating lymphocytes in human oral squamous cell carcinoma. Head Neck. 2011 Sep;33(9):1301-8 (ebio64DEC17m IHC frozen)

Acosta-Rodriguez EV, Napolitani G, et al. 2007. Interleukins 1beta and 6 but not transforming growth factor-beta are essential for the differentiation of interleukin 17-producing human T helper cells. Nat Immunol. 8(9):942-9. (FC, PubMed)

Chen Z, Tato CM, Muul L, Laurence A, O'Shea JJ. Distinct regulation of interleukin-17 in human T helper lymphocytes. Arthritis Rheum. 2007 Sep;56(9):2936-46. (**ebio64Dec17**, FC PubMed)

Related Products

14-4714 Mouse IgG1 K Isotype Control Purified (P3.6.2.1)
14-7178 Anti-Human IL-17A Purified (eBio64CAP17)
18-4100 Avidin HRP
39-8179 Human IL-17A Single-Use ELISA RSG Standard
88-7117 Human IL-17AF (heterodimer) ELISA Ready-SET-Go!®
88-7176 Human IL-17A (homodimer) ELISA Ready-SET-Go!®

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