

#### DESCRIPTION

<b>Source</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived Ala18-Pro202 Accession # Q8TAD2.1
<b>N-terminal Sequence Analysis</b>	Ala18
<b>Structure / Form</b>	Disulfide-linked homodimer
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	20 kDa (monomer)

#### SPECIFICATIONS

<b>Activity</b>	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. When Recombinant Human IL-17D is present at 1 µg/mL, the concentration of Recombinant Human IL-17B R Fc Chimera (Catalog # <a href="#">1207-BR</a> ) that produces 50% of the optimal binding response is approximately 0.4-2 µg/mL.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<1.0 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>97%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in Acetonitrile and TFA with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

#### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile 4 mM HCl containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.
<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>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <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>● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

#### BACKGROUND

The Interleukin-17 (IL-17) family proteins, comprising six members (IL-17, 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 (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). Two receptors (IL-17 R, and IL-17B R), which are activated by IL-17 family members, have been identified. In addition, at least three additional orphan type I transmembrane receptors with homology to IL-17 R, including IL-17 RL (IL-17 RC), IL-17 RD, and IL-17 RE, have also been reported (1-4). The functions of IL-17 RC, D, and E are not known.

Human IL-17D cDNA encodes a 202 amino acid (aa) residues protein with a putative 17 aa signal peptide (5). Human and mouse IL-17D share 78% sequence identity. Among IL-17 family members, IL-17D is most closely related to IL-17B, sharing 27% aa sequence homology (5, 6). IL-17D is expressed preferentially in skeletal muscle, heart, adipose tissue, lung, pancreas, and nervous system (1, 5). Like other IL-17 family members, IL-17D modulates immune responses indirectly by stimulating the production of myeloid growth factors and chemokines including IL-6, IL-8, and GM-CSF (5). IL-17D has also been shown to suppress the proliferation of myeloid progenitors in colony formation assays. The receptor of IL-17D has not yet been identified. However, stimulation of IL-8 production by IL-17D is mediated through the activation of nuclear factor kappa-B (5). The IL-17D preparations from R&D Systems have been found to bind immobilized recombinant IL17B R/Fc in a functional ELISA.

#### References:

1. Aggarwal, S. and A.L. Gurney (2002) *J. Leukoc. Biol.* **71**:1.
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. Starnes, T. *et al.* (2002) *J. Immunol.* **169**:642.
6. Li, H. *et al.* (2000) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **97**:773.