

DESCRIPTION

Source	<i>E. coli</i> -derived Ala25-Arg205 Accession # Q8K4C4
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Ala25
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer
Predicted Molecular Mass	20 kDa (monomer)

SPECIFICATIONS

Activity	Measured by its ability to bind rmlL-17B R/Fc Chimera in a functional ELISA.
Endotoxin Level	<0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.
Formulation	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

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile 4 mM HCl containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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, 6). 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, 6). 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 - 6). Mouse IL-17D is synthesized as a 205 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a putative 24 aa signal peptide and a 181 aa mature segment. The mature region contains two potential N-linked glycosylation sites and eight cysteines, four of which are involved in the formation of a modified cysteine-knot motif (5). The molecule is reported to exist as a 53 kDa disulfide-linked homodimer (2, 5). Given that its predicted homodimeric molecular weight is 40 kDa, the molecule is presumably glycosylated. In the mature region, mouse IL-17D is 88% aa identical to human IL-17D. There is less than 30% aa identity between mouse IL-17D and other members of the mouse IL-17 family. IL-17D is expressed in skeletal muscle, adipose tissue, fetal liver, and heart, plus resting CD4⁺ T cells and CD19⁺ B cells (1). R&D Systems has shown IL-17D binding to a mouse IL-17 R/Fc construct in a functional ELISA. IL-17D is known to induce the production of IL-8, IL-6 and GM-CSF (5).

References:

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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. Kolls, J.K. and A. Linden (2004) *Immunity* **21**:467.