

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human and mouse IL-17B in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In these formats, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-17, rhIL-17C, rhIL-17E, and rhIL-17F is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-17B (R&D Systems, Catalog # 1248-IB) Gln21-Phe180 Accession # Q9UHF5
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human IL-17B (Catalog # 1248-IB) Recombinant Mouse IL-17B (Catalog # 1709-ML)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
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. • 6 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 cystine-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-17B cDNA encodes a 180 aa protein with a putative 20 aa signal peptide (5, 6). Human and mouse IL-17B share 88% amino acid sequence identity. Among IL-17 family members, IL-17B is most closely related to IL-17D, sharing 27% aa sequence homology. IL-17B is expressed highly in spinal cord, and at lower levels in brain, kidney, lung, small intestine, prostate, testes, pancreas, adrenal gland and trachea (5 - 7). Expression of IL-17B has also been detected in chondrocytes in articular cartilage (2). IL-17B binds the IL-17B receptor but not IL-17 R and exhibits bioactivities distinct from those of IL-17 (5, 6).

References:

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