

#### DESCRIPTION

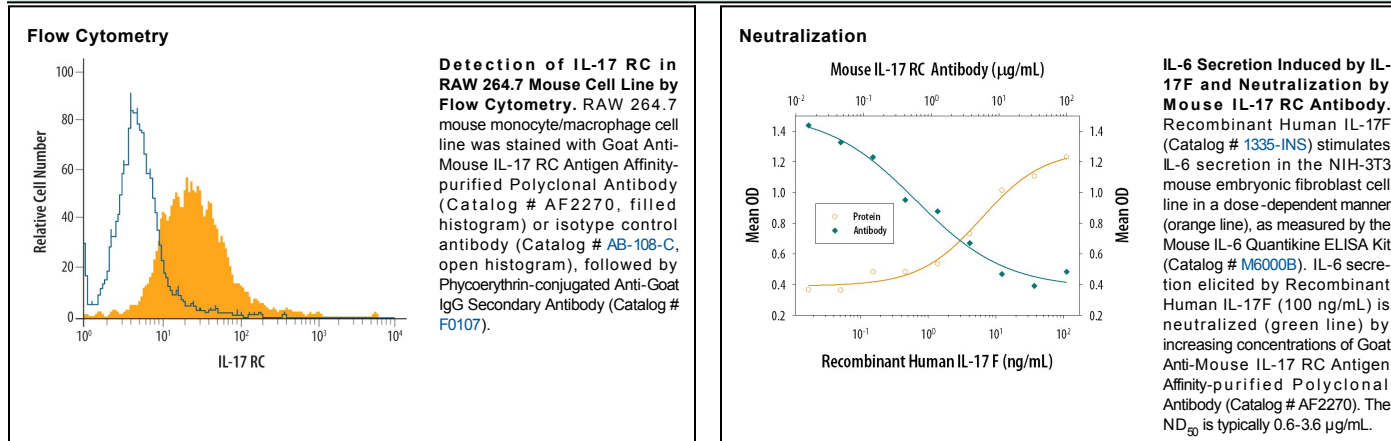
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse IL-17 RC in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-17 RC is observed and less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) IL-17 RD and rmIL-17B R is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse IL-17 RC Leu21-Trp465 Accession # AAH04759
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse IL-17 RC (Catalog # 2270-ML)
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	2.5 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below
<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-17F-induced IL-6 secretion in the NIH-3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cell line. Yao, Z. <i>et al.</i> (1995) <i>Immunity</i> 3:811. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.6-3.6 µg/mL in the presence of 100 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-17F.	

#### DATA



#### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	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
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <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>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

IL-17 receptor C (IL-17 RC; also known as IL-17 RL) is an 85-110 kDa member of the IL-17 receptor family. This is one of five families, termed IL-17 RA, B, C, D and E, that comprise the cytokine receptor superfamily (1-6). Not all receptors appear to bind known members of the IL-17 cytokine family. To date, IL-17 RA is reported to bind IL-17A, while IL-17 RB is reported to bind IL-17B and IL-17E (2, 4). Mouse IL-17 RC is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein that is expressed on a variety of nonhematopoietic cell types. Full-length IL-17 RC is synthesized as a 674 amino acid (aa) precursor. It contains a 21 aa signal sequence, a 419 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 213 aa cytoplasmic region. There are multiple potential N-linked glycosylation sites in the ECD and potential phosphorylation sites in the cytoplasmic tail. Four mouse variants have been identified that have been designated mIL-17 RC (7). The isoform expressed here as an R&D product is an unusual 567 aa form (8). Its precursor contains a 20 aa signal sequence, a 444 aa extracellular region, a 20 aa transmembrane segment and an 83 aa cytoplasmic tail. When compared to the full length mouse IL-17 RC form, this expressed isoform's extracellular region shows absolute aa identity, save for an additional 24 aa insert. In the cytoplasmic region, it is highly divergent and shows virtually no aa identity (8-9). The extracellular region of mouse IL-17 RC shows about 70% aa identity to the equivalent region in human IL-17 RC isoform # 3. IL-17 RC is the cognate receptor for IL-17F (7). In humans, IL-17 RC binds IL-17A with similar affinity, and with IL-17 RA, it forms a definitive receptor for both IL-17A and IL-17F (7). The stoichiometry is unclear; it may form a heterodimer with IL-17 RA, or a heterotrimer with a preexisting IL-17 RA homodimer (4, 7, 10, 11). The heteromeric nature of the receptor may be important given that the predominant form of the IL-17 cytokine is now considered to be an IL-17A:IL-17F heterodimer (4).

## References:

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