

DESCRIPTION

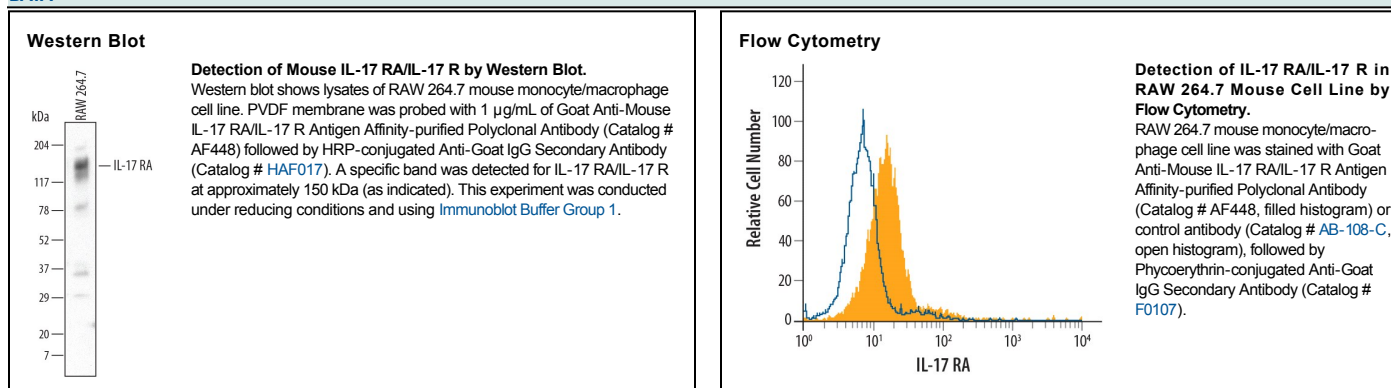
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-17 RA/IL-17 R in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-17 RA/IL-17 R is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) IL-17 RC and rmIL-17 RD is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant mouse IL-17 RA/IL-17 R Extracellular domain
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	1 µg/mL	See Below
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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

IL-17 R, also known as IL-17 RA, is a 120 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein protein that plays a central role in inflammatory responses (1-3). Mature mouse IL-17 R consists of a 291 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 521 aa cytoplasmic domain (4). The cytoplasmic domain contains a region homologous to the TIR domain of the TLR/IL-1 R family (5). Mouse IL-17 R shares 84% and 72% aa sequence identity with rat and human IL-17 R, respectively. Within the extracellular domain, it shares 18-25% sequence identity with mouse IL-17 RB, C, D, and E. While the expression of IL-17 is restricted to activated T cells, IL-17 R exhibits a broad tissue distribution (4). Even in the absence of ligand, IL-17 R exists on the cell surface as a multimer (6). IL-17 R can bind IL-17 but must associate with IL-17 RC to transduce signals (7, 8). Interestingly, human IL-17 R does not appear to form productive complexes with mouse IL-17 RC (8). The IL-17 R can also signal in response to IL-17F (9). IL-17 R ligation promotes T cell activation and the production of IL-6, G-CSF, SCF, and multiple pro-inflammatory chemokines (4, 7, 9, 10). IL-17A and IL-17F synergize with TNF- α in the induction of CXCL1, G-CSF, and IL-6 (9, 11). This effect requires the presence of both TNF RI and TNF RII (9). IL-17 interactions with IL-17 R also inhibit the TNF- α induced upregulation of fibroblast CCL5 and VCAM-1 (11). CCL5 and VCAM-1 induced effects are differentially sensitive to blockade with IL-17 R specific antibodies, suggesting that IL-17 R triggers divergent intracellular signals (11). *In vivo*, IL-17 R activity is important for increased generation of neutrophils and their recruitment to sites of inflammation (10, 12, 13). IL-17 R is required for host defense against microbial infection and for the progression of arthritis from inflammation to destructive joint erosion (10, 13).

References:

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