

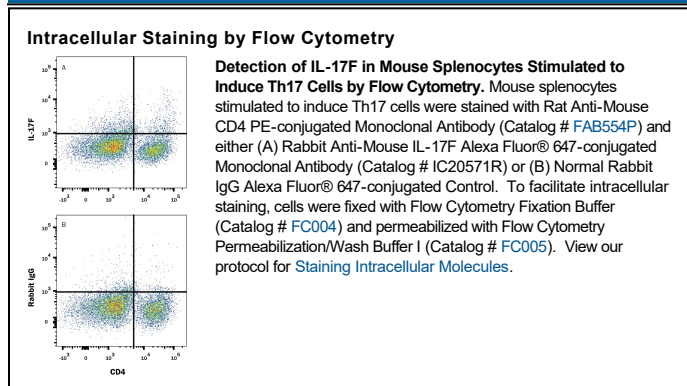
DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-17F in direct ELISAs.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 1058A
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse IL-17F Ala21-Val153 Accession # Q7TNI7
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	5 µL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

IL-17F, also called ML-1, is a 21-33 kDa member of the IL-17 family of protein. It is one of six glycoproteins with conserved cysteines that form a cystine knot structure. IL-17F is expressed by multiple cell types, including bronchial epithelium, neutrophils (likely), monocytes, mast cells, colonic epithelium, γδ T cells, CD4⁺ Th17 cells, group 3 (NKp46⁺ RORγt) innate lymphoid cells, NKT cells and CD8⁺ Tc17 cells. IL-17F is known to form disulfide-linked homodimers, and covalent heterodimers with IL-17A. Notable, the IL-17A and IL-17F homodimers, plus the IL-17A:F heterodimer use the same receptor combination (IL-17RA:IL-17RC), but elicit somewhat different outcomes. For instance, on macrophages, IL-17A induces IL-9, KC and GM-CSF secretion, while IL-17F does not. Both molecules, however, induce the secretion of the same molecules (IL-9, KC, and GM-CSF) by colonic epithelium. Mouse IL-17F has a long form and a short form, which have alternate start sites but identical lengths. Over amino acids (aa) 21-153, mouse IL-17F shares 88% and 56% aa sequence identity with rat and human IL-17F, respectively.

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