Human IL-17E/IL-25 Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 182203

Catalog Number: MAB1258

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-17E in direct ELISAs and Western blots. Shows 100% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-17E and no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-17, rhIL-17B, rhIL-17C, or rhIL-17F.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 182203
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	*E. coli*-derived recombinant human IL-17E Tyr33-Gly177 Accession # Q9H293
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.

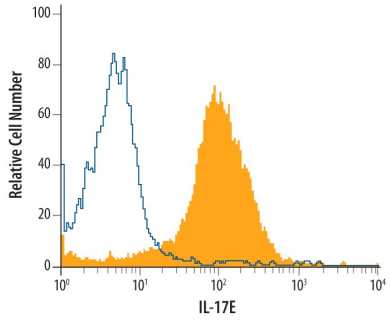
APPLICATIONS

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	Recombinant Human IL-17E/IL-25 (Catalog # 1258-IL)
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10^6 cells	See Below

DATA

Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry



Detection of IL-17E/IL-25 in PC-3 Human Cell Line by Flow Cytometry. PC-3 human prostate cancer cell line was stained with Human IL-17E/IL-25 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB1258, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # MAB002, open histogram), followed by Allophycocyanin-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG $F(ab')_2$ Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0101B). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed with paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with saponin.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 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.** ● 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.

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BACKGROUND

The Interleukin 17 (IL-17) family proteins, comprising six members (IL-17, and 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. With the exception of IL-17B, which exists as a non-covalently linked dimer, all IL-17 family members are disulfide-linked dimers. IL-17 family proteins are pro-inflammatory cytokines that induce local cytokine production and are involved in the regulation of immune functions (1, 2).

Human IL-17E cDNA encodes a 177 amino acid (aa) residues precursor protein with a putative 32 aa signal peptide (3). A second isoform of human IL-17E encoding a 161 aa precursor protein also exists (4). The two isoforms differ in their signal peptide sequences. Mature human IL-17E shares 76% aa sequence identity with mature mouse IL-17E. Human IL-17E also shares from 25-36% aa sequence identity with the other human IL-17 family members. IL-17E expression was detected at very low levels by PCR in various peripheral tissues including brain, kidney, lung, prostate, testis, adrenal gland, spinal cord, and trachea (3). IL-17E binds and activates IL-17 B Receptor (IL-17B R) (alternatively known as IL-17 Rh1, IL-17E R, and EVI27) (3), which is expressed in kidney and liver, and at lower levels in brain, testis, and other endocrine tissues. The expression of IL-17B R is up regulated under inflammatory conditions. Ligation of IL-17E to IL-17 RB induces activation of nuclear factor kappa-B and stimulates the production of the pro-inflamatory cytokine IL-8 (3). IL-17 has also been found to promote the expression of the prototypical Th2 genes (4, 5).

References:

1. Aggarwal, S. and A.L. Gurney (2002) J. Leukoc. Biol. **71**:1.
2. Moseley, T.A. *et al.* (2003) Cytokine & Growth Factor Rev. **14**:155.
3. Lee, J. *et al.* (2001) J. Biol. Chem. **276**:1660.
4. Hurst, S.D. *et al.* (2002) J. Immunol. **169**:443.
5. Pan, G. *et al.* (2001) J. Immunol. **167**:6569.