

## DESCRIPTION

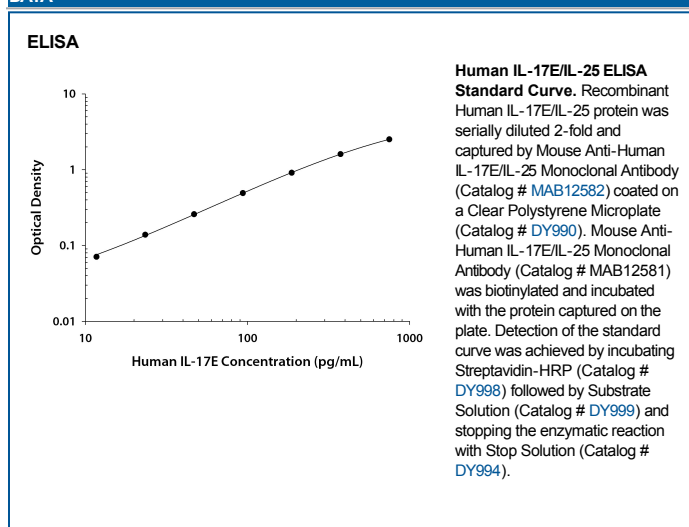
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human IL-17E in direct ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 878210R
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-17E Tyr33-Gly177 Accession # Q9H293
<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 either lyophilized or 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>ELISA</b>	This antibody functions as an ELISA detection antibody when paired with Mouse Anti-Human IL-17E/IL-25 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # <a href="#">MAB12582</a> ).  <i>This product is intended for assay development on various assay platforms requiring antibody pairs. We recommend the Human IL-17E DuoSet ELISA Kit (Catalog # <a href="#">DY1258-05</a>) for convenient development of a sandwich ELISA.</i>
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## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 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>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <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

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-inflammatory 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.