Mouse IL-17 RD/SEF Antibody

Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2A} Clone # 400210

Catalog Number: MAB2276

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-17 RD/SEF in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2A} Clone # 400210
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse IL-17 RD/SEF Gly28-Arg299 Accession # Q8JZL1
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.

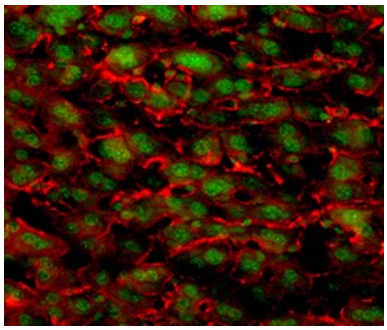
APPLICATIONS

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
Immunohistochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	See Below

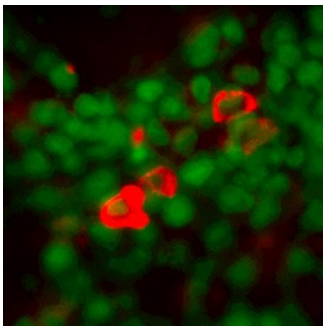
DATA

Immunohistochemistry



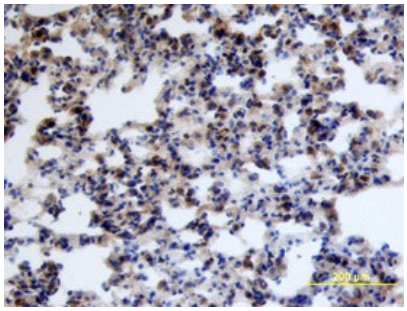
IL-17 RD/SEF in Mouse Liver. IL-17 RD/SEF was detected in perfusion fixed frozen sections of mouse liver using 25 µg/mL Mouse IL-17 RD/SEF Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB2276) overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained (red) and counterstained (green). View our protocol for Fluorescent IHC Staining of Frozen Tissue Sections.

Immunohistochemistry



IL-17 RD/SEF in Mouse Thymus. IL-17 RD/SEF was detected in perfusion fixed frozen sections of mouse thymus using Mouse IL-17 RD/SEF Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB2276) at 25 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL013) and counterstained (green). View our protocol for Fluorescent IHC Staining of Frozen Tissue Sections.

Immunohistochemistry



IL-17 RD/SEF in Mouse Lung. IL-17 RD/SEF was detected in immersion fixed frozen sections of mouse lung using Mouse IL-17 RD/SEF Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB2276) at 25 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Rat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS017) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). View our protocol for Chromogenic IHC Staining of Frozen Tissue Sections.

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

Interleukin-17 receptor D (IL-17 RD), also known as SEF (similar expression to FGFs), is a type I transmembrane protein that is found in both the cytoplasm and plasma membrane (1-5). The gene for this protein belongs to a synexpression group originally identified in zebrafish and SEF is expressed along with FGF-3, -8, sprouty-2 (SPRY2) and SPRY4 (6, 7). Due to the presence of an alternate start site, there is one transcript that potentially gives rise to two isoforms. The first is a full-length long form and the second an N-terminally truncated form (2, 5). The significance and expression pattern of the short form are uncertain. The membrane-bound long form of mouse IL-17 RD is synthesized as a 738 amino acid (aa) precursor protein with a putative 27 aa signal peptide, a 272 aa extracellular domain, a 20 aa transmembrane segment and a 419 aa cytoplastic domain (5). The extracellular domain contains one Ig-like domain and a fibronectin type III motif. The cytoplasmic domain shares homology with the intracellular domains of IL-17 receptor family members and shows one TIR (Toll/IL-1 Receptor) domain and a putative TRAF6-binding motif (2). Natural IL-17 RD has been shown to form homomultimeric complexes (3). The full-length IL-17 RD isoform is expressed in most adult tissues and during embryonic development (3, 5). Functionally, IL-17 RD has been shown to be an inhibitor of FGF signaling. The molecule's extracellular domain does not seem to be involved. There is an interaction between the intracellular domains of FGF R1/2 and IL-17 RD that blocks ERK dissociation from MEK, thereby interfering with downstream ERK activation of nuclear Elk-1 (8). IL-17 RD has also been reported to interact with TAK1 and induce JNK activation and apoptosis (9). Ligands that interact with the extracellular domain of IL-17 RD have not been identified.

References:

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