RF647 Mouse Anti-Human IL-17A

Purified RF647-conjugated Recombinant Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # F107316

Product Information

Application	FC
Recommended Usage	5 µL per million cells in 100 µL staining volume or 5 µL per 100 µL of whole blood.
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	72R75T62
Isotype	IgG1, κ
Label	RF647 (Ex/Em: 650/671 nm)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human IL-17A
Format	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA.
Storage	Shipped on wet ice. Store undiluted between 2°C and 8°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Precautions	RF647 Mouse Anti-Human IL-17A [72R75T62] is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Synonyms	CTLA8; IL17; IL17A; Interleukin-17A; IL-17; IL-17A; Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 8; CTLA-8.
Uniprot ID	Q16552
Gene ID	3605
Background	This gene is a member of the IL-17 receptor family which includes five members (IL-17RA-E) and the encoded protein is a proinflammatory cytokine produced by activated T cells. IL-17A-mediated downstream pathways induce the production of inflammatory molecules, chemokines, antimicrobial peptides, and remodeling proteins. The encoded protein elicits crucial impacts on host defense, cell trafficking, immune modulation, and tissue repair, with a key role in the induction of innate immune defenses. This cytokine stimulates non-hematopoietic cells and promotes chemokine production thereby attracting myeloid cells to inflammatory sites. This cytokine also regulates the activities of NF-kappaB and mitogen-activated protein kinases and can stimulate the expression of IL6 and cyclooxygenase-2 (PTGS2/COX-2), as well as enhance the production of nitric oxide (NO). IL-17A plays a pivotal role in various infectious diseases, inflammatory and autoimmune disorders, and cancer. High levels of this cytokine are associated with several chronic inflammatory diseases including rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and multiple sclerosis. The lung damage induced by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is to a large extent, a result of the inflammatory response promoted by cytokines such as IL17A. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2020]
Cellular Location	Secreted.
Tissue Location	Expressed in memory Th17 cells (at protein level).