

Anti-IL17RA Antibody
Catalog # ABO12939**Specification**

Anti-IL17RA Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q96F46
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Interleukin-17 receptor A(IL17RA) detection. Tested with WB, ELISA in Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-IL17RA Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 23765

Other Names

Interleukin-17 receptor A, IL-17 receptor A, IL-17RA, CDw217, CD217, IL17RA, IL17R

Calculated MW

96122 MW KDa

Application Details

ELISA , 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human,
 Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human,

Subcellular Localization

Isoform 1: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .

Tissue Specificity

Widely expressed. .

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

E. coli-derived human IL17RA recombinant protein (Position: K53-Q284). Human IL17RA shares 74.1% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse IL17RA.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-IL17RA Antibody - Protein Information

Name IL17RA ([HGNC:5985](#))

Synonyms IL17R

Function

Receptor for IL17A and IL17F, major effector cytokines of innate and adaptive immune system involved in antimicrobial host defense and maintenance of tissue integrity. Receptor for IL17A (PubMed: [17911633](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17911633)), PubMed: [9367539](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9367539)). Receptor for IL17F (PubMed: [17911633](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17911633) target="_blank">17911633, PubMed: [19838198](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19838198) target="_blank">19838198). Binds to IL17A with higher affinity than to IL17F (PubMed: [17911633](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17911633) target="_blank">17911633). Binds IL17A and IL17F homodimers as part of a heterodimeric complex with IL17RC (PubMed: [16785495](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16785495) target="_blank">16785495). Also binds heterodimers formed by IL17A and IL17F as part of a heterodimeric complex with IL17RC (PubMed: [18684971](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18684971) target="_blank">18684971). Cytokine binding triggers homotypic interaction of IL17RA and IL17RC chains with TRAF3IP2 adapter, leading to TRAF6-mediated activation of NF-kappa-B and MAPkinase pathways, ultimately resulting in transcriptional activation of cytokines, chemokines, antimicrobial peptides and matrix metalloproteinases, with potential strong immune inflammation (PubMed: [16785495](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16785495) target="_blank">16785495, PubMed: [17911633](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17911633) target="_blank">17911633, PubMed: [18684971](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18684971) target="_blank">18684971, PubMed: [21350122](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21350122) target="_blank">21350122, PubMed: [24120361](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24120361) target="_blank">24120361). Involved in antimicrobial host defense primarily promoting neutrophil activation and recruitment at infection sites to destroy extracellular bacteria and fungi (By similarity). In secondary lymphoid organs, contributes to germinal center formation by regulating the chemotactic response of B cells to CXCL12 and CXCL13, enhancing retention of B cells within the germinal centers, B cell somatic hypermutation rate and selection toward plasma cells (By similarity). Plays a role in the maintenance of the integrity of epithelial barriers during homeostasis and pathogen infection. Stimulates the production of antimicrobial beta-defensins DEFB1, DEFB103A, and DEFB104A by mucosal epithelial cells, limiting the entry of microbes through the epithelial barriers (By similarity). Involved in antiviral host defense through various mechanisms. Enhances immunity against West Nile virus by promoting T cell cytotoxicity. Contributes to Influenza virus clearance by driving the differentiation of B-1a B cells, providing for production of virus-specific IgM antibodies at first line of host defense (By similarity). Receptor for IL17C as part of a heterodimeric complex with IL17RE (PubMed: [21993848](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21993848) target="_blank">21993848).

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

Widely expressed..

Anti-IL17RA Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-IL17RA Antibody - Images

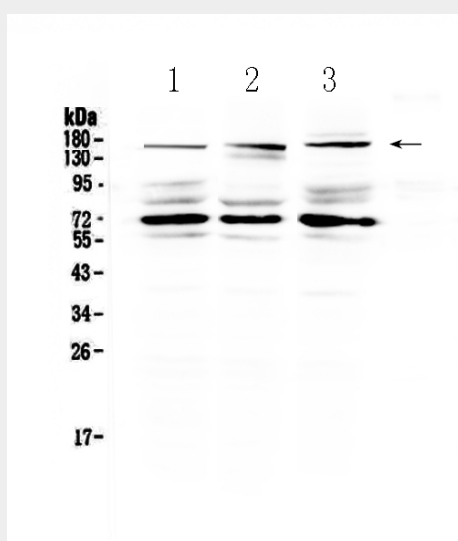


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of IL17RA using anti-IL17RA antibody (ABO12939).

Anti-IL17RA Antibody - Background

Interleukin 17 receptor A, also known as IL17RA and CDw217 (cluster of differentiation w217), is a human gene. The IL17R gene is mapped to 22q11.22-q11.23 by radiation hybrid analysis. Interleukin 17A (IL17A) is a proinflammatory cytokine secreted by activated T-lymphocytes. It is a potent inducer of the maturation of CD34-positive hematopoietic precursors into neutrophils. The protein encoded by this gene is a ubiquitous type I membrane glycoprotein that binds with low affinity to interleukin 17A. Interleukin 17A and its receptor play a pathogenic role in many inflammatory and autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis.