10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

IL17RD Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP9631a

Specification

IL17RD Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q8NFM7
Other Accession	NP_060033
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**82411**
Antigen Region	**217-245**

IL17RD Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 54756

Other Names
Interleukin-17 receptor D, IL-17 receptor D, IL-17RD, IL17Rhom, Interleukin-17 receptor-like protein, Sef homolog, hSef, IL17RD, IL17RLM, SEF

Target/Specificity
This IL17RD antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 217-245 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human IL17RD.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
IL17RD Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IL17RD Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name IL17RD

Synonyms IL17RLM, SEF

Function Feedback inhibitor of fibroblast growth factor mediated Ras- MAPK signaling and ERK activation (PubMed:12807873, PubMed:12958313). Regulates the nuclear ERK signaling pathway by spatially blocking nuclear translocation of activated ERK without inhibiting cytoplasmic phosphorylation of ERK (PubMed:15239952). Mediates JNK activation and may be involved in apoptosis (By similarity). May inhibit FGF-induced FGFR1 tyrosine phosphorylation (By similarity). Might have a role in the early stages of fate specification of GnRH-secreting neurons (By similarity). Inhibits TGFB-induced epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition in lens epithelial cells (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Predominantly associated with the Golgi apparatus and is partially translocated to the plasma membrane upon stimulation

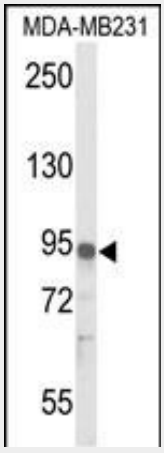
Tissue Location
Expressed in umbilical vein endothelial cells and in several highly vascularized tissues such as kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, heart and small intestine. Highly expressed in ductal epithelial cells of salivary glands, seminal vesicles and the collecting tubules of the kidney. Isoform 1 is also highly expressed in both fetal and adult brain, pituitary, tonsils, spleen, adenoids, fetal kidney, liver, testes and ovary. Isoform 1 is also expressed at moderate levels in primary aortic endothelial cells and adrenal medulla, and at low levels in adrenal cortex. Isoform 4 is specifically and highly expressed in pituitary, fetal brain and umbilical vein endothelial cells.

IL17RD Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

IL17RD Antibody (N-term) - Images



10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Western blot analysis of IL17RD Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9631a) in MDA-MB231 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). IL17RD (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

IL17RD Antibody (N-term) - Background

Fibroblast growth factors (FGFs; see MIM 603726) are secreted proteins involved in cellular proliferation, migration, differentiation, and survival. FGF activity is negatively regulated by members of the 'sprouty' family (e.g., SPRY1, MIM 602465). The SEF protein is a modulator of FGF signaling.

IL17RD Antibody (N-term) - References

Rong, Z., et al. Cell Res. 19(2):208-215(2009)
Ren, Y., et al. Cell. Signal. 20(3):518-533(2008)
Zisman-Rozen, S., et al. Oncogene 26(41):6093-6098(2007)