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Anti-Mouse IL-17F (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated

IL-17F Antibody Biotin Conjugated
Catalog # ASR5024

Specification

Anti-Mouse IL-17F (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Product Information

Host	**Rabbit**
Conjugate	**Biotin**
Target Species	**Mouse**
Reactivity	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Application	**WB, IHC, E, I, LCI**
Application Note	**This purified antibody has been tested in dot blot and is suitable for use in ELISA and western blotting. By western blot a band approximately 17.9 kDa in size corresponding to mouse IL17-F protein is expected in the appropriate cell lysate or extract. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user.**
Physical State	**Lyophilized**
Buffer	**0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2**
Immunogen	**This purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with full length recombinant mouse IL17-F protein.**
Reconstitution Volume	**100 µL**
Reconstitution Buffer	**Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)**
Stabilizer	**10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free**
Preservative	**0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide**

Anti-Mouse IL-17F (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Additional Information

Gene ID 257630

Other Names
257630

Purity
This purified antibody has been heated to 56°C for 30 minutes. In ELISA and other immunoreactive assays, this antibody will recognize both native and recombinant mouse IL17-F in cell supernatants and certain body fluids. A control of similarly diluted normal rabbit IgG is recommended.

Storage Condition
Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted

liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note
This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Mouse IL-17F (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Protein Information

Name Il17f

Function
Effector cytokine of innate and adaptive immune system involved in antimicrobial host defense and maintenance of tissue integrity (PubMed:18025225, PubMed:19144317, PubMed:23255360). IL17A- IL17F signals via IL17RA-IL17RC heterodimeric receptor complex, triggering homotypic interaction of IL17RA and IL17RC chains with TRAF3IP2 adapter through SEFIR domains. This leads to downstream 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:15477493, PubMed:17911633, PubMed:18025225). IL17A-IL17F is primarily involved in host defense against extracellular bacteria and fungi by inducing neutrophilic inflammation (PubMed:18025225, PubMed:23255360). As signature effector cytokine of T-helper 17 cells (Th17), primarily induces neutrophil activation and recruitment at infection and inflammatory sites (PubMed:18025225). Stimulates the production of antimicrobial beta- defensins DEFB1, DEFB103A, and DEFB104A by mucosal epithelial cells, limiting the entry of microbes through the epithelial barriers (PubMed:19144317). IL17F homodimer can signal via IL17RC homodimeric receptor complex, triggering downstream activation of TRAF6 and NF- kappa-B signaling pathway (PubMed:28813677). Via IL17RC induces transcriptional activation of IL33, a potent cytokine that stimulates group 2 innate lymphoid cells and adaptive T-helper 2 cells involved in pulmonary allergic response to fungi (PubMed:28813677). Likely via IL17RC, promotes sympathetic innervation of peripheral organs by coordinating the communication between gamma-delta T cells and parenchymal cells. Stimulates sympathetic innervation of thermogenic adipose tissue by driving TGFB1 expression (PubMed:32076265). Regulates the composition of intestinal microbiota and immune tolerance by inducing antimicrobial proteins that specifically control the growth of commensal Firmicutes and Bacteroidetes (PubMed:29915298).

Cellular Location
Secreted.

Tissue Location
Expressed by T-helper 17 cells (Th17) (at protein level). The expression pattern reflects the differentiation state. In fully differentiated Th17 cells, IL17A-IL17F heterodimers are produced at higher levels than IL17A-IL17A and IL17F-IL17F dimers (PubMed:18025225). Dominantly secreted in intestine (PubMed:29915298) Expressed by resident cells of the lamina propria, both epithelial cells and immune cell subsets including natural killer cells, dendritic cells, macrophages and various T and B cell subsets (PubMed:16990136, PubMed:29915298). Expressed by epithelial cells

and innate immune cells in the colon (PubMed:19144317). Expressed in group 3 innate lymphoid cells (PubMed:23255360, PubMed:29915298).

Anti-Mouse IL-17F (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - 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

Anti-Mouse IL-17F (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Images

Anti-Mouse IL-17F (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Background

IL17-F (also known as ML1, ML-1, IL17F, and IL24) is a cytokine that shares sequence similarity with IL17. This cytokine is expressed by activated T cells, and has been shown to stimulate the production of several other cytokines, including IL6, IL8, and CSF2/GM_CSF. This cytokine is also found to inhibit the angio-genesis of endothelial cells and induce endothelial cells to produce IL2, TGFB1/ GFB, and monocyte chemoattractant protein-1. IL-17F plays a role in the induction of neutrophilia in the lungs and in the exacerbation of antigen-induced pulmonary allergic inflammation.