

Product Name: Recombinant Human IL-17D
Catalog #: PEH0989

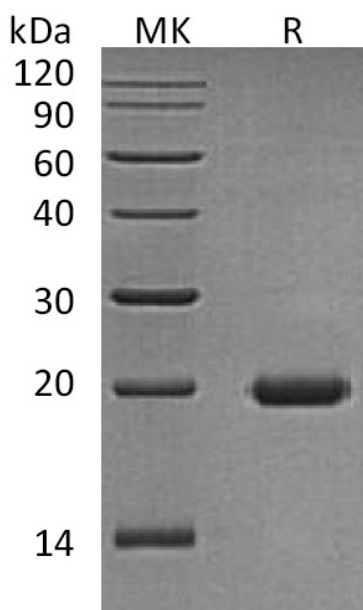


Summary

Name	IL-17D/Interleukin-17D
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Interleukin-17D is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ala18-Pro202 is expressed.
Accession #	Q8TAD2
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	20.3 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Glycine-HCl, 4% Sucrose, 4% Mannitol, 0.02% Tween 80, pH3.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Interleukin-17D; IL-17D; IL17D

Background

The Interleukin-17 family proteins, comprising six members (IL-17, IL-17B through IL-17F), are secreted, structurally related proteins that share a conserved cysteine-knot fold near the C-terminus, but have considerable sequence divergence at the N-terminus. IL-17 family proteins are proinflammatory cytokines that induce local cytokine production and are involved in the regulation of immune functions. Among IL-17 family members, IL-17D is most closely related to IL-17B, sharing 27% aa sequence homology. IL-17D is expressed preferentially in skeletal muscle, heart, adipose tissue, lung, pancreas, and nervous system. Like other IL-17 family members, IL-17D modulates immune responses indirectly by stimulating the production of myeloid growth factors and chemokines including IL-6, IL-8, and GM-CSF. IL-17D has also been shown to suppress the proliferation of myeloid progenitors in colony formation assays.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.