SONY

Product Data Sheet

Purified anti-mouse IL-17A

Catalog # / Size: 3134510 / 500 µg
3134505 / 50 µg

Clone: TC11-18H10.1

Isotype: Rat IgG1, κ

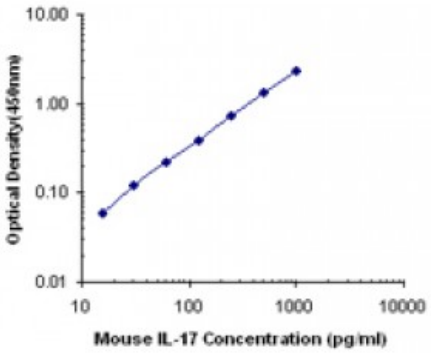
Immunogen: *E. coli* expressed, recombinant mouse IL-17A

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5



Applications:

Applications: Other

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by ELISA assay. For ELISA capture, a concentration range of 1-4 microg/ml is recommended. To obtain a linear standard curve, serial dilutions of IL-17 recombinant protein ranging from 4000 to 30 pg/ml are recommended for each ELISA plate. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application Notes: **ELISA Capture[3,4] and ELISPOT Capture[5]**: The purified TC11-18H10.1 antibody is useful as the capture antibody in a sandwich ELISA, when used in conjunction with the biotinylated TC11-8H4 antibody (Cat. No. 507002) as the detecting antibody and recombinant mouse IL-17 (Cat. No. 576009) as the standard.

Flow Cytometry[2-4,7,8,11,12]: The TC11-18H10.1 antibody is useful for intracellular immunofluorescent staining and flow cytometric analysis to identify IL-17-producing cells within mixed cell populations.

Neutralization[6,9]: The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for neutralization of mouse IL-17 bioactivity *in vivo* and *in vitro* (Cat. No. 506906).

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: Western blotting.

Application References:

1. Kennedy J, *et al.* 1996. *J. Interferon Cytokine Res.* 16:611.
2. Schubert D, *et al.* 2004. *J. Immunol.* 172:4503. (ICFC)
3. Infante-Duarte C, *et al.* 2000. *J. Immunol.* 165:6107. (ICFC, ELISA Capture)
4. Harrington LE, *et al.* 2005. *Nature Immunol.* doi:10.1038/ni1254. (ICFC, ELISA Capture)
5. Nekrasova T, *et al.* 2005. *J. Immunol.* 175:2734. (ELISPOT Capture)
6. Yen D, *et al.* 2006. *J. Clin. Invest.* 116:1310. (Neut)
7. Ehirchiou D, *et al.* 2007. *J. Exp. Med.* 204:1519. (ICFC)
8. Kang SG, et al. 2007. *J. Immunol.* 179:3724. (ICFC)
9. Smith E, *et al.* 2008. *J. Immunol.* 181:1357. (Neut) PubMed
10. Neufert C, *et al.* 2007. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 37:1809. PubMed
11. Wang C, *et al.* 2009. *Mucosal Immunol* 2:173. (ICFC) PubMed
12. Cui Y, *et al.* 2009. *Invest. Ophth. Vis. Sci.* 50:5811. (ICFC) PubMed
13. Kivisäkk P, *et al.* 2009. *Ann. Neurol.* 65:457. PubMed
14. Cooney LA, *et al.* 2011. *J. Immunol.* 187:4440. PubMed
15. Ma Y, *et al.* 2012. *PLoS One.* 7:e40763. PubMed
16. Murakami R, *et al.* 2013. *PLoS One.* 8:73270. PubMed

Description: IL-17, also known as CTLA-8, is a T cell-expressed pleiotropic cytokine that exhibits a high degree of homology to a protein encoded by the ORF13 gene of herpes virus Saimiri. IL-17 is produced by Th cells (Th17) that are distinct from the traditional Th1- and Th2-cell subsets. IL-23 plays an important role in triggering IL-17 production. Both recombinant and natural IL-17 have been shown to exist as disulfide linked homodimers. IL-17 exhibits multiple biological activities on a variety of cells including: the induction of IL-6 and IL-8 production in fibroblasts, activation of NF-κB, and costimulation of T cell proliferation. IL-17 is an essential inflammatory mediator in the development of autoimmune diseases. Neutralization of IL-17 with monoclonal antibody is able to ameliorate the disease course.

Antigen References:

1. Fitzgerald K, *et al.* Eds. 2001. The Cytokine FactsBook. Academic Press San Diego.
2. Numasaki M, *et al.* 2002. *Blood* 101:2620.
3. Fossiez F, *et al.* 1996. *J. Exp. Med.* 183:2593.
4. Yao Z,