

FITC anti-mouse IL-17A

Catalog # / 3134535 / 50 µg
Size: 3134540 / 500 µg

Clone: TC11-18H10.1

Isotype: Rat IgG1, κ

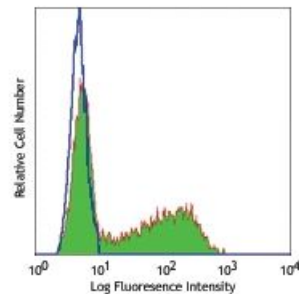
Immunogen: *E. coli* expressed, recombinant mouse IL-17A

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with FITC under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated FITC.

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

Concentration: 0.5



PMA (20 ng/ml) + ionomycin (1 microg/ml) -stimulated (6 hours + monensin, 2 µM) mouse thymoma cell line EL-4 intracellularly stained with TC11-18H10.1 FITC

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 0.25 microg per 10^6 cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application Notes: **ELISA Capture^{3,4} and ELISPOT Capture⁵:** 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. Ehrchiou 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. Ophthalm. 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](#)
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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- κ B, 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,