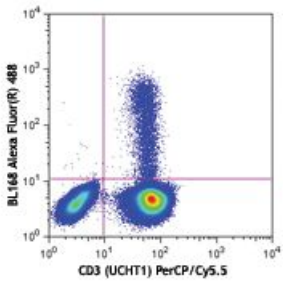
SONY

Product Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 488 anti-human IL-17A

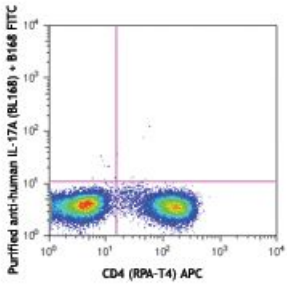
Catalog # / Size:	3161540 / 100 tests 3161535 / 25 tests
Clone:	BL168
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1, κ
Immunogen:	Recombinant full length human IL-17A
Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 488 under optimal conditions.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA (origin USA).
Workshop Number:	HCDM listed
Concentration:	Lot-specific



PMA (50 ng/ml) + ionomycin (1 µg/ml)-stimulated (6 hours + monensin, 2 µM) human peripheral blood lymphocytes intracellularly stained with BL168 Alexa Fluor® 488 and CD3 (UCHT1) PerCP/Cy5.5

Applications:

Applications:	Intracellular Staining for 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 5 µl per million cells or 5 µl per 100 µl of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. * Alexa Fluor® 488 has a maximum emission of 519 nm when it is excited at 488 nm.



PMA (50 ng/ml) + ionomycin (1 µg/ml)-stimulated (6 hours + monensin, 2 µM) human peripheral blood lymphocytes were intracellularly stained with CD4 (RPA-T4) APC and anti-IL-17A (BL168) FITC.

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Description: IL-17A is the founding member of the IL-17 family, a group of six structurally related pro-inflammatory cytokines. IL-17A, secreted by activated $CD4^+$ Th17 cell subpopulation, elicits multiple biological activities on a variety of cells including: the induction of IL-6, IL-8, G-CSF, and PGE2 production in epithelial, endothelial or fibroblasts; the enhancement of surface expression of ICAM-1 in fibroblasts; activation of NF-κB and costimulation of T cell proliferation. Recent studies demonstrated that, in mice, activated IL-17-secreting $CD4^+$ helper T cells (Th17 cells) mediate an autoimmune arthritis that clinically and immunologically resembles rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Human IL-17A shows 63%, 63%, and 72% amino acid sequence identity to rat IL-17A, mouse IL-17A, and a protein encoded by the ORF13 gene of herpesvirus Saimiri (HVS), respectively.

Antigen References:

1. Hirota K, *et al.* 2007. *J. Exp. Med.* 204:41.
2. Furuzawa-Carballeda J, *et al.* 2007. *Autoimmun. Rev.* 6:169.
3. Witowski J, *et al.* 2007. *Kidney Int.* 71:514.
4. Gaffen SL, *et al.* 2006. *Vitam. Horm.* 74:255.
5. Hymowitz S, *et al.* 2001. *EMBO J.* 20:5332.

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