

## Product datasheet for **DDX0330B-100**

### IL17 (IL17A) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 403D10.01]

#### Product data:

**Product Type:** Primary Antibodies  
**Clone Name:** 403D10.01  
**Applications:** ELISA  
**Recommend Dilution:** **DDX0330P-50 DDX0330P-100 Purified:** FACS intracellular, Neutralization.  
**DDX0330B-50 DDX0330B-100 Biotin:** ELISA Detection.

#### **Usage recommendation:**

\*This monoclonal antibody may be used between 1-10 µg/ml.  
\*Optimal dilution should be determined by each laboratory for each application.  
\*Coupled antibody: to maintain RT before use.

**Reactivity:** Canine, Human  
**Host:** Mouse  
**Isotype:** IgG1  
**Clonality:** Monoclonal  
**Immunogen:** rhCytotoxic T Lymphocyte associated-Antigen 8 transfected COS-7 cells.  
**Specificity:** Human IL-17A.  
**Species cross-reactivity:** Dog.  
Neutralizing activity: mAbs anti-IL17 suppress IL6 and IL8 secretion by rheumatoid synovial fibroblasts.

**Formulation:** **Purified:** 100 µg in 200 µl / 50 µg in 100 µl Tris-NaCl pH 8.  
**Coupled:** 100 µg in 200µl / 50 µg in 100 µl PBS 50% glycerol.  
Label: Biotin

**Concentration:** 0.5 mg/ml  
**Purification:** QMA Hyper D ion exchange chromatography  
**Conjugation:** Biotin  
**Gene Name:** interleukin 17A  
**Database Link:** [Entrez Gene 3605 Human](#)



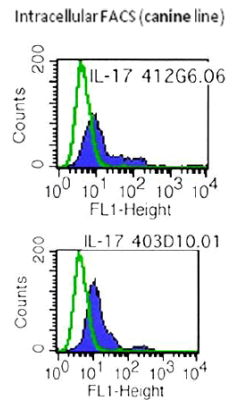
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**Background:**

IL-17 (cytotoxic T lymphocyte associated antigen 8) is a CD4+ T cell-derived cytokine that stimulates stromal cells and macrophages to secrete proinflammatory cytokines. To address a possible mechanism by which IL-17 may promote alloreactivity, we examined the influence of IL-17 on the differentiation and function of bone marrow-derived cells propagated in GM-CSF with or without IL-4 to promote dendritic cell (DC) growth. A minor proportion of CD11c+ DC expressed the IL-17R. IL-17 promoted the maturation of DC progenitors, as evidenced by increased cell surface expression of CD11c, costimulatory molecules (CD40, CD80, CD86), and MHC class II Ag, and allostimulatory capacity. IL-17 had a lesser effect on the phenotype and function of more fully differentiated myeloid DC. These findings suggest a role for IL-17 in allogeneic T cell proliferation that may be mediated in part via a maturation-inducing effect on DC. IL-17 appears to be a novel target for therapeutic intervention in allograft rejection. hIL17 stimulate epithelial, endothelial, and fibroblastic cells to secrete cytokines such as IL-6, IL-8, and G-CSF and PGE2. (Fossiez F et al, 1996 ; *J. Exp. Med.*, 183:2593-2603 ; Fossiez F. et al, 1998 ; *Int. Rev. Immunol.*, 16:541-551).

**Synonyms:**

IL-17A, IL17, IL-17, CTLA8, CTLA-8

**Product images:**

Bonnefont C, pers comm 2010