

Product datasheet for **DDX0336B-100**

IL17 (IL17A) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 408H6.01]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	408H6.01
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommend Dilution:	DDX0336P-50 DDX0336P-100 Purified: ELISA capture, FACS intracellular, Neutralization, Western Blot. DDX0336B-50 DDX0336B-100 Biotin: ELISA Detection, Western Blot.

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:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	rhCytotoxic T Lymphocyte associated-Antigen 8 transfected COS-7 cells.
Specificity:	Human IL-17A. Species cross-reactivity: Mouse.
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