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Product Datasheet

Recombinant Mouse IL-17A (C-6His) EBT-EPT207

Artikelname	Recombinant Mouse IL-17A (C-6His)
Artikelnummer	EBT-EPT207
Hersteller Artikelnummer	EPT207
Alternativnummer	EBT-EPT207-10
Hersteller	ELK Biotechnology
Kategorie	Proteine/Peptide
Produktbeschreibung	Recombinant Mouse Interleukin-17A is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Thr22-Ala158 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus....
Molekulargewicht	Molecular weight: 16.2 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 17-26 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	Q62386
Reinheit	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Anwendungsbeschreibung	<p>Redissolve: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Endotoxin: Less than 0.001 ng/µg (0.01 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test. Biological activity: Loaded Biotinylated Human IL-17RA -His-Avi(CatCY78) on SA Biosensor, can bind Mouse IL-17A-His(CatCX14) with an affinity constant of 12.6 nM as determined in BLI assay. Background: Interleukin-17 is a potent pro-inflammatory cytokine produced by activated memory T cells. There are at least six members of the IL-17 family in humans and in mice. Mature mouse IL-17A shares 61% and 89% amino acid sequence identity with human and rat IL-17A, respectively. As IL-17 shares properties with IL-1 and TNF-alpha, it may induce joint inflammation and bone and cartilage destruction. This cytokine is found in synovial fluids of patients with rheumatoid arthritis, and produced by rheumatoid arthritis synovium. It increases IL-6 production, induces collagen degradation and decreases collagen synthesis by synovium and cartilage and proteoglycan synthesis in cartilage. IL-17 is also able to increase bone destruction and reduce its formation. Blocking of interleukin-17 with specific inhibitors provides a protective inhibition of cartilage and bone degradation</p>
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