

Anti-Human IL-17F (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated
IL-17F Antibody Biotin Conjugated
Catalog # ASR4962

Specification

Anti-Human IL-17F (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Product Information

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Biotin
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, I, LCI
Application Note	This purified antibody has been tested in western blotting and suitable for ELISA. By western blot a band approximately 15.0 kDa in size corresponding to human IL17-F protein is expected in the appropriate cell lysate or extract. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user.
Physical State	Lyophilized
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	This purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with full length recombinant human IL17-F protein.
Reconstitution Volume	100 µL
Reconstitution Buffer	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Stabilizer	10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-Human IL-17F (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Additional Information

Gene ID 112744

Other Names
112744

Purity

This purified antibody has been heated to 56°C for 30 minutes. In ELISA and other immunoreactive assays, this antibody will recognize both native and recombinant human IL17-F in cell supernatants and certain body fluids. A control of similarly diluted normal rabbit IgG is recommended.

Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after

standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Human IL-17F (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Protein Information

Name IL17F

Function

Effector cytokine of innate and adaptive immune system involved in antimicrobial host defense and maintenance of tissue integrity (PubMed: 21350122). IL17A-IL17F signals via IL17RA-IL17RC heterodimeric receptor complex, triggering homotypic interaction of IL17RA and IL17RC chains with TRAF3IP2 adapter through SEFIR domains. This leads to downstream TRAF6-mediated activation of NF-kappa-B and MAPkinase pathways ultimately resulting in transcriptional activation of cytokines, chemokines, antimicrobial peptides and matrix metalloproteinases, with potential strong immune inflammation (PubMed: 11574464, PubMed: 11591732, PubMed: 11591768, PubMed: 17911633, PubMed: 18684971, PubMed: 21350122, PubMed: 28827714). IL17A-IL17F is primarily involved in host defense against extracellular bacteria and fungi by inducing neutrophilic inflammation (By similarity). As signature effector cytokine of T-helper 17 cells (Th17), primarily induces neutrophil activation and recruitment at infection and inflammatory sites (By similarity). Stimulates the production of antimicrobial beta-defensins DEFB1, DEFB103A, and DEFB104A by mucosal epithelial cells, limiting the entry of microbes through the epithelial barriers (By similarity). IL17F homodimer can signal via IL17RC homodimeric receptor complex, triggering downstream activation of TRAF6 and NF-kappa-B signaling pathway (PubMed: 32187518). Via IL17RC induces transcriptional activation of IL33, a potent cytokine that stimulates group 2 innate lymphoid cells and adaptive T-helper 2 cells involved in pulmonary allergic response to fungi. Likely via IL17RC, promotes sympathetic innervation of peripheral organs by coordinating the communication between gamma-delta T cells and parenchymal cells. Stimulates sympathetic innervation of thermogenic adipose tissue by driving TGFB1 expression (By similarity). Regulates the composition of intestinal microbiota and immune tolerance by inducing antimicrobial proteins that specifically control the growth of commensal Firmicutes and Bacteroidetes (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q7TNI7}.

Tissue Location

Expressed in T-helper 1 and T-helper 2 cells, basophils and mast cells.

Anti-Human IL-17F (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)

- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Human IL-17F (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Images

Anti-Human IL-17F (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Background

IL17-F (also known as ML1, ML-1, IL17F, and IL24) is a cytokine that shares sequence similarity with IL17. This cytokine is expressed by activated T cells, and has been shown to stimulate the production of several other cytokines, including IL6, IL8, and CSF2/GM-CSF. This cytokine is also found to inhibit the angio-genesis of endothelial cells and induce endothelial cells to produce IL2, TGFB1/ GFB, and monocyte chemoattractant protein-1.