

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-IL-17/IL17A Antibody
Gene Name	IL17A
Source	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Species Reactivity	human
Tested Application	IHC
Contents	500 ug/ml antibody with PBS, 0.02% NaN ₃ , 1 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human IL17A, which shares 88.2% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat IL17A.
Concentration	500 ug/ml
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Dilution Ratios	Immunohistochemistry (IHC): 1:50-400 (Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, or PH8.0 EDTA repair liquid for 20 mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections.) Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.

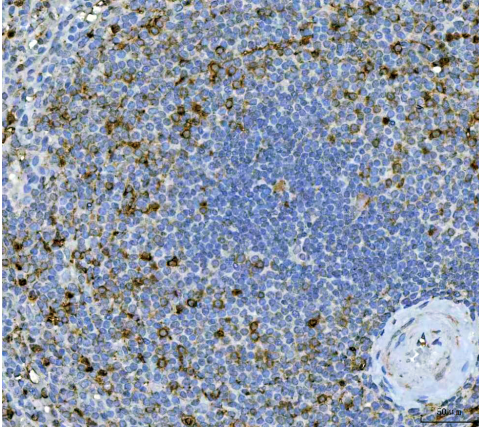
Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

Background Information

Interleukin-17A is a protein that in humans is encoded by the IL17A gene. This gene is a member of the IL-17 receptor family which includes five members (IL-17RA-E) and the encoded protein is a proinflammatory cytokine produced by activated T cells. IL-17A-mediated downstream pathways induce the production of inflammatory molecules, chemokines, antimicrobial peptides, and remodeling proteins. The encoded protein elicits crucial impacts on host defense, cell trafficking, immune modulation, and tissue repair, with a key role in the induction of innate immune defenses. This cytokine stimulates non-hematopoietic cells and promotes chemokine production thereby attracting myeloid cells to inflammatory sites. This cytokine also regulates the activities of NF-kappaB and mitogen-activated protein kinases and can stimulate the expression of IL6 and cyclooxygenase-2 (PTGS2/COX-2), as well as enhance the production of nitric oxide (NO). IL-17A plays a pivotal role in various infectious diseases, inflammatory and autoimmune disorders, and cancer. High levels of this cytokine are associated with several chronic inflammatory diseases including rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and multiple sclerosis. The lung damage induced by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is to a large extent, a result of the inflammatory response promoted by cytokines such as IL17A

Selected Validation Data



IHC analysis of IL-17/IL17A using anti-IL-17/IL17A antibody (A00421-4). IL-17/IL17A was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of human spleen tissue. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody. The tissue section was incubated with rabbit anti-IL-17/IL17A Antibody (A00421-4) at a dilution of 1:200 and developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1022) with DAB (Catalog # AR1027) as the chromogen.