

IL17F Rat

Description: IL17F Rat Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a homodimeric, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing a total of 270 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 30 kDa. The Rat IL-17F is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CYPs-650

For research use only.

Synonyms: Cytokine ML-1, IL-17F, Interleukin-17F precursor, IL17F, ML1, ML-1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: MARRNPKVGL SALQKAGNCP PLEDNSVRVD IRIFNQNQGI
SVPRDFQNRS SSPWDYNITR DPDRFPSEIA EAQCRHSGCI NAQQQEDGSM NSVPIQQEIL
VLRREPQGCS NSFRLEKMLI KVGCTCVTPV VHHAA.

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

IL17F Rat was lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) solution containing no additives.

Stability:

Lyophilized Rat IL17F although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Rat IL17F should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Rat IL17F in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

IL-17F having an accession number of Q96PD4 is a cytokine that shares sequence similarity with IL17. IL-17F 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. IL-17F inhibits the angiogenesis of endothelial cells and induce endothelial cells to produce IL2, TGFB1/TGFB, and monocyte chemoattractant protein-1. IL-17F induces stromal cells to produce proinflammatory and hematopoietic cytokines. Intestinal IL17F gene expression is increased in active CD. IL-17A & IL-17F alleles influence the susceptibility to and pathophysiological features of ulcerative colitis independently. IL-17F and MIF gene polymorphisms are significantly associated with the development of functional dyspepsia. The initiation of IL-17F/IL-17R signaling pathway requires the receptor ubiquitination by TRAF6. IL-17F induces expression of IFN-gamma-inducible protein 10 (IP-10) by activating Raf1-mitogen-activated protein kinase 1/2-extracellular-regulated kinase 1/2-p90 ribosomal S6 kinase-cyclic AMP response element-binding protein signaling pathway.

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