

Rabbit Anti-IL17A Receptor antibody

SL2606R

Product Name:	IL17A Receptor
Chinese Name:	白介素17受体抗体
Alias:	IL-17RA; IL17A Receptor; Interleukin-17 receptor A; IL17RA; CDw217; hIL-17R; IL-17RA; IL-17R; MGC10262; IL-17 receptor A; IL-17RA; CD217; IL17 RECEPTOR; IL17FR; AW538159; I17RA_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	92kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membraneSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human IL-17R:201-300/866 <extracellular></extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	<u>PubMed</u>
Product Detail:	Interleukin 17A (IL17A)is a proinflammatory cytokine secreted by activated T-lymphocytes. It is a potent inducer of the maturation of CD34-positive hematopoietic precursors into neutrophils. The protein encoded by this gene (interleukin 17A receptor; IL17RA) is a ubiquitous type I membrane glycoprotein that binds with low affinity to

interleukin 17A. Interleukin 17A and its receptor play a pathogenic role in many inflammatory and autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis. Like other cytokine receptors, this receptor likely has a multimeric structure. [provided by RefSeq]

Function:

Receptor for IL17A and IL17F. Binds its IL17A ligand with low affinity, suggesting that additional components are involved in IL17A-induced signaling.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Widely expressed.

Post-translational modifications:

Glycosylated.

DISEASE:

Defects in IL17RA are the cause of familial candidiasis type 5 (CANDF5) [MIM:613953]. CANDF5 is a rare disorder with altered immune responses and impaired clearance of fungal infections, selective against Candida. It is characterized by persistent and/or recurrent infections of the skin, nails and mucous membranes caused by organisms of the genus Candida, mainly Candida albicans.

Similarity:

Contains 1 SEFIR domain.

SWISS:

Q96F46

Gene ID:

23765

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 23765Human

Entrez Gene: 16172Mouse

Omim: 605461Human

SwissProt: Q96F46Human

SwissProt: Q60943Mouse

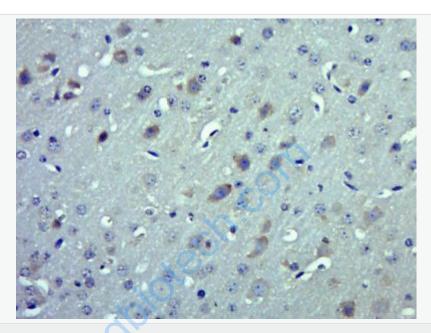
Unigene: 48353Human

Unigene: 4481 Mouse

	Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	180 — 135 — 100 — 75 — 63 — 48 — 35 — Sample: Raw264.7(Mouse) Cell Lysate at 30 ug
	Primary: Anti- IL17A Receptor (SL2606R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 92 kD

Observed band size: 120 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (IL17A Receptor) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL2606R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.