

Product Data Sheet

PE anti-mouse IL-17A

Catalog # / Size: 506903 / 25 µg

506904 / 100 µg

Clone: TC11-18H10.1 **Isotype:** Rat lgG1, κ

Immunogen: E. coli-expressed, recombinant mouse IL-17A

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with

PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and

unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.2 mg/ml

Storage: The IL-17A antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C, and

protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

Applications:

Applications: ICFC - Quality tested

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular

immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For

immunofluorescent staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.25 μg per million cells in 100 µl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be

titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application Notes: ELISA Capture^{3,4} and ELISPOT Capture⁵: The purified TC11-18H10.1

antibody is useful as the capture antibody in a sandwich ELISA, when used in conjunction with the biotinylated TC11-8H4 antibody (Cat. No. 507002) as the detecting antibody and recombinant mouse IL-17 (Cat. No. 564101) as the

Flow Cytometry^{2-4,7,8,11,12}: The fluorochrome-labeled TC11-18H10.1 antibody is useful for intracellular immunofluorescent staining and flow cytometric analysis to identify IL-17 -producing cells within mixed cell populations. For intracellular cytokine staining protocol, please visit

www.biolegend.com and click on the support section.

Neutralization^{6,9}: The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μg, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm filtered) is recommended for neutralization of mouse

IL-17 bioactivity *in vivo* and *in vitro* (Cat. No. 506906).

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include:

Western blotting.

Application References: 1. Kennedy J, et al. 1996. J. Interferon Cytokine Res. 16:611. 2. Schubert D, et al. 2004. J. Immunol. 172:4503. (FC)

3. Infante-Duarte C, et al. 2000. J. Immunol. 165:6107. (FC, ELISA Capture)

4. Harrington LE, et al. 2005. Nature Immunol. doi:10.1038/ni1254. (FC,

ELISA Capture)

5. Nekrasova T, et al. 2005. J. Immunol. 175:2734. (ELISPOT Capture)

Nekrasova I, et al. 2005. J. Illintholi. 173:2734. (ELISFOT Captuli 6. Yen D, et al. 2006. J. Clin. Invest. 116:1310. (Neut)
 Ehirchiou D, et al. 2007. J. Exp. Med. 204:1519. (FC)
 Kang SG, et al. 2007. J. Immunol. 179:3724. (FC)
 Smith E, et al. 2008. J. Immunol. 181:1357. (Neut) PubMed
 Neufert C, et al. 2009. Immunol. 37:1809. PubMed
 Wang C, et al. 2009. Mucosal Immunol 2:173. (FC) PubMed
 Cui Y, et al. 2009. Invest. Ophth. Vis. Sci. 50:5811. (FC) PubMed
 Kivisäkk P, et al. 2009. Ann. Neurol. 65:457. PubMed

13. Kivisäkk P, *et al.* 2009. *Ann. Neurol.* 65:457. PubMed 14. Cooney LA, *et al.* 2011. *J. Immunol.* 187:4440. PubMed 15. Mizutani N, *et al.* 2012. *J. Immunol.* 188:5694. PubMed.

Description: IL-17, also known as CTLA-8, is a T cell-expressed pleiotropic cytokine that exhibits a high degree of homology to a protein encoded by the ORF13 gene of herpes virus Saimiri. Recent study has shown that IL-17 is produced by Th cells (Th17) that are distinct from the traditional Th1- and Th2-cell subsets. IL-23 plays an important role in triggering IL-17 production. Both recombinant and natural IL-17 have been shown to exist as disulfide linked homodimers. IL-17 exhibits multiple biological activities on a variety of cells including: the induction of IL-6 and IL-8 production in



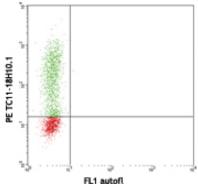
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CD4 (GK1.5) APC

PMA/ionomycin-stimulated (5 hours) Th17 polarized C57BL/6 mouse CD4+ T cells surface stained with CD4 (GK1.5) APC, then intracellularly stained with TC11-18H10.1 PE



PMA (20 ng/ml) + ionomycin (1 μg/ml) -stimulated (6 hours + monensin, 2 µM) mouse thymoma cell line EL-4 intracellularly stained with TC11-18H10.1 PE

fibroblasts, activation of NF- κ B, and costimulation of T cell proliferation. IL-17 is an essential inflammatory mediator in the development of autoimmune diseases. Neutralization of IL-17 with monoclonal antibody is able to ameliorate the disease course.

Antigen References:

- 1. Fitzgerald K, *et al.* Eds. 2001. The Cytokine FactsBook. Academic Press San Diego. 2. Numasaki M, *et al.* 2002. *Blood* 101:2620.
- 3. Fossiez F, et al. 1996. J. Exp. Med. 183:2593.
- 4. Yao Z, et al. 1997. Cytokine 9:794. 5. Dong C. 2006. Nat. Rev. Immunol. 6:329.

PE Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Ctrl

6. Hofstetter HH, et al. 2005 Cell. Immunol. 237:123.

Related Products: Product	Clone	Application
Call Staining Buffor		EC. ICC ICEC

FC, ICC, ICFC Cell Staining Buffer Fixation Buffer Permeabilization Wash Buffer (10X) ICC, ICFC, IHC Brefeldin A Solution (1,000X) Monensin Solution (1,000X) **ICFC** FC, ICFC

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