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ProductInformation

Anti-Interleukin-17

produced in goat, affinity isolated antibody

Catalog Number 17767

Product Description

Anti-Interleukin-17 (IL-17) was produced in goat using as immunogen recombinant human IL-17, expressed in *E. coli*. Affinity isolated antibody is obtained from goat anti-human IL-17 antiserum by immunospecific purification which removes essentially all goat serum proteins, including immunoglobulins, which do not specifically bind to human interleukin-17.

Anti-Interleukin-17 recognizes human IL-17 by various immunochemical techniques including neutralization, immunoblotting, ELISA, immunocytochemistry, and flow cytomentry. By ELISA, this antibody shows ~10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-17 and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-17B.

Interleukin 17, also known as CTLA-8, is a T cellderived hematopoietic cytokine. It was originally cloned from a T cell hybridoma produced by fusion of a mouse cytotoxic T cell clone and a rat T lymphoma.¹ IL-17 exhibits multiple biological activities on a variety of cells including: the induction of IL-6, IL-8 and G-CSF production in fibroblasts;^{2, 3} the enhancement of surface expression of ICAM-1 in fibroblasts;⁴ activation of NF- κ B⁵ and costimulation of T cell proliferation.³ IL-17 is an approximately 16 kDa polypeptide of 136 amino acids. The precursor form of IL-17 consists of 155 amino acids. To generate the mature IL-17 (136 amino acids), the precursor cleaves a 19 amino acid signal peptide. Human IL-17 shows approximately 62.5% amino acid homology to mouse IL-17 and 58% amino acid homology to rat IL-17.6

Reagent

Supplied as a lyophilized powder from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4 , containing 5% trehalose.

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

Prior to reconstitution, store at -20 °C. Reconstituted antibody may be stored at 2-8 °C for up to one month. For prolonged storage, freeze in working aliquots. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Do not store in a frost-free freezer.

Preparation Instructions

To one vial of lyophilized powder, add 1 mL of 0.2 μ m filtered phosphate buffered saline to produce a 100 μ g/mL stock solution of the antibody. If aseptic technique is used, no further filtration should be needed for use in cell culture environments.

Product Profile

Anti-Interleukin-17 has the ability to neutralize the biological activity of recombinant human IL-17 using the normal human dermal fibroblast (NHDF) cell line. In this bioassay, 25 ng/mL recombinant human IL-17 was mixed with various concentrations of the antibody for 1 hour at 37 °C in a 96 well plate. After preincubation, cells (normal human dermal fibroblasts at 0.5 x 10⁵/mL) were added to the antigen-antibody mixture (total volume of 100 μ L). The assay mixture was incubated at 37 °C for 2 days in a humidified CO₂ incubator. After incubation, 25 μ L of supernatant was collected from each well and assayed for human IL-17 levels using an IL-17 ELISA kit.

The ND₅₀ of the antibody is defined as the concentration of antibody resulting in a one-half maximal inhibition of bioactivity of recombinant human IL-17 on a responsive cell line, when that cytokine is present at a concentration just high enough to elicit a maximum response.

Immunoblotting: a working concentration of 0.1-0.2 μ g/ml is recommended. The detection limit for recombinant human IL-17 is ~5 ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions.

ELISA: a working concentration of 0.5-1.0 μ g/ml is recommended. The detection limit for recombinant human IL-17 is ~0.2 ng/well.

Immunocytochemistry: a working concentration of $2-15 \mu$ g/mL is recommended using cultured cells.

Flow cytometry: this antibody has been tested in PBMCs. For intracellular staining to detect IL-17, cells must be first fixed and permeabilized using 4% paraformaaldehyde and 0.1% saponin in phosphate buffered saline. Dilute this antibody to 50 μ g/mL and add 10 μ L of the diluted solution to 1-5 x 10⁵ cells in a total reaction volume not exceeding 200 μ L. The binding of unlabeled polyclonal antibodies can be visualized by a secondary reagent such as anti-goat IgG conjugated to a fluorochrome.

Note: In order to obtain the best results in various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining optimal working dilutions by titration test.

References

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