

## 30-2837-B: Biotin conjugated Anti-Human IL-17A MAbs (Clone: 9F9) Conjugated

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	9F9
<b>Application :</b>	IP,ICC,ELISA,FACS
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	IL17A
<b>Gene ID :</b>	3605
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	Q16552
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Interleukin 17, Interleukin 17A, IL17A, Anti-Hu IL-17A Purified
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1 kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Mammalian-derived human IL-17-IgG fusion protein, boost with recombinant human IL-17A

### Description

Specificity: The mouse monoclonal antibody 9F9 recognizes human interleukin 17A (IL-17A; secreted or intracellular). Interleukin 17A (IL-17A) 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. It plays an important role in connecting T cell-mediated adaptive immunity and acute inflammatory response to destroy extracellular bacteria and fungi. It is the signature effector cytokine of Th17 cells, and in this role it primarily induces neutrophil activation and recruitment at infection and inflammatory sites. High levels of IL-17A are associated with rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, multiple sclerosis, and another inflammatory diseases, including lung injury during severe COVID 19. This cytokine also contributes to germinal center formation by regulating the chemotactic response of B cells to CXCL12 and CXCL13, enhancing retention of B cells within the germinal centers, B cell somatic hypermutation rate and selection toward plasma cells. It is an effector cytokine for invariant NKT cells (iNKT), and it is involved in epithelial barrier formation upon injury.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	0.1 mg
<b>Purification :</b>	Purified by protein-A affinity chromatography.
<b>Content :</b>	1 mg/ml Storage Buffer: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 15 mM sodium azide
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.

### Application Note

Flow cytometry: Recommended dilution: 0.5-4 µg/ml. Intracellular staining.

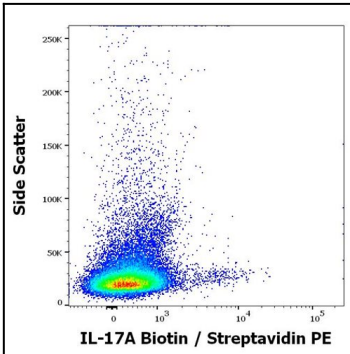


Fig 1: Flow cytometry intracellular staining pattern of PMA + Ionomycin stimulated and Brefeldin A treated human peripheral whole blood stained using anti-human IL-17A (9F9) Biotin antibody (Streptavidin PE).

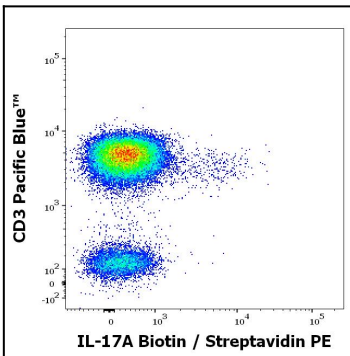


Fig 2: Flow cytometry multicolor surface staining pattern of PMA + Ionomycin stimulated and Brefeldin A treated human lymphocytes using anti-human CD3 (UCHT1) Pacific Blue™ antibody and intracellular staining of human lymphocytes using anti-human IL-17A (9F9) Biotin antibody (Streptavidin PE).

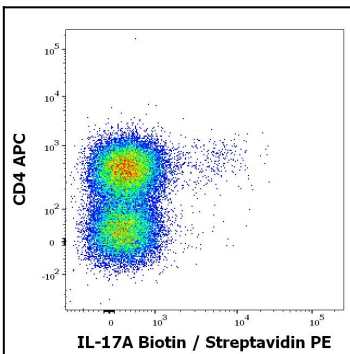


Fig 3: Flow cytometry multicolor surface staining pattern of PMA + Ionomycin stimulated and Brefeldin A treated human lymphocytes using anti-human CD4 (MEM-241) APC antibody and intracellular staining of human lymphocytes using anti-human IL-17A (9F9) Biotin antibody (Streptavidin PE).

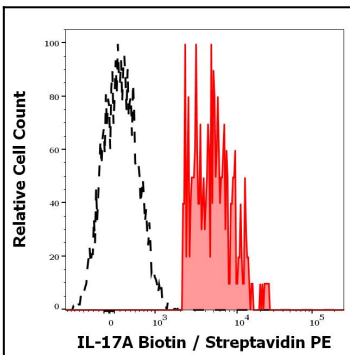


Figure 4: Separation of human CD3 positive IL-17A positive lymphocytes (red-filled) from CD3 negative IL-17A negative lymphocytes (black-dashed) in flow cytometry analysis (intracellular staining) of PMA + Ionomycin stimulated and Brefeldin A treated human peripheral whole blood stained using anti-human IL-17A (9F9) Biotin antibody (Streptavidin PE).