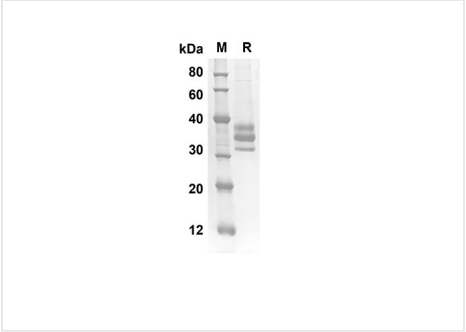
IL17R Mouse Recombinant Protein

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	IL17R, Recombinant Protein
Full Product Name	Recombinant Mouse IL17R Protein (His Tag)
Product Gene Name	IL17R recombinant protein
Sequence	Glu21-Asp2 39
Host	Mammalian
Form/Format	Lyophilized from a 0.2um filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Purity/Purification	>90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Preparation and Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 degree C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8 degree C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20 degree C for 3 months.
Molecular Weight	51,605 Da
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P16872
Species	Mouse
Tag	C-His
Endotoxin	<1.0EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.
Product Categories/Family for IL17R recombinant protein	Proteins; Recombinant Proteins; Cytokines
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Related Product Information for IL17R recombinant protein	The IL-7 receptor (IL-7R) is comprised of two protein subunits, CD127/IL-7Ralpha (IL-7Ralpha) and the common gamma chain (CD132), which is the major signaling component for several cytokines including IL-2, IL-4, IL-9, IL-15, and IL-21. CD127/IL-7Ralpha is a transmembrane protein belonging to the cytokine receptor homology class 1 (CRH1) and is expressed by a wide variety of cells including immature B cells, thymic natural killer cells, bone marrow stromal cells, and T cells. On its own, CD127/IL-7Ralpha functions as a receptor for two cytokine receptor complex signaling cascades: IL-7 and thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP). IL-7 signaling contributes to T cell development and homeostasis whereas TSLP receptor signaling contributes to dendritic cell activation and B cell development. IL-7 signaling is an essential component in regulating the homeostasis of naive and memory T cells as differential expression of CD127/IL-7Ralpha is observed on naive and activated T cells, which occurs following TCR activation. Specifically, CD127/IL-7Ralpha expression is downregulated on activated T cells and the subsequent re-expression of CD127/IL-7Ralpha on these cells is indicative of cells that will differentiate into memory T cells.
Other Notes	Small volumes of IL17R recombinant protein vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for IL17R purchase	MBS2581308 is a recombinant protein targeting IL17R. Also known as Recombinant Mouse IL17R Protein (His Tag). Host: Mammalian.



SDS-PAGE of IL17R recombinant protein
SDS-PAGE analysis of Mouse IL17R proteins, 2ug/lane of Recombinant Mouse IL17RB proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 23.9KD

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for IL17R. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	341940827
NCBI GeneID	16197
NCBI Accession #	P16872.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	P16872
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q9R0C1
UniProt Related Accession #	P16872
NCBI Official Full Name	Interleukin-7 receptor subunit alpha
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	interleukin 7 receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	Il7r
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CD127; IL-7Ralpha
UniProt Protein Name	Interleukin-7 receptor subunit alpha
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	CD_antigen: CD127
UniProt Gene Name	Il7r
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	IL-7 receptor subunit alpha; IL-7R subunit alpha; IL-7R-alpha; IL-7RA
UniProt Entry Name	IL7RA_MOUSE
NCBI Protein Information	interleukin-7 receptor subunit alpha; IL-7RA; IL-7R-alpha; IL-7R subunit alpha; IL-7 receptor alpha chain; IL-7 receptor subunit alpha; interleukin 7 receptor alpha chain
NCBI Summary for IL17R	Interleukin-7 is a glycoptorein involved in the regulation of lymphopoiesis. Response of cells to IL7 is dependent on the presence of the interleukin 7 receptor (IL7R); the active receptor is a alpha/gamma chain heterodimer. The gamma(c) chain, which also associates with the interleukin-2 receptor, serves primarily to activate signal transduction by the IL7R complex, while the alpha chain of IL7R determines specific signaling events through its association with cytoplasmic signaling molecules. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

UniProt Comments for IL17R	IL7R: Receptor for interleukin-7. Also acts as a receptor for thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP). Defects in IL7R are a cause of severe combined immunodeficiency autosomal recessive T-cell-negative/B-cell- positive/NK-cell-positive (T(-)B(+)NK(+) SCID). A form of severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), a genetically and clinically heterogeneous group of rare congenital disorders characterized by impairment of both humoral and cell-mediated immunity, leukopenia, and low or absent antibody levels. Patients present in infancy recurrent, persistent infections by opportunistic organisms. The common characteristic of all types of SCID is absence of T-cell-mediated cellular immunity due to a defect in T-cell development. Genetic variations in IL7R are a cause of susceptibility to multiple sclerosis type 3 (MS3). A multifactorial, inflammatory, demyelinating disease of the central nervous system. Sclerotic lesions are characterized by perivascular infiltration of monocytes and lymphocytes and appear as indurated areas in pathologic specimens (sclerosis in plaques). The pathological mechanism is regarded as an autoimmune attack of the myelin sheat, mediated by both cellular and humoral immunity. Clinical manifestations include visual loss, extra-ocular movement disorders, paresthesias, loss of sensation, weakness, dysarthria, spasticity, ataxia and bladder dysfunction. Genetic and environmental factors influence susceptibility to the disease. A polymorphism at position 244 strongly influences susceptibility to multiple sclerosis. Overtransmission of the major 'C' allele coding for Thr-244 is detected in offspring affected with multiple sclerosis. In vitro analysis of transcripts from minigenes containing either 'C' allele (Thr-244) or 'T' allele (Ile-244) shows that the 'C' allele results in an approximately two-fold increase in the skipping of exon 6, leading to increased production of a soluble form of IL7R. Thus, the multiple sclerosis associated 'C' risk allele of IL7R would probably decrease membrane-bound expression of IL7R. As this risk allele is common in the general population, some additional triggers are probably required for the development and progression of MS. Belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. Type 4 subfamily. 4 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: Receptor, cytokine; Membrane protein, integral Cellular Component: membrane; integral to membrane; external side of plasma membrane Molecular Function: hematopoietin/interferon-class (D200-domain) cytokine receptor activity Biological Process: positive regulation of T cell differentiation in the thymus; B cell proliferation; negative regulation of T cell mediated cytotoxicity; homeostasis of number of cells; cell morphogenesis; immunoglobulin production; cell growth; lymph node development; regulation of cell size; T cell differentiation
Research Articles on IL17R	**1.** The development and survival but not function of follicular B cells is dependent on IL-7Ralpha Tyr449 signaling.
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