



IL-25 Antibody [68C1039.2]

CATALOG NUMBER: 48-560

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	IHC, WB
APPLICATIONS:	IL-25 antibody can be used in ELISA starting at 1: 10000, Western Blot starting at 1: 500 - 1: 2000, and immunohistochemistry starting at 1:200.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
SPECIFICITY:	A synthetic peptide of amino acids 115-132, obtained from the human IL-17E protein sequence, was used as immunogen.
IMMUNOGEN:	IL - 25 monoclonal antibody was raised against amino acids 115 - 132 of IL - 25 (Human).
HOST SPECIES:	Mouse

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Protein G Column
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	PBS, 0.05% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/ml
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	IL-25 antibody should be stored long term (months) at -20 °C and short term (weeks) at 4 °C. As with all antibodies avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Monoclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG1
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	IL25, Interleukin 17E, Interleukin 25, Interleukin-25, IL17E, IL-17E, IL-25, Interleukin-17E
ACCESSION NO.:	Q9H293
PROTEIN GI NO.:	20138730
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	IL25
GENE ID:	64806

Background

BACKGROUND:	<p>Recently, a number of cytokines belonging to the interleukin (IL)-17 family have been identified. These are termed as IL-17B, IL-17C and IL-17E. IL-17 is a potent proinflammatory cytokine that plays roles in a number of diseases including rheumatoid arthritis , multiple sclerosis , and promotion of tumor growth. IL-17B, C, and E like IL-17 are able to induce proinflammatory responses. However, they do not bind to the IL-17 receptor suggesting that additional IL-17R related receptor might exist. Receptor for IL-17B and IL-17E has been independently isolated by Shi, et al and Lee, et al. and has been designated as EV127 (in mouse) and IL-17Rh1 (in human), respectively. IL-17E induces activation of NF-κB pathway and like IL-17 also induces production of IL-8. The IL17 proteins are a family of potent cytokines that act to induce proinflammatory responses. Studies have shown that IL17E binds strongly to IL17RB. Receptor binding of ligand has been shown to lead to the activation of nuclear factor kappa-B</p>
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and production of IL8. Exposure of mice to IL17 resulted in a Th-2 like response characterized by increased serum IgE, IgG1 and IgA levels, blood eosinophilia, increased lymphocytes and neutrophils, and pathological changes in the tissues that included eosinophilic infiltrates, increased mucus production, B-lymphocyte hyperplasia and epithelial cell hyperplasia/hypertrophy.

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