



Rabbit Anti-Canine IL17RD Polyclonal Antibody (CABT-NS1696)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Canine IL-17RD
Target	IL17RD
Immunogen	Recombinant Canine IL-17RD protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Canine
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	<p>ELISA</p> <p>Recommended dilution:</p> <p>ELISA: 0.1-0.2 µg/mL.</p> <p>This antibody can be used at 0.1-0.2 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect Canine IL-17RD.</p> <p>The detection limit for Canine IL-17RD is < 0.039 ng/well.</p> <p>Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application.</p> <p>Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.</p>
Format	Liquid, Purified
Size	50 µl, 100 µl, 200 µl
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS
Preservative	None

Storage

This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Sodium azide is recommended to avoid contamination (final concentration 0.05%-0.1%). It is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Interleukin-17 receptor D (IL-17D) also known as Interleukin-17 receptor-like protein, is a member of interleukine-17 receptor family. IL-17RD functions as a feedback inhibitor of fibroblast growth factor mediated Ras-MAPK signaling and ERK activation. It may inhibit FGF-induced FGFR1 tyrosine phosphorylation, regulate the nuclear ERK signaling pathway by spatially blocking nuclear translocation of activated ERK. By similarity, and mediate JNK activation and may be involved in apoptosis. IL-17RD is found expressed in the neopallial cortex, rhombic lip and dorsal regions of the myelencephalon and in the frontal nasal process. IL-17RD is also expressed in the commissural plate and septal area of the forebrain and in the hippocampus, lens and optic cup. In the oral region, IL-17RD is expressed in the tongue and in the mesenchyme of the first branchial arch. It is also expressed in the developing inner ear. IL-17RD interacts with both IL-17R-Myc and IL-17RB-Myc. Both the intracellular and extracellular domains of IL-17RD interact with IL-17R. IL-17R forms a heteromeric complex with IL-17RD. Experiment results indicate that IL-17RD is able to affect IL-17R localization, suggesting that these two molecules are colocalized and associate with each other within cells. The fact that IL-17RD Delta ICD is unable to mediate IL-17 signaling but functions as a dominant-negative form indicates that the intracellular domain of IL-17RD is pivotal. In addition, IL-17RD interacts with the IL-17R downstream molecule TRAF6. It has been proposed that the IL-17RD intracellular domain interacts with IL-17R and TRAF6 to deliver the downstream signal.

Keywords

IL17RD; interleukin 17 receptor D; interleukin-17 receptor D; FLJ35755; IL 17RD; IL17RLM; SEF; hSef; IL17Rhom; sef homolog; IL-17 receptor D; interleukin-17 receptor-like protein; IL-17RD; MGC133309; DKFZp434N1928;