

IL17F Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP10961a**Specification**

IL17F Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q96PD4](#)**IL17F Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 112744

Other Names

Interleukin-17F, IL-17F, Cytokine ML-1, IL17F

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IL17F Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name IL17F

Function

Effector cytokine of innate and adaptive immune system involved in antimicrobial host defense and maintenance of tissue integrity (PubMed:21350122). IL17A-IL17F signals via IL17RA-IL17RC heterodimeric receptor complex, triggering homotypic interaction of IL17RA and IL17RC chains with TRAF3IP2 adapter through SEFIR domains. This leads to downstream TRAF6-mediated activation of NF-kappa-B and MAPkinase pathways ultimately resulting in transcriptional activation of cytokines, chemokines, antimicrobial peptides and matrix metalloproteinases, with potential strong immune inflammation (PubMed:18684971, PubMed:21350122, PubMed:11591732, PubMed:11591768, PubMed:17911633, PubMed:11574464, PubMed:28827714). IL17A-IL17F is primarily involved in host defense against extracellular bacteria and fungi by inducing neutrophilic inflammation (By similarity). As signature effector cytokine of T-helper 17 cells (Th17), primarily induces neutrophil activation and recruitment at infection and inflammatory sites (By similarity). Stimulates the production of antimicrobial beta-defensins DEFB1, DEFB103A,

and DEFB104A by mucosal epithelial cells, limiting the entry of microbes through the epithelial barriers (By similarity). IL17F homodimer can signal via IL17RC homodimeric receptor complex, triggering downstream activation of TRAF6 and NF-kappa-B signaling pathway (PubMed:32187518). Via IL17RC induces transcriptional activation of IL33, a potent cytokine that stimulates group 2 innate lymphoid cells and adaptive T-helper 2 cells involved in pulmonary allergic response to fungi. Likely via IL17RC, promotes sympathetic innervation of peripheral organs by coordinating the communication between gamma-delta T cells and parenchymal cells. Stimulates sympathetic innervation of thermogenic adipose tissue by driving TGFB1 expression (By similarity). Regulates the composition of intestinal microbiota and immune tolerance by inducing antimicrobial proteins that specifically control the growth of commensal Firmicutes and Bacteroidetes (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q7TNI7}.

Tissue Location

Expressed in T-helper 1 and T-helper 2 cells, basophils and mast cells.

IL17F Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

IL17F Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**IL17F Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a cytokine that shares sequence similarity with IL17. This cytokine is expressed by activated T cells, and has been shown to stimulate the production of several other cytokines, including IL6, IL8, and CSF2/GM-CSF. This cytokine is also found to inhibit the angiogenesis of endothelial cells and induce endothelial cells to produce IL2, TGFB1/TGFB, and monocyte chemoattractant protein-1. [provided by RefSeq].

IL17F Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Shu, Q., et al. Hum. Immunol. 71(10):988-991(2010) Paradowska-Gorycka, A., et al. Scand. J. Immunol. 72(2):134-141(2010) Tanasescu, C., et al. Eur. J. Intern. Med. 21(3):202-207(2010) Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)