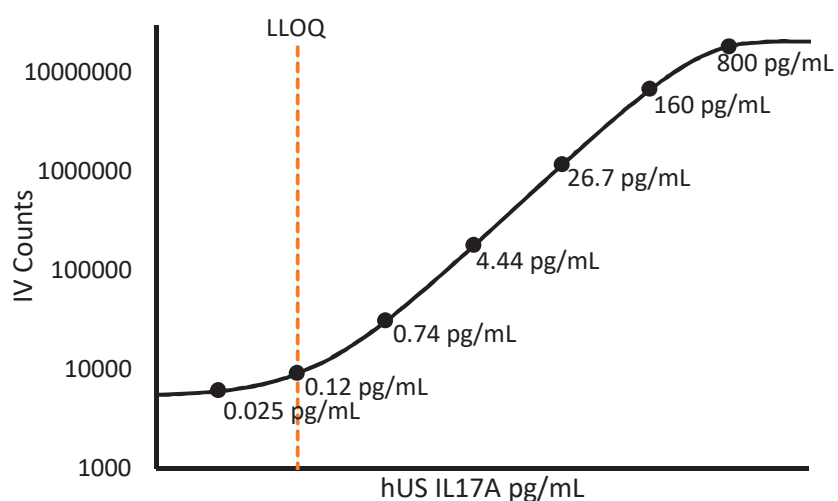


Description – Interleukin-17A (IL-17A)

Interleukin 17A (IL-17A) is disulfide-linked homodimeric cytokine of 155 amino acids (molecular weight 35kDa) and a member of an IL-17 family of related cytokines (IL-17B through IL-17F). All IL-17 cytokines have a similar protein structure, and no sequence similarity to any other cytokines. These cytokines are well conserved in mammals, with significant sequence conservation between the human and mouse homologs. A major role of IL-17A is its involvement in inducing and mediating proinflammatory responses. It acts as a potent mediator in delayed-type reactions by increasing chemokine production in various tissues to recruit monocytes and neutrophils to the site of inflammation, similar to interferon gamma. IL-17A is produced by T-helper cells and is induced by IL-23 which results in destructive tissue damage in delayed-type reactions.

Calibration Curve: Calibrator concentrations and Lower Limit of Quantification are depicted in the figure below. This standard curve is for demonstration purposes; end users should prepare a standard curve for each assay run.



Minimum Required Dilution (MRD)

Diluted Sample volume (1:2 Dilution)*	50 μ L per measurement
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*See Kit Instructions for details

Assay Range: The upper end of the dynamic range is equal to the top calibrator concentration multiplied by MRD.

Analytical LLOQ	0.124 pg/mL
Functional LLOQ (x MRD)	0.248 pg/mL
LOD	34.3 fg/mL
Assay Range	0 – 1600 pg/mL

Endogenous Serum and Plasma Readings: Healthy EDTA plasma (n=4) and serum (n=4) samples were measured.

% Above LOD	100%
% Above LLOQ	62.5%

Note: Data described were developed during assay development. Under different assay conditions, assay may perform differently than shown. For complex matrices such as serum or plasma, assay diluent optimization (for example by adding blocking agents) may improve performance of these matrices in this assay.