Epoto Biotech

Recombinant Mouse IL-21, Tag Free

南京艾璞拓生物科技有限公司

Catalog Number: MF-1021

General Information		
Synonyms	CVID11; IL21; IL-21; IL-21Za11interleukin-21; interleukin 21; interleukin-21 isoform; Za11	
Accession #	Q9ES17	
Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived mouse IL-21 protein	
	Pro25-Ser146	
Predicted Moleucular weight	15.0 kDa	

Components and Store	age
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Components and Storage		
Formulation	Solution protein.	
	Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer.	
	This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.	
Storage and Stability	storage and Stability Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.	
	It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.	
	12 months from date of receipt, −20 to −70 ° C as supplied.	

Shipping Shipping with dry ice

Quality

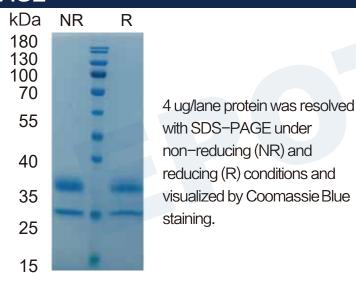
Purity > 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin Level <0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method

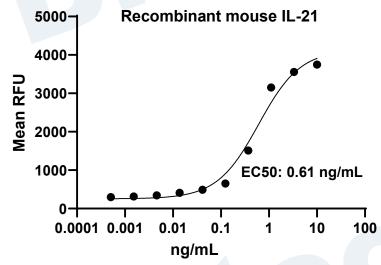
Activity Measured by its ability to enhance IFN-gamma secretion in NK-92 human natural killer lymphoma cells.

The EC50 for this effect is 0.2–2.3 ng/mL.

SDS-PAGE



Bioactivity



Recombinant mouse IL-21 (Catalog # MF-1021) enhances IFN-gamma secretion in NK-92 human natural killer lymphoma cells.

Background

Interleukin-21(IL-21) is an approximately 14 kDa four-helix-bundle cytokine in the family of cytokines that utilize the common gamma chain as a receptor subunit. gamma c is also a subunit of the receptors for IL-2, IL-4, IL-7, IL-9, and IL-15 (1). IL-21 is produced by activated T follicular helper cells (Tfh), Th17 cells, and NKT cells (2-6). It exerts its biological effects through a heterodimeric receptor complex of gamma c and the IL-21-specific IL-21 R (2, 7). Tfh-derived IL-21 plays an important role in the development of humoral immunity through its autocrine effects on the Tfh cell and paracrine effects on immunoglobulin affinity maturation, plasma cell differentiation, and B cell memory responses (4, 8, 9). It is also required for the migration of dendritic cells to draining lymph nodes (10). IL-21 regulates several aspects of T cell function. It co-stimulates the activation, proliferation, and survival of CD8+ T cells and NKT cells and promotes Th17 cell polarization (3, 5, 6, 11, 12). It blocks the generation of regulatory T cells and their suppressive effects on CD4+ T cells (13, 14). IL-21 R engagement enhances the cytolytic activity and IFN-gamma production of activated NK cells but limits the expansion of resting NK cells (15). IL-21 suppresses cutaneous hypersensitivity reactions by limiting allergen-specific IgE production and mast cell degranulation (16). Dysregulation of the IL-21/IL-21 R system contributes to the development of multiple immunological disorders (1, 17).

Reference

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