

Recombinant Rabbit IL21 protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMO100004

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

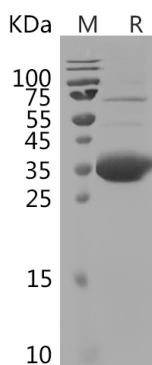
Description

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Species | Rabbit |
| Source | HEK293 Cells-derived Rabbit IL-21 protein Met1-Leu154, with an C-terminal His |
| Calculated MW | 14.3 kDa |
| Observed MW | 40-45 kDa |
| Accession | G1T948 |
| Bio-activity | Not validated for activity |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method |
| Storage | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol. |
| Reconstitution | It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis. |

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

IL21 belongs to the IL-15/IL-21 family. It is a cytokine with immunoregulatory activity. Cytokines are proteinaceous signaling compounds that are major mediators of the immune response. They control many different cellular functions including proliferation, differentiation, and cell survival/apoptosis but are also involved in several pathophysiological processes including viral infections and autoimmune diseases. Cytokines are synthesized under various stimuli by a variety of cells of both the innate (monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells) and adaptive (T-and B-cells) immune systems. IL21 is expressed in activated CD4-positive T-cells but not in CD8-positive T-cells, B-cells, or monocytes. It may promote the transition between innate and adaptive immunity. IL-21 has been tried as a therapy for alleviating allergic responses. It can significantly decrease pro-inflammatory cytokines produced by T cells in addition to decreasing IgE levels in a mouse model for rhinitis (nasal passage inflammation).

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