Recombinant Mouse IL-21 protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041469

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

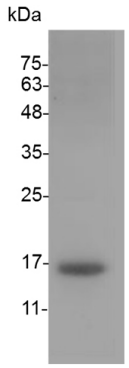
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	E.coli-derived Mouse IL-21 protein His 18-Ser 146, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	15.9 kDa
Observed MW	16 kDa
Accession	Q9ES17
Bio-activity	Measure by its ability to enhance IFN gamma secretion in NK-92 cells.The ED_{50} for this effect is <6 ng/mL.The specific activity of recombinant mouse IL-21 is > 1.6 x 10^5 IU/mg.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.1 EU per μg 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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



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Background

IL-21 is a potent cytokine regulating many cell types of the immune system. IL-21 is produced by activated T follicular helper cells (Tfh), Th17 cells, and NKT cells. 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. IL-21 protein 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. IL-21 blocks the generation of regulatory T cells and their suppressive effects on CD4+ T cells. In addition to its role in T cell biology, IL-21 also plays a critical role in B cell activation, proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis. It is also required for the migration of dendritic cells to draining lymph nodes. And IL-21 suppresses cutaneous hypersensitivity reactions by limiting allergen-specific IgE production and mast cell degranulation. In the autoimmune disease Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), a link between IL-21 and SLE disease susceptibility and progression was recently reported.