

Recombinant Human Interleukin-21/IL-21 Protein

Catalog Number: PKSH031514

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

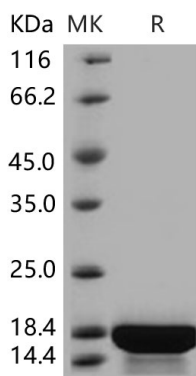
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human Interleukin-21/IL-21 protein Gln30-Ser162
Calculated MW	15.6 kDa
Observed MW	17 kDa
Accession	Q9HBE4-1
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to induced Interferon gamma secretion by human natural killer lymphoma NK-92 cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 0.4-2 ng/mL.

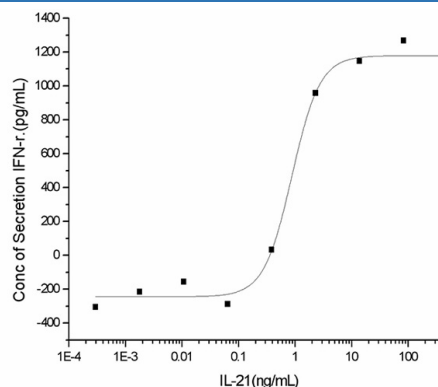
Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 5 EU per 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 sterile PBS, pH 7.4, 5 % Trehalose, 5 % Mannitol 0.01% Tween 80 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

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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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 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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