

Purified Anti-Human IL-21 Antibody[3A3-N2]

catalog number: E-AB-F1202A

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

Description

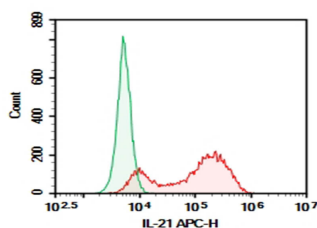
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human IL-21 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone	3A3-N2
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer. Dialyze to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

FCM	2 μ g/mL(0.5 \times 10 ⁶ -1 \times 10 ⁶ cells)
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Data



HEK293T cells transfected with pcDNA3.1 plasmid encoding Human IL-21 gene were stained with 0.2 μ g Purified Anti-Human IL-21 Antibody[3A3-N2] (Right) and 0.2 μ g Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Interleukin-21 (IL-21) is the most recently described cytokine belonging to the common cytokine receptor gamma-chain family. Like other common gamma chain family members, IL-21 is a four alpha-helix bundle type I cytokine. It signals through a receptor complex consisting of IL-21 R and common gamma-chain/IL-2 R gamma. IL-21 is produced primarily by CD4+ T cells and natural killer T (NKT) cells and has a broad range of effects on a number of different cell types. IL-21 signaling in CD4+ T cells is required for both Th17 differentiation and the generation of T follicular helper (Tfh) cells, which support B cell differentiation and antibody production in germinal centers. IL-21 also directly regulates B cell proliferation and apoptosis in a context-dependent manner and can promote immunoglobulin production and isotype class switching. In addition, IL-21 signaling enhances the cytotoxicity of CD8+ T cells, natural killer cells, and NKT cells.

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