

DESCRIPTION

Source *E. coli*-derived mouse IL-21 protein
Pro25-Ser146, with and without an N-terminal Met
Accession # Q9ES17.1

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Pro25 & Met

Predicted Molecular Mass 14.4 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

Activity Measured by its ability to enhance IFN- γ secretion in NK-92 human natural killer lymphoma cells.
The ED₅₀ for this effect is 3-30 ng/mL.

Endotoxin Level <0.10 EU per 1 μ g of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >97%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 100 μ g/mL in sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.

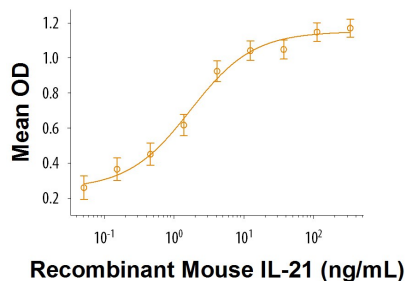
Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

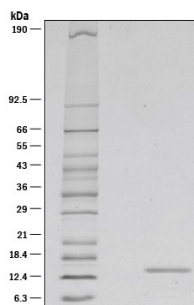
DATA

Bioactivity



Recombinant Mouse IL-21 Protein Bioactivity Recombinant Mouse IL-21 (Catalog # 594-ML) enhances IFN- γ secretion in NK-92 human natural killer lymphoma cells. The ED₅₀ is 3-30 ng/mL.

SDS-PAGE



Recombinant Mouse IL-21 Protein SDS-PAGE 1 μ g/lane of Recombinant Mouse IL-21 was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) conditions and visualized by silver staining, showing a single band at 15 kDa.

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 (γ_c) as a receptor subunit. γ_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 γ_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- γ production of activated NK cells but limits the expansion of resting NK cells (15). In addition, 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). The mouse IL-21 precursor contains a predicted 17 amino acid (aa) signal sequence and a 129 aa mature chain. Mature mouse IL-21 shares 66%, 59%, 58%, and 88% aa sequence identity with mature canine, human, rabbit, and rat IL-21, respectively.

References:

1. Leonard, W.J. *et al.* (2008) *J. Leukoc. Biol.* **84**:348.
2. Parrish-Novak, *et al.* (2000) *Nature* **408**:57.
3. Coquet, J.M. *et al.* (2007) *J. Immunol.* **178**:2827.
4. Vogelzang, A. *et al.* (2008) *Immunity* **29**:127.
5. Korn, T. *et al.* (2007) *Nature* **448**:484.
6. Nurieva, R. *et al.* (2007) *Nature* **448**:480.
7. Asao, H. *et al.* (2001) *J. Immunol.* **167**:1.
8. Zotos, D. *et al.* (2010) *J. Exp. Med.* **207**:365.
9. Rankin, A.L. *et al.* (2011) *J. Immunol.* **186**:667.
10. Jin, H. *et al.* (2009) *J. Clin. Invest.* **119**:47.
11. Frohlich, A. *et al.* (2009) *Science* **324**:1576.
12. Yi, J.S., *et al.* (2009) *Science* **324**:1572.
13. Peluso, I. *et al.* (2007) *J. Immunol.* **178**:732.
14. Bucher, C. *et al.* (2009) *Blood* **114**:5375.
15. Kasaian, M.T. *et al.* (2002) *Immunity* **16**:559.
16. Tamagawa-Mineoka, R. *et al.* (2011) *J. Invest. Dermatol.* **131**:1513.
17. Ma, J. *et al.* (2011) *Cytokine* **56**:133.