

Animal-Free™ Recombinant Human IL-21

Catalog Number: BT-021-AFL/LQ

		P.		

Source E. coli-derived human IL-21 protein

Gln32-Ser162 with a N-terminal Met Accession # Q9HBE4.3

Produced using non-animal reagents in an animal-free laboratory.

N-terminal Sequence Met

Analysis

Predicted Molecular 15 kDa **Mass**

SPECIFICATIONS					
SDS-PAGE	15-17 kDa, under reducing conditions.				
Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using B9 mouse hybridoma cells.				
	The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 5.00-50.0 ng/mL. The specific activity of Recombinant Human IL-21 is >1.00 x 10 ⁶ units/mg, which is calibrated against an internal reference standard for human IL-21.				
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.				
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE with quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.				

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with dry ice or equivalent. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

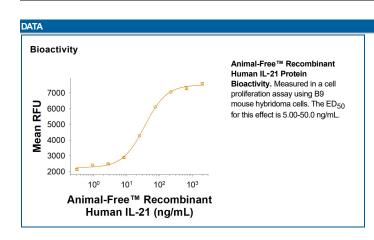
Stability & Storage

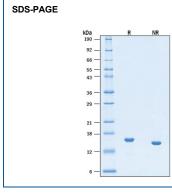
Formulation

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

Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details

- 6 months from date of receipt, ≤ -65 °C as supplied.
 1 month, 3 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after eneming
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after opening.
 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.





Animal-Free™ Recombinant Human IL-21 Protein SDS-PAGE. 2 µg/lane of Animal-Free™ Recombinant Human IL-21 Protein (Catalog # BT-021-AFL/LQ) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 16 kDa, under reducing conditions.



Animal-Free™ Recombinant Human IL-21

Catalog Number: BT-021-AFL/LQ

BACKGROUND

Interleukin-21 (IL-21) is an approximately 14 kDa four-helix-bundle member of 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 133 amino acid (aa) mature human IL-21 shares 63% and 61% as sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-21, respectively. Alternative splicing generates an additional isoform with a substitution of the C-terminal 16 amino acids (18).

References:

- 1. Tangye, S.G. (2015) Curr. Opin. Immunol. 34:107.
- 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.
- 18. Rahman, M. et al. (2007) FEBS Lett. 581:4001.

MANUFACTURING SPECIFICATIONS

Animal-Free Manufacturing Conditions

Our dedicated controlled-access animal-free laboratories ensure that at no point in production are the products exposed to potential contamination by animal components or byproducts. Every stage of manufacturing is conducted in compliance with R&D Systems' stringent Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Production and purification procedures use equipment and media that are confirmed animal-free.

Production

- All molecular biology procedures use animal-free media and dedicated labware.
- Dedicated fermentors are utilized in committed animal-free areas.

Purification

- · Protein purification columns are animal-free.
- · Bulk proteins are filtered using animal-free filters.
- · Purified proteins are stored in animal-free containers in a dedicated cold storage room.

Quality Assurance

- Low Endotoxin Level.
- No impairment of biological activity.
- High quality product obtained under stringent conditions.
- For ex vivo research or bioproduction, additional documentation can be provided.

Please read our complete Animal-Free Statement.

Rev. 4/16/2024 Page 2 of 2

Global | bio-techne.com info@bio-techne.com techsupport@bio-techne.com TEL: 1.612.379.2956