

DESCRIPTION

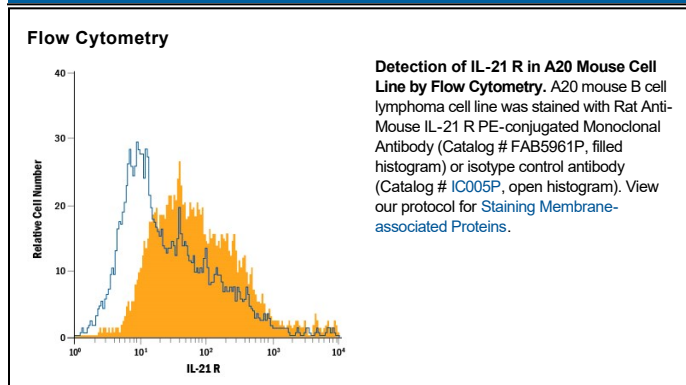
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-21 R in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-21 R or recombinant mouse IL-2 R β is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG ₁ Clone # 155516
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant mouse IL-21 R Cys20-Pro236 Accession # Q9JHX3
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the [Technical Information](#) section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

IL-21 R (interleukin-21 receptor) is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein within the class I cytokine receptor family, type 4 subfamily (1-5). Complex formation between IL-21 R and the common γ chain (γ_c), also used for IL-2, IL-4, IL-7, IL-9, IL-13 and IL-15 receptors, is required for signaling (6, 7). Mouse IL-21 R cDNA encodes 521 amino acid (aa) including a 19 aa signal peptide, a 218 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with 4 conserved cysteine residues, a fibronectin type III domain, and a WSXWS motif, a 21 aa transmembrane domain and a 271 aa cytoplasmic domain with a Box 1 motif, a kinase domain, and several sites for tyrosine phosphorylation (4, 5). One such site, pY510, mediates STAT binding (1, 2). The mouse IL-21 R ECD shares 69%, 91%, 65%, 63% and 58% aa identity with human, rat, equine, canine and bovine IL-21 R, respectively. One potential 447 aa isoform, with an alternate start site at aa 83, lacks the four conserved ECD cysteines. IL-21 R is expressed mainly on B cells (highest on mature, activated, follicular and germinal center B cells), NK cells, and activated T cells, but is also found on dendritic cells, alternatively activated macrophages, intestinal lamina propria fibroblasts and epithelial cells, and keratinocytes (1, 3-5). Both IL-21 and IL-4 are necessary for efficient B cell IgG₁ production and normal germinal center architecture (8). B cell IL-21 R engagement induces BLIMP-1 (which mediates plasma cell differentiation), and is important for memory responses (1, 9, 10). IL-21 R engagement on mouse NK cells enhances their cytotoxic activity and IFN- γ production (4, 11). IL-21 R engagement on CD8⁺ T cells aids control of viral infection and tumor growth; IL-21 R is also necessary for sufficient numbers of regulatory T cells to combat chronic inflammation (1, 12, 13). IL-21 R expression is often upregulated in allergic skin inflammation, systemic lupus erythematosus and diffuse large B cell lymphoma (DLBCL) (1, 2, 14, 15).

References:

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