

DESCRIPTION

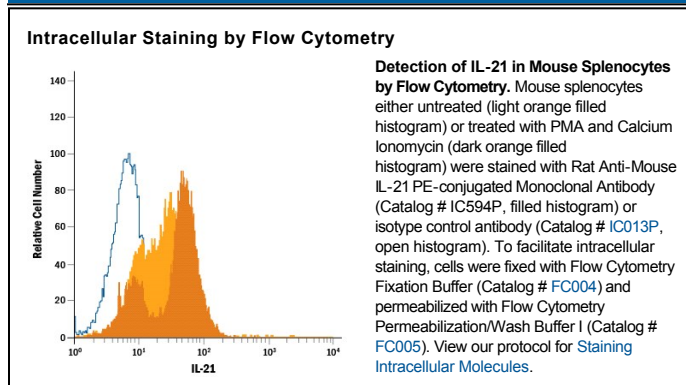
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IL-21 in Western blots. Does not cross-react with recombinant human IL-21, recombinant mouse (rm) IL-15, or rmlL-12.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 149204
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse IL-21 Pro25-Ser146 Accession # Q9ES17
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
Intracellular Staining by 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.**

- 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Interleukin-21 (IL-21) and its receptor appear to play important roles in the regulation of the immune system. IL-21 is most closely related to IL-2, IL-4, and IL-15. IL-21 R, also called NILR (Novel Interleukin Receptor), is a type I cytokine receptor with 4 conserved cysteine residues and an extracellular WSXWS motif. It is most closely related to IL-2 R β and IL-4 R α . Mouse IL-21 is a 146 amino acid (aa) residue protein with a 24 aa signal peptide. Mouse and human IL-21 share 57% aa identity. IL-21 is expressed by activated T cells. Although not fully elucidated, the IL-2 R γ (γ_c) chain appears to play a role in IL-21 R signaling. The IL-21/IL-21 R interaction appears to play important roles in B and T cell proliferation after antigen stimulation and NK cell maturation.

References:

1. Parrish-Novak, J. *et al.* (2000) *Nature* **408**:57.
2. Ozaki, K. *et al.* (2000) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **97**:11439.
3. Dumoutier, L. *et al.* (2000) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **97**:10144.
4. Asao, H. *et al.* (2001) *J. Immunol.* **167**:1.