

Product datasheet for **TP728345M**

Recombinant IL-21 (Interleukin-21), Mouse

Product data:

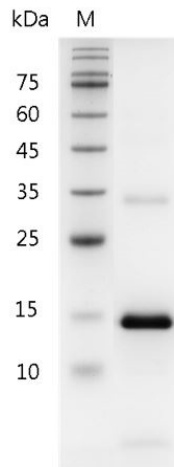
Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant IL-21 (Interleukin-21), Mouse
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MHKSSPQGPDRLLIRLRLHLDIVEQLKIYENDLDPELLSAPQDVKGHCHEAAAFACFQKAKLKPSNPGNNKTFIIDLVAQLRRRLPARRGGKKQKHIACPCSDSYEKRTPKEFLERLKWLLQKMIHQHLS with polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Tag:	His Tag (C-term)
Predicted MW:	The protein has a calculated MW of 15.9 kDa. The protein migrates as 16 kDa under reducing condition (SDS-PAGE analysis).
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Buffer:	The protein was lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution containing 1X PBS, pH 7.4.
Bioactivity:	Measure by its ability to enhance IFN gamma secretion in NK-92 cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is <6 ng/mL. The specific activity of recombinant mouse IL-21 is > 1.6 x 10 ⁵ IU/mg.
Endotoxin:	<0.1 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 5 mins before opening. It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile H ₂ O to a concentration not less than 100 µg/mL and incubate the stock solution at room temperature for at least 20 mins to ensure sufficient re-dissolved. Do Not Vortex! Vigorous shaking may impair the biological activity of the protein.
Applications:	Cell culture
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C for 1 year. Upon reconstitution, store at 2°C to 8°C for up to 1 week. Further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 10%FBS, 5%HSA or 5% trehalose solution), protein aliquots should be stored at -20°C or -80°C for 3-6 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
UniProt ID:	Q9ES17
Synonyms:	Za11



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Summary:

Interleukin-21 (IL-21) belongs to the IL-15/IL-21 family, which exerts pleiotropic immune regulations. IL-21 produced primarily by natural killer T (NKT) cells, T follicular helper (TFH) cells and TH17 cells. As a pleiotropic cytokine, IL-21 has been shown to regulate both innate and humoral immunity. It has potent inhibitory activity towards the activation and maturation of granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF)-induced dendritic cells (DCs). In B cells, IL-21 has a major role in the development of immunoglobulin responses. In T cells, it is required to facilitate the functional differentiation of several CD4+ T cell subsets. In addition, the ability of IL-21 to enhance the cytotoxic activity of both CD8+ T cells and NK cells makes it as a potential antitumor agent.

Product images:

SDS- PAGE analysis of recombinant mouse IL-21