

Recombinant Human IL-21

Information

Q9HBE4.3
Human IL21; IL21; IL-21; interleukin 21; interleukin-21 isoform; Za11
Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human IL-21 protein
Gln32-Ser162
15.5 kDa
Solution protein.
Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
0. 2 mg/mL
Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer.
We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers.
Measured by its ability to enhance IFN-gamma secretion in NK-92 human natural killer lymphoma cells. The EC50 for this effect is ≤2-5 ng/mL.
Shipping with dry ice.
Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.
For Research Use Only! Not to be used in humans.

Quality Control

Purity	> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method.

Description

Interleukin-21 (IL-21) is a potent cytokine regulating many cell types of the immune system. IL-21 is produced by activated T follicular helper cells (Tfh), Th17 cells, and NKT cells [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]. IL-21 protein regulates several aspects of T cell function. It costimulates the activation, proliferation, and survival of CD8+ T cells and NKT cells and promotes Th17 cell polarization [3, 5, 6, 10, 11]. IL-21 blocks the generation of regulatory T cells and their suppressive effects on CD4+ T cells [12, 13]. In addition to its role in T cell biology, IL-21 also plays a critical role in B cell activation, proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis [2]. IL-21

protein exerts its biological effects through a heterodimeric receptor complex of gamma c and the IL-21-specific IL-21 R ^[2,7]. IL-21 is an approximately 14 kDa four-helix-bundle member of the family of cytokines that utilize the common gamma chain (gamma c) as a receptor subunit. gamma c is also a subunit of the receptors for IL-2, IL-4, IL-7, IL-9, and IL -15 ^[1]. IL-21 R engagement enhances the cytolytic activity and IFN-gamma production of activated NK cells but limits the expansion of resting NK cells ^[14]. Dysregulation of the IL-21/IL-21 R system contributes to the development of multiple immunological disorders ^[1,15]. The 133 amino acid (aa) mature human IL-21 protein shares 63% and 61% as sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-21 protein, respectively. Alternative splicing generates an additional isoform with a substitution of the C-terminal 16 amino acids ^[16,17].

Reference

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