Product Name: Recombinant Human IL-21R (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH0905

Summary

Name	IL-21R/Interleukin-21 receptor/IL21R
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Interleukin-21 Receptor is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Cys20-Pro236 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q9HBE5
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	26 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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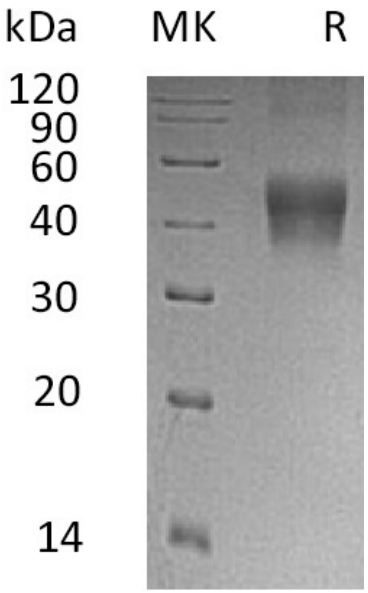

Alternative Names

Interleukin-21 receptor; IL-21 receptor; IL-21R; CD360

Background

Interleukin-21 receptor is also known as IL-21 receptor, IL-21R, CD360. In humans, it is encoded by the IL21R gene. It belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. Type 4 subfamily contains 2 fibronectin type-III domains. Interleukin-21 receptor is selectively expressed in lymphoid tissues and highly expressed in thymus and spleen. IL-21 is produced by CD4+ T cells in response to antigenic stimulation. Its action enhances antigen-specific responses of immune cells. The biological effects of IL-21 include induction of differentiation of T-cells-stimulated B-cells into plasma cells and memory B-cells. It also promotes the anti-tumor activity of CD8+ T-cells and NK cells.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.