

PerCP/Cyanine5.5 anti-human IL-21

Catalog # / Size: 3165060 / 100 tests
3165055 / 25 tests

Clone: 3A3-N2

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

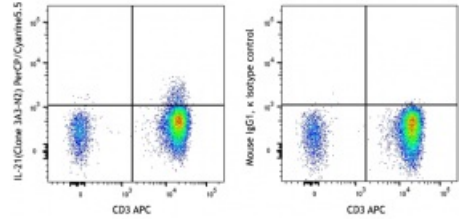
Immunogen: Recombinant full length human IL-21

Reactivity: Human, Other

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PerCP/Cyanine5.5 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PerCP/Cyanine5.5 and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific



PMA/ionomycin-stimulated (4 hours) human peripheral blood lymphocytes intracellular stained with IL21 (clone 3A3-N2) PerCP/Cyanine5.5 (left) or Mouse IgG1, κ PerCP/Cyanine5.5 isotype control (right) and CD3 APC.

Applications:

Applications: Intracellular Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 µL per million cells in 100 µL staining volume or 5 µL per 100 µL of whole blood.

* PerCP/Cyanine5.5 has a maximum absorption of 482 nm and a maximum emission of 690 nm.

Description: Interleukin 21 (IL-21) is a potent immunomodulatory cytokine mainly produced by NKT and CD4+ T-cells, particularly the inflammatory Th17 subset, and has pleiotropic effects on both innate and adaptive immune responses. These actions include positive effects such as enhancing proliferation of NK cells and cytotoxic T cells, and inhibitory effects on the antigen-presenting function of dendritic cells. It can also be proapoptotic for B cells and NK cells. Studies have shown that IL-21 is also an autocrine cytokine that potently induces Th17 differentiation, suppresses Foxp3 expression, and serves as a target for treating inflammatory diseases.

- Antigen References:**
1. Nurieva R. 2007. *Nature* 448:416.
 2. Parrish-Novak J, et al. 2002. *J. Leukocyte Biol.* 72:856.
 3. Dumoutier L, et al. 2000. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 97:10144.
 4. Asao H, et al. 2001. *J. Immunol.* 167:1.
 5. Parrish-Novak J, et al. 2000. *Nature* 408:57.