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CHASELECTION

Recombinant Human IL13, 货号(Catalog Number): CY117FXXXX(L)

别名(synonym): Human IL13; interleukin-13; IL13; IL-13; interleukin 13; MGC116786

来源(Source): Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human IL-13 protein

蛋白结构 (Structure):

该蛋白不含标签

基因 ID: AAK53823

氨基酸序列:

Gly21-Asn132

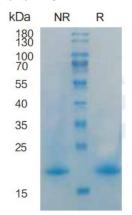
分子量大小(MW):

13.3 kDa

纯度 (Purity):

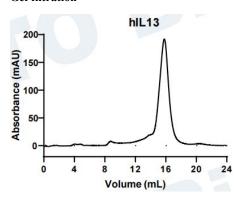
> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE.

SDS-PAGE



4 ug/lane protein was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining.

Gel filtration



Size-exclusion chromatography of recombinant human IL13 protein (280 nm absorbance)



内毒素含量(Endotoxin): <0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method.

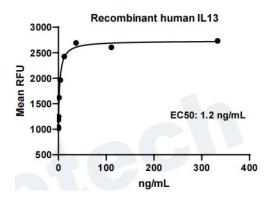
制剂(Formulation):

Solution protein.

Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer.

This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.

活性检测(Biological Activity):



Recombinant human IL13 stimulates cell proliferation of the TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells.

储存与运输(Storage):

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.

36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 $^{\circ}$ C as supplied.

产品背景介绍(Production):

Interleukin-13 (IL-13) is a monomeric 17 kDa immunoregulatory cytokine that plays a key role in the pathogenesis of allergy, cancer, and tissue fibrosis. It is secreted by several helper T cell subsets, NK cells, mast cells, eosinophils, basophils, and visceral smooth cells. Mature human IL-13 shares muscle approximately 58% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-13. Despite the low homology, it exhibits cross-species activity between human, mouse, and rat. IL-13 suppresses the production of proinflammatory cytokines and other cytotoxic substances by macrophages, fibroblasts, endothelial cells. On B cells, it promotes cellular activation, immunoglobulin class switching to IgE,



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and

the up-regulation of CD23/Fc epsilon RII . IL-13 binds with low affinity to the transmembrane IL-13 R alpha 1 which then forms a signaling complex with the transmembrane IL-4 R alpha. This high affinity receptor complex also functions as the type 2 IL-4 receptor. IL-13 R alpha 2 inhibits responses to both IL-13 and IL-4. It binds IL-13 with high affinity and prevents IL-13 from signaling through the IL-13 R alpha 1/IL-4 R alpha complex. It also blocks signaling through IL-4-occupied IL-13 R alpha 1/IL-4 R alpha receptor complexes. In addition, IL-13-bound IL-13 R alpha 2 can directly promote tumor cell invasiveness and the development of tissue fibrosis.



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