Epoto Biotech 南京艾璞拓生物科技有限公司

Recombinant Mouse IL-13, Tag Free

Catalog Number: MF-1013

General Information			
Synonyms	ALRHMGC116789; BHR1interleukin-13; IL13; IL-13; IL-13MGC116788; interleukin 13		
Accession #	P20109		
Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-de	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived mouse IL-13 protein	
	Ser26-Phe131		
Predicted Moleucular weight	ght 11.5 kDa		
Components and Stor	age		
Formulation	Solution protein.		
	Dissolved in PBS buffer.		
	This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.		
Storage and Stability	Use a manual defrost freezer and 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.		
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.		
Quality			
Purity	> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE.		
Endotoxin Level	<0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method.		
Activity	leasured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells.		
	The EC50 for this effect is 0.5–1.5 ng/mL.		
SDS-PAGE	Gel filtration	Bioactivity	

PAGE

Lane 1 Lane 2 kDa **Recombinant mouse IL13** mIL13 130 100 3500-12-70 Absorbance (mAU) 4 ug/lane of recombinant mouse 9-55 3000 IL-13 was resolved with **Mean RFU** 40 SDS-PAGE under non 6-2500 -reducing (Lane 1) and 35 reducing (Lane 2) conditions 3-2000 EC50: 0.92 ng/mL and visualized by Coomassie 25 Blue staining. 0 1500-12 20 25 50 75 100 125 16 24 0 0 8 Volume (mL) ng/mL 15

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

Recombinant mouse IL13 (Catalog # MF-1013) stimulates cell proliferation of TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells.

Background

Interleukin-13 (IL-13), is a 17 kDa immunoregulatory cytokine that plays a key role in the pathogenesis of allergic asthma and atopy. It is secreted by Th1 and Th2 CD4+ T cells, NK cells, visceral smooth muscle cells, eosinophils, mast cells, and basophils (1 – 3). IL-13 circulates as a monomer with two internal disulfide bonds that contribute to a bundled four alpha – helix configuration (4, 5). Mature mouse IL–13 shares 57%, 75%, and 58% amino acid sequence identity with human, rat, and rhesus IL-13, respectively. Despite the low homology, it exhibits cross-species activity between human, mouse, and rat (6, 7). IL-13 has diverse activities on numerous cell types (8). On macrophages, IL-13 suppresses the production of proinflammatory cytokines and other cytotoxic substances. On B cells, IL-13 induces immunoglobulin class switching to IgE, upregulates the expression of MHC class II, CD71, CD72, and CD23, and costimulates proliferation. IL-13 upregulates IL-6 while downregulating IL-1 and TNF-alpha production by fibroblasts and endothelial cells.

Reference

5. Eisenmesser, E.Z. et al. (2001) J. Mol. Biol. 310:231. 1. Wills-Karp, M. (2004) Immunol. Rev. 202:175. 6. Ruetten, H. and C. Thiemermann (1997) Shock 8:409. 2. Nakajima, H. and K. Takatsu (2007) Int. Arch. Allergy Immunol. 142:265. 3. Brown, K.D. et al. (1989) J. Immunol. 142:679. 7. Lakkis, F.G. et al. (1997) Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 235:529. 8. Wynn, T.A. (2003) Annu. Rev. Immunol. 21:425. 4. Moy, F.J. et al. (2001) J. Mol. Biol. 310:219.

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