

## Recombinant Human IL13 Cat No:HR2R1541

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## Overview

alpha chain of the IL13 receptor has weak binding activity for IL13. High affinity receptors are formed when the receptor alpha chains of IL13 and IL4 receptors are coexpressed. Different IL13 receptor structures have been shown to exist on various cell types and the IL13 receptor may share more than one component with IL4 receptor. IL13 down-modulates macrophage activity, reducing the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines in response to IFN-gamma or bacterial lypopolysaccharides. IL13 enhances the production of the IL1 receptor antagonist IL1ra. IL13 also decreases the production of nitric oxide by activated macrophages, leading to a decrease in parasiticidal activity. IL13 induces differentiation of human monocytes, enhances survival time in culture, and also induces differentiation and proliferation and isotype switching in B cells.FunctionsThe ED50, as determined by the dose-dependent proliferation of TF-1 cells was found to be ? 2.0 ng/mLFormulationLyophilized from a 0.2 ?m filtered solution in sodium phosphate and NaCI (pH 8.0)	Quantity	1.0 ?g
Accession     P35225       Atternative Name     IL-13, NC30-bt/>Recombinant Human Interleukin-13 (IL13)       Species     Human       Source     E. coli       Barbard     Human IL13 is expressed in activated T helper cells (resembling Th0. Th1. Th2), and T cells expressing CD8. The alpha chain of the IL13 receptor has weak binding activity for IL13. High affinity receptors are formed when the receptor alpha chain of the IL13 areceptor has weak binding activity for IL13. High affinity receptor structures have been shown to exist on various cell types and the IL13 receptor may share more than one component with IL4 receptor. IL13 down-modulates macrophage activity, reducing the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines in response to FN-gamma or bacterial lypopolysaccharides. IL13 enhances the production of the IL1 receptor antagonist IL1ra. IL13 also decreases the production of nitric oxide by activated macrophages, leading to a decrease in prastiticidal activity. IL13 induces differentiation of human monocytes, enhances survival time in culture, and also induces differentiation and proliferation and isotype switching in B cells.       Functions     The ED50, as determined by the dose-dependent proliferation of TF-1 cells was found to be ? 2.0 ng/mL       Formulation     Lyophilized from a 0.2 rm filtered solution in sodium phosphate and NaCl (pH 8.0)       Solubility     A quick spin of the vial followed by reconstitution in distilled water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL. This solution can then be diluted into other buffers.       Appearance     Lyophilized Powder       Visphilized P	Gene Symbol	IL13
Alternative Name     IL-13, NC30-btr/>Recombinant Human Interleukin-13 (IL13)       Species     Human       Source     E. coli       Source     E. coli       Alternative     Human IL13 is expressed in activated T helper cells (resembling Th0, Th1, Th2), and T cells expressing CD8. The alpha chain of the IL13 receptor has weak binding activity for IL13. High affinity receptors are formed when the receptor alpha chains of LL13 and IL4 receptors are coexpressed. Different IL13 receptor structures have been shown to exits on various cell uppes and the IL13 receptor may share more than one component with IL4 receptors in response to IFN-gamma or bacterial lypopulysaccharides. IL13 enhances the production of the IL1 neceptor antagonist IL17a. IL13 als decreases the production of numan monocytes, enhances survival time in culture, and also induces differentiation and proliferation of TF-1 cells was found to be ? 2.0 ng/mL       Functions     The ED50, as determined by the dose-dependent proliferation of TF-1 cells was found to be ? 2.0 ng/mL       Formulation     Lyophilized from a 0.2 ?m filtered solution in distilled water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL. This solution can then be diluted into other buffers.       Appearance     Lyophilized Powder       Weight     13       Purity     >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE       Concentration     <1.0 EU/?g of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.	Gene ID	3596
Name   IL-13, NC30-bt/>Recombinant Human Interfeukin-13 (IL13)     Species   Human     Source   E. coli     Bayes   Human IL13 is expressed in activated T helper cells (resembling Th0, Th1, Th2), and T cells expressing CD8. The alpha chain of the IL13 receptor has weak binding activity for IL13. High affinity receptors are formed when the receptor alpha chains of IL13 and IL4 receptors are coexpressed. Different IL13 receptor surve have been shown to exist on various cell types and the IL13 receptor may share more than one component with IL4 receptor and the IL13 receptor may share more than one component with IL1 receptor antagonist IL1ra. IL13 also decreases the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines in response to IFN-gamma or bacterial lypopolysaccharides. IL13 enhances the production of the IL1 receptor antagonist IL1ra. IL13 also decreases the production of nitic oxide by activated macrophages, leading to a decrease in parasiticidal activity. IL13 induces differentiation and isotype switching in B cells.     Functions   The ED50, as determined by the dose-dependent proliferation of TF-1 cells was found to be ? 2.0 ng/mL     Formulation   Lyophilized from a 0.2 ?m filtered solution in sodium phosphate and NaCl (pH 8.0)     Solubility   A quick spin of the vial followed by reconstitution in distilled water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL. This solution can then be diluted into other buffers.     Appearance   Lyophilized Powder     Weight   13     Purity   >85% as determined by SDS-PAGE     Concentration   <1.0 EU/?	Accession	P35225
Source     E. coli       Burner     Human IL13 is expressed in activated T helper cells (resembling Th0, Th1, Th2), and T cells expressing CD8. The alpha chain of the IL13 receptor has weak binding activity for IL13. High affinity receptors are formed when the receptor alpha chains of IL13 and IL4 receptors are coexpressed. Different IL13 receptor structures have been shown to exist on various cell types and the IL13 receptor may share more than one component with IL4 receptor. IL13 down-modulates macrophage activity, reducing the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines in response to IFN-gamma or bacterial lypopolysaccharides. IL13 enhances the production of the IL1 receptor antagonist IL1ra. IL13 also decreases the production of nitric oxide by activated macrophages, leading to a decrease in parasiticidal activity. IL13 induces differentiation on future oxide by activated macrophages, leading to a decrease in parasiticidal activity. IL13 induces differentiation and isotype switching in B cells.       Functions     The ED50, as determined by the dose-dependent proliferation of TF-1 cells was found to be ? 2.0 ng/mL       Formulation     Lyophilized from a 0.2 ?m filtered solution in sodium phosphate and NaCl (pH 8.0)       Solubility     A quick spin of the vial followed by reconstitution in distilled water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL. This solution can then be diluted into other buffers.       Appearance     Lyophilized Powder       Molecular     13       Purity     >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE       Concentration     <1.0 EU/?g of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.		IL-13, NC30 />Recombinant Human Interleukin-13 (IL13)
Human IL13 is expressed in activated T helper cells (resembling Th0, Th1, Th2), and T cells expressing CD8. The alpha chain of the IL13 receptor has weak binding activity for IL13. High affinity receptors are formed when the receptor alpha chains of IL13 and IL4 receptors are coexpressed. Different IL13 receptor structures have been shown to exist on various cell types and the IL13 receptor may share more than one component with IL4 receptor. IL13 down-modulates macrophage activity, reducing the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines in response to IFN-gamma or bacterial lypopolysaccharides. IL13 enhances the production of the IL1 receptor antagonist IL11ra. IL13 also decreases the production of nitric oxide by activated macrophages, leading to a decrease in parasiticidal activity. IL13 induces differentiation of human moncoytes, enhances survival time in culture, and also induces differentiation and proliferation of TF-1 cells was found to be ? 2.0 ng/mL     Functions   The ED50, as determined by the dose-dependent proliferation of TF-1 cells was found to be ? 2.0 ng/mL     Formulation   Lyophilized from a 0.2 °m filtered solution in sodium phosphate and NaCI (pH 8.0)     Solubility   A quick spin of the vial followed by reconstitution in distilled water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL. This solution can then be diluted into other buffers.     Appearance   Lyophilized Powder     Molecular   13     Purity   >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE     Concentration   <1.0 EU/?g of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.	Species	Human
alpha chain of the IL13 receptor has weak binding activity for IL13. High affinity receptors are formed when the receptor alpha chains of IL13 and IL4 receptors are coexpressed. Different IL13 receptor structures have been shown to exist on various cell types and the IL13 receptor may share more than one component with IL4 receptor. IL13 down-modulates macrophage activity, reducing the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines in response to IFN-gamma or bacterial typopolysaccharides. IL13 enhances the production of the IL1 receptor antagonist IL1ra. IL13 also decreases the production of numa monocytes, enhances survival time in culture, and also induces differentiation and proliferation and isotype switching in B cells.FunctionsThe ED50, as determined by the dose-dependent proliferation of TF-1 cells was found to be ? 2.0 ng/mLFormulationLyophilized from a 0.2 ?m filtered solution in sodium phosphate and NaCI (pH 8.0)SolubilityA quick spin of the vial followed by reconstitution in distilled water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL. This solution can then be diluted into other buffers.AppearanceLyophilized PowderNolecular Weight13Purity>95% as determined by SDS-PAGEConcentration<1.0 EU/?g of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.	Source	E. coli
FormulationLyophilized from a 0.2 ?m filtered solution in sodium phosphate and NaCl (pH 8.0)SolubilityA quick spin of the vial followed by reconstitution in distilled water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL. This solution can then be diluted into other buffers.AppearanceLyophilized PowderMolecular Weight13Purity>95% as determined by SDS-PAGEConcentration<1.0 EU/?g of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.	Description	receptor alpha chains of IL13 and IL4 receptors are coexpressed. Different IL13 receptor structures have been shown to exist on various cell types and the IL13 receptor may share more than one component with IL4 receptor. IL13 down-modulates macrophage activity, reducing the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines in response to IFN-gamma or bacterial lypopolysaccharides. IL13 enhances the production of the IL1 receptor antagonist IL1ra. IL13 also decreases the production of nitric oxide by activated macrophages, leading to a decrease in parasiticidal activity. IL13 induces differentiation of human monocytes, enhances survival time in
SolubilityA quick spin of the vial followed by reconstitution in distilled water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL. This solution can then be diluted into other buffers.AppearanceLyophilized PowderMolecular Weight13Purity>95% as determined by SDS-PAGEConcentration<1.0 EU/?g of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.Shipping ConditionAmbient TemperatureStorage cytokine can be stored in working aliquots at 2? - 8?C for one month, or at -20?C for six months, with a carrier	Functions	The ED50, as determined by the dose-dependent proliferation of TF-1 cells was found to be ? 2.0 ng/mL
Solubility   solution can then be diluted into other buffers.     Appearance   Lyophilized Powder     Molecular Weight   13     Purity   >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE     Concentration   <1.0 EU/?g of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.	Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 ?m filtered solution in sodium phosphate and NaCl (pH 8.0)
Molecular Weight   13     Purity   >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE     Concentration   <1.0 EU/?g of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.	Solubility	A quick spin of the vial followed by reconstitution in distilled water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL. This solution can then be diluted into other buffers.
Weight   13     Purity   >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE     Concentration   <1.0 EU/?g of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.	Appearance	Lyophilized Powder
Concentration   <1.0 EU/?g of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.		13
Shipping Condition   Ambient Temperature     Storage Condition   The lyophilized protein is stable for at least one year from date of receipt at -70?C. Upon reconstitution, this cytokine can be stored in working aliquots at 2? - 8?C for one month, or at -20?C for six months, with a carrier	Purity	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Condition   Ambient Temperature     Storage   The lyophilized protein is stable for at least one year from date of receipt at -70?C. Upon reconstitution, this cytokine can be stored in working aliquots at 2? - 8?C for one month, or at -20?C for six months, with a carrier	Concentration	<1.0 EU/?g of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage cytokine can be stored in working aliquots at 2? - 8?C for one month, or at -20?C for six months, with a carrier		Ambient Temperature
www.bioelsa.com info@bioelsa.com	-	cytokine can be stored in working aliquots at 2? - 8?C for one month, or at -20?C for six months, with a carrier protein without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles