

## 32-1450: mIL 13 Recombinant Protein

**Alternative Name :** Interleukin-13,NC300,ALRH,BHR1,P600,IL-13,IL13.

### Description

Source : Escherichia Coli. Interleukin-13 Mouse Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 111 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 12.3 kDa. The IL-13 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques. IL13 is an immunoregulatory cytokine produced primarily by activated Th2 cells. IL-13 is involved in several stages of B-cell maturation and differentiation. It up-regulates CD23 and MHC class II expression, and promotes IgE isotype switching of B cells. This cytokine down-regulates macrophage activity, thereby inhibits the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines. This cytokine is found to be critical to the pathogenesis of allergen-induced asthma but operates through mechanisms independent of IgE and eosinophils. This gene, IL3, IL5, IL4, and CSF2 form a cytokine gene cluster on chromosome 5q, with this gene particularly close to IL4.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	10 µg
<b>Purification :</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
<b>Content :</b>	The protein (1mg/ml) was lyophilized in PBS, pH 7.2 and 5% trehalose.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Lyophilized Interleukin-13 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution IL13 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Amino Acid :</b>	MPVPRSVSLP LTLKELIEEL SNITQDQTPL CNGSMVWSVD LAAGGFCVAL DSLTNISNCN AIYRTQRILH GLCNRKAPTT VSSLPDTKIE VAHFITKLLS YTKQLFRHGP F.

### Application Note

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Interleukin 13 in sterile 18MÎ©-cm H2O not less than 100Âµg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions. The ED50 range=4 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of 250,000IU/mg as determined by the dose dependent proliferation of TF-1 cells.

