

Recombinant Human IL-13 (C-6His)

Catalog No.: RP0041

Basic Information

Information

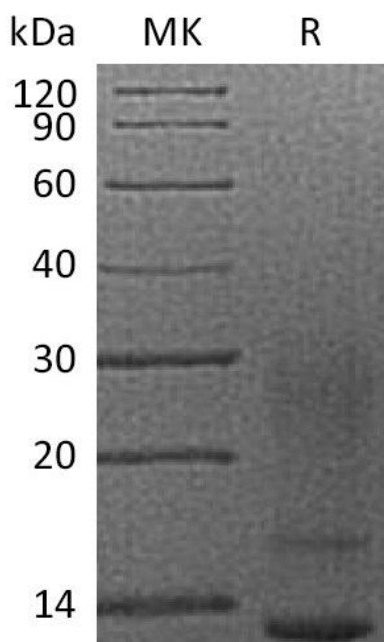
Source	<i>Human Cells</i>
Description	Recombinant Human Interleukin-13 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gly35-Asn146 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession	AAH96139
Known As	Interleukin-13; IL-13
Predicted Mol Mass	13.4 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass	13-30 KDa, reducing conditions

Properties

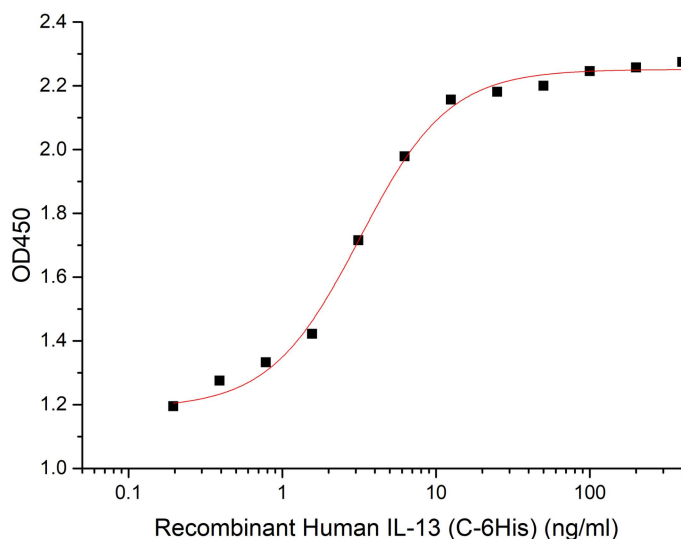
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Endotoxin	< 0.01 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

Experimental Data

Purity-SDS-PAGE



Bioactivity-Cell Based Assay



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified) as Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED50 for this effect is 1.5-4.5 ng/ml. (QC verified)

Background

Interleukin-13 is also known as IL-13. It is a protein that in humans is encoded by the IL13 gene. Interleukin-13 is an immunoregulatory cytokine produced primarily by activated Th2 cells. It 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.