



Catalog Number: 1945-RL

DESCRIPTION	
Source	E. coli-derived
	Thr19-His131
	Accession # P42203
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Thr19
Predicted Molecular Mass	12.3 kDa
SPECIFICATIONS	
Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. Kitamura, T. et al. (1989) J. Cell Physiol. 140 :323. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is typically 1-4 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>97%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.
PREPARATION AND ST	TORAGE
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 10 µg/mL in sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
	 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
	 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
	 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

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 α-helix configuration (4, 5). Mature rat IL-13 shares 59%, 75%, and 60% amino acid sequence identity with human, mouse, 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-α production by fibroblasts and endothelial cells. IL-13 binds with low affinity to IL-13 Rα1 association with IL-4 Rα. This high affinity receptor complex also functions as the type 2 IL-4 receptor complex (9, 10). Additionally, IL-13 binds with high affinity to IL-13 Rα2 which is expressed intracellularly, on the cell surface, and as a soluble molecule (11 - 14). IL-13 Rα2 regulates the bioavailability of both IL-13 and IL-4 and is overexpressed in glioma and several bronchial pathologies (10, 15, 16). Compared to wild type IL-13, the atopy-associated R110Q variant of IL-13 elicits increased responsiveness from eosinophils that express low levels of IL-13 Rα2 (17).

References:

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