

IL 13 Rhesus Macaque

Description: IL 13 Rhesus Macaque Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 114 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 12.6kDa. The IL 13 Rhesus Macaque is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CYPs-182

Synonyms: NC30, ALRH, BHR1, P600, IL-13, MGC116786, MGC116788, MGC116789.

For research use only.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: SPSPVPRSTA LKELIEELVN ITQNQKAPLC NGSMVWSINL
TAGVYCAALE SLINVSIGCSA IEKTQRMLNG FCPHKVSAGQ FSSLRVRDTK IEVAQFVKDL
LVHLKKLFRE GRFN

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a 0.2m filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4 containing 5% trehalose.

Stability:

Lyophilized IL-13 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution IL-13 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized IL-13 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100

Introduction:

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.

Biological Activity:

The ED50 as determined by the dose-dependent proliferation of TF-1 cells was < 1.0 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 1

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