

IL 13 Rat

Description: Interleukin-13 Rat Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 113 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 12.7 kDa. The IL-13 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CYP5-398

Synonyms: NC300, ALRH, BHR1, P600, IL-13.

For research use only.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

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

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The protein (1mg/ml) was lyophilized with no additives.

Stability:

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.

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 Interleukin 13 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

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:

ED50 range = 2-6 ng/mL as determined by the dose dependent proliferation of human TF-1 cells. Optimal concentration for individual application should be determined by a dose response assay.

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