Recombinant Rat IL13RA2/CD213A2 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSR030321

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

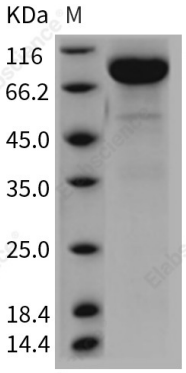
Description

Species	Rat
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Rat IL13RA2/CD213A2 protein Met1-Lys336, with an C-terminal hFc
Calculated MW	63.4 kDa
Observed MW	89-93 kDa
Accession	Q8VHK6
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit IL13-dependent proliferation of TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is typically 0.005-0.03 μg/mL.

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



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Background

Interleukin-13 receptor subunit alpha-2 (IL13RA2/IL-13RA2) is also known as also known as cluster of differentiation 213A2 (CD213A2), IL-13 receptor subunit alpha-2, IL-13R subunit alpha-2, and IL-13RA2. The IL13RA2 is often overexpressed in brain tumors, making Il13ra2 one of the vaccine targets for immunotherapy of glioma. IL13RA2/IL-13RA2 is a cancer-associated receptor that is present in greater than 80% of High Grade Astrocytomas (HGA) and has recently been recognized as a cytokine that predisposes breast cancer cells to metastasize. Expression of IL13 Rα2 was rapidly lost from the surface of transduced cells grown in culture. The loss appeared to be related to ligands present in fetal bovine serum in the medium. None of the malignant glioma cell lines cultivated in vitro and tested to date exhibited the IL13Rα2 receptor. A recombinant virus (R5111) enters cells via its interaction with the IL13Rα2 receptor in a manner that cannot be differentiated from the interaction of wild-type virus with its receptors.

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com