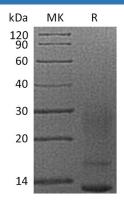
Recombinant Human Interleukin-13/IL-13 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032617

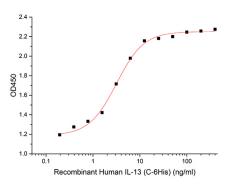
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description	
Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Interleukin-13; IL-13 protein Gly35-Asn146, with an C-
	terminal His
Calculated MW	13.4 kDa
Observed MW	13-30 kDa
Accession	AAH96139
Bio-activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF- 1 human erythroleukemic cells. The
	ED_{50} for this effect is 1.5-4.5 ng/ml.
Properties	
Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.01 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 $< -20^{\circ}C$ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.



Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF- 1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is 1.5-4.5 ng/ml.

Background

For Research Use Only

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

Elabscience®

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.