Canine IL-13 (recombinant)

Alias: none  Catalog #: 6555
Size: 5 ug  Research Use Only

Molecular Weight: 12.3 kDa
Source: Yeast. Recombinant Canine IL-13 was produced in yeast and, therefore, does not have endotoxin. It is naturally folded and post-translationally modified.
Formulation: Lyophilized without carrier protein.
Purity: >95% as visualized by SDS-PAGE analysis.
Purification: Ion-exchange chromatography.
Bioactivity: In testing
Entrez Gene ID: 442990
Number of Amino Acids: 112
Amino Acid Sequence: SPSPVTPSPT LKELIEELVN ITQNQASLCN GSMVWSVNLT AGMYCAALES LINVSDCSAI QRTQRMLKAL CSQKPAAGIS SERSRDTKIE VIQLVKNLLT YVRGVRHGN FR (112)
Country of Origin: USA
Reconstitution: Reconstitute with sterile phosphate-buffered saline containing at least 0.1% carrier protein.
Stability and Storage: Stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C. Stable for at least 3 months when stored in working aliquots with a carrier protein at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications: The Canine IL-13 protein can be used in cell culture, as an IL-13 ELISA Standard, and as a Western Blot Control.
Background: Interleukin 13 (IL-13) is secreted by many cell types, but especially T helper type 2 (Th2) cells. IL-13 is an important mediator of allergic inflammation and disease. In addition to effects on immune cells, IL-13 is implicated as a central mediator of the physiologic changes induced by allergic inflammation in many tissues. The functions of IL-13 overlap considerably with those of IL-4, especially with regard to changes induced on hematopoietic cells, but these effects are probably less important given the more potent role of IL-4. Thus, although IL-13 can induce immunoglobulin E (IgE) secretion from activated human B cells, deletion of IL-13 from mice does not markedly affect either Th2 cell development or antigen-specific IgE responses induced by potent allergens. In comparison, deletion of IL-4 abrogates these responses. Thus, rather than a lymphoid cytokine, IL-13 acts more prominently as a molecular bridge linking allergic inflammatory cells to the non-immune cells in contact with them, thereby altering physiological function.