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Anti-IL-13 Antibody

Catalog # ABO12731

Product Information

Application	E
Primary Accession	P42203
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Interleukin-13(IL13) detection. Tested with ELISA in Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	116553
Other Names	Interleukin-13, IL-13, T-cell activation protein P600, Il13, Il-13
Calculated MW	14093
Application Details	ELISA , 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Rat
Subcellular Localization	Secreted.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Interleukin-13
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	E. coli-derived rat IL-13 recombinant protein (Position: P22-H131). Rat IL-13 shares 62% and 76% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with human and mouse IL-13, respectively.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Protein Information

Name	Il13
Synonyms	Il-13
Function	Cytokine that plays important roles in allergic inflammation and immune response to parasite infection (PubMed:9366558). Synergizes with IL2 in regulating interferon-gamma synthesis. Stimulates B-cell proliferation, and activation of eosinophils, basophils, and mast cells (By similarity). Plays an important role in controlling IL33 activity by modulating the production of transmembrane and soluble forms of interleukin-1 receptor-like 1/IL1RL1 (By similarity). Displays the capacity to antagonize Th1-driven proinflammatory immune response and down-regulates synthesis of many proinflammatory cytokines including IL1, IL6, IL10, IL12 and TNF through a mechanism that partially involves suppression of NF-kappa-B (PubMed:9366558). Also functions on nonhematopoietic cells, including endothelial cells where it induces vascular cell adhesion protein 1/VCAM1, which is important in the recruitment of eosinophils. Exerts its biological effects through its receptors which comprises the IL4R chain and the IL13RA1 chain, to activate JAK1 and TYK2, leading to the activation of STAT6. Aside from IL13RA1, another receptor IL13RA2 acts as a high affinity decoy for IL13 and mediates internalization and depletion of extracellular IL13 (By similarity). Induces inflammatory response in esophageal epithelium which results in a dysregulation of desmosome intercellular adhesion junctions, via down-regulation of DSG1 (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Secreted.

Background

IL-13, Interleukin 13, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the IL-13 gene. IL-13 is a kind of cytokine secreted by many cell types, but especially T helper type 2 (Th2) cells, which is an important mediator of allergic inflammation and disease. The IL-13 gene is mapped to 5q23-q31. IL-13 induces its effects through a multi-subunit receptor that includes the alpha chain of the IL-4 receptor (IL-4R □±) and at least one of two known IL-13-specific binding chains. This gene acts more prominently as a molecular bridge linking allergic inflammatory cells to the non-immune cells in contact with them, thereby altering physiological function.

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