10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

# Anti-IL-13 Antibody
**Catalog # ABO12731**

## Specification

### Anti-IL-13 Antibody - 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.

### Anti-IL-13 Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 116553

**Other Names**
Interleukin-13, IL-13, T-cell activation protein P600, Il13, Il-13

**Calculated MW**
14093 MW KDa

**Application Details**
ELISA , 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Rat<br>

**Subcellular Localization**
Secreted.

**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.** |

## Anti-IL-13 Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** Il13

**Synonyms** Il-13

**Function**
Cytokine that plays important roles in allergic inflammation and immune response to parasite infection (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9366558" target="_blank">9366558</a>). 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 downregulates synthesis of many proinflammatory cytokines including IL1, IL6, IL10, IL12 and TNF-alpha through a mechanism that partially involves suppression of NF-kappa-B (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9366558" target="_blank">9366558</a>). 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).

**Cellular Location**
Secreted.

## Anti-IL-13 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## Anti-IL-13 Antibody - Images

## Anti-IL-13 Antibody - 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-4RÎ±) 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.