

IL-13 Variant
Catalog # PVGS1069**Specification**

IL-13 Variant - Product Information

Primary Accession [P35225](#)
Species
Human

Sequence
Gly35-Asn146

Purity
> 97% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
> 97% as analyzed by HPLC

Endotoxin Level
< 1 EU/ µg of protein by LAL method

Biological Activity
Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED₅₀ as determined by a cell proliferation assay using human TF-1 cells is less than 0.5 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 2.0 × 10⁶ IU/mg.

Expression System
E. coli

Theoretical Molecular Weight
12.3 kDa

Formulation **Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.2, 5% trehalose.**

Reconstitution
It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.

Storage & Stability
Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at -70°C or -20°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IL-13 Variant - Additional Information

Gene ID 3596

Other Names
Interleukin-13, IL-13, IL13, NC30

Target Background

The human IL-13 cDNA encodes a 132 amino acid protein containing a proposed 20 amino acid signal peptide. Human IL-13 shares approximately 30% amino acid sequence homology to human IL-4 and the two cytokines exhibit overlapping biological activities. Human IL-13 is produced by activated Th0, Th1-like Th2-like and CD8 T cells. Similarly to IL-4, IL-13 has multiple effects on the differentiation and functions of monocytes/macrophages. IL-13 can suppress the cytotoxic functions of monocytes/macrophages. It can also suppress the production of proinflammatory cytokines and upregulate the production of IL-1ra by monocytes/macrophages.

IL-13 Variant - Protein Information

Name IL13

Synonyms NC30

Function

Cytokine that plays important roles in allergic inflammation and immune response to parasite infection (PubMed:8096327, PubMed:8097324). Synergizes with IL2 in regulating interferon-gamma synthesis (PubMed:8096327). Stimulates B-cell proliferation, and activation of eosinophils, basophils, and mast cells (PubMed:7903680, PubMed:8759755). 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 (By similarity). 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 (PubMed:8639787). 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 (PubMed:9013879). Aside from IL13RA1, another receptor IL13RA2 acts as a high affinity decoy for IL13 and mediates internalization and depletion of extracellular IL13 (PubMed:21622864).

Cellular Location

Secreted.

IL-13 Variant - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

IL-13 Variant - Images