

Recombinant Murine Interleukin-13 (rMuIL-13)

ChemWhat Technical Data Sheet (TDS)

Catalog Number:

121-13

Source:

Escherichia coli.

Molecular Weight:

Approximately 12.3 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 111 amino acids.

Quantity:

 $2\mu g/10\mu g/1000\mu g$

AA Sequence:

MPVPRSVSLP LTLKELIEEL SNITQDQTPL CNGSMVWSVD LAAGGFCVAL DSLTNISNCN

AIYRTQRILH GLCNRKAPTT VSSLPDTKIE VAHFITKLLS YTKQLFRHGP F

Purity:

> 97 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.

Biological Activity:

Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED_{50} as determined by a cell proliferation

assay using human TF-1 cells is less than 4 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of $> 2.5 \times 10^5$

IU/mg.

Physical Appearance:

Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder. Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4.

Formulation: Endotoxin:

Less than 1 EU/µg of rMuIL-13 as determined by LAL method.

Reconstitution:

We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and

stored at \leq -20 $\mathbb C$. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.

Shipping:

The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature

recommended below.

Stability & Storage:

Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

■ 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.

1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

• 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Usage:

ChemWhat Limited in UK offers this branded product for research, development or further

evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Murine Interleukin-13

Murine Interleukin-13 (IL-13) is expressed by the IL13 gene located on the chromosome 11 and secreted by many cell types, especially T helper type 2 (Th2) cells. Targeted deletion of IL-13 in mice resulted in impaired Th2 cell development and indicated an important role for IL-13 in the expulsion of gastrointestinal parasites. IL-13 has been implicated as a key factor in asthma, allergy, atopy and inflammatory response, establishing the protein as a valuable therapeutic target. Human, mouse and rat IL-3 share low homology, but have cross species activity.

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