

Recombinant Rat Interleukin-13, 113a.a. (rRtIL-13, 113a.a.)

ChemWhat Technical Data Sheet (TDS)

Catalog Number:

141-13B

Source:

Escherichia coli.

Molecular Weight:

Approximately 12.3 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 113 amino acids.

Quantity:

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

AA Sequence:

TPGPVRRSTS PPVALRELIE ELSNITQDQK TSLCNSSMVW SVDLTAGGFC AALESLTNIS

SCNAIHRTQR ILNGLCNQKA SDVASSPPDT KIEVAQFISK LLNYSKQLFR YGH

Purity:

> 98 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.

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 5 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of $> 2.0 \times 10^5$

IU/mg.

Physical Appearance:

Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in 2 × PBS, pH 7.4, 5 % trehalose.

Endotoxin:

Less than 1 EU/µg of rRtIL-13, 113a.a. 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 °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.

Rat Interleukin-13

Interleukin-13 (IL-13) is expressed by the IL13 gene and secreted by many cell types, especially T helper type 2 (Th2) cells. The high solution from of IL-13 reported to be a monomer with two internal disulfide bonds that contribute to a bundled four α-helix configuration. 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 exerts anti-inflammatory effects on monocytes and macrophages and it inhibits the expression of inflammatory cytokines such as IL-1beta, TNF-alpha, IL-6 and IL-8. IL-13 has also been shown to enhance B cell proliferation and to induce isotype switching resulting in increased production of IgE. Mature rat IL-13 shares 59 %, 75 %, and 60 % amino acid sequence identity with human, mouse, and rhesus IL-13, respectively.

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