

Anti-IL-13 Antibody
Catalog # ABO11012**Specification**

Anti-IL-13 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P35225
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Interleukin-13(IL13) detection. Tested with WB in Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-IL-13 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3596

Other Names

Interleukin-13, IL-13, IL13, NC30

Calculated MW

15816 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization

Secreted.

Protein Name

Interleukin-13(IL-13)

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human IL-13(135-146aa HLKKLFREGRFN).

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, 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.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the IL-4/IL-13 family.

Anti-IL-13 Antibody - Protein Information

Name IL13

Synonyms NC30

Function

Cytokine that plays important roles in allergic inflammation and immune response to parasite infection (PubMed: [8096327](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8096327)), PubMed: [8097324](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8097324)). Synergizes with IL2 in regulating interferon-gamma synthesis (PubMed: [8096327](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8096327)). Stimulates B-cell proliferation, and activation of eosinophils, basophils, and mast cells (PubMed: [7903680](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7903680), PubMed: [8759755](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21622864)).

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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-IL-13 Antibody - Images



Anti-IL-13 antibody, ABO11012, Western blotting
Lane 1: Recombinant Human IL-13 Protein 10ng
Lane 2: Recombinant Human IL-13 Protein 5ng
Lane 3: Recombinant Human IL-13 Protein 2.5ng

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 cytokine secreted by many cell types, but especially T helper type 2(Th2) cells, that 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-4Ralpha) and at least one of two known IL-13-specific binding chains. IL-13 acts more prominently as a molecular bridge linking allergic inflammatory cells to the non-immune cells in contact with them, thereby altering physiological function.