

Product datasheet for **PP1134B1**

IL13 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: Direct: To detect mIL-13 (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25 - 1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. In conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, it allows the detection of at least 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant mIL-13. Sandwich: To detect mIL-13 (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25 - 1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. In conjunction with Polyclonal Anti-Murine IL-13 as a capture antibody, it allows the detection of at least 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant mIL-13. Western blot: To detect mIL-13 this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1 - 0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant mIL-13 is 1.5 - 3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (> 98 %) recombinant murine IL-13
Specificity:	This antibody detects Interleukin-13.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 Label: Biotin State: Sterile filtered lyophilized Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Restore in sterile PBS containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1 - 1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity chromatography
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store the lyophilized antibody at -20°C. Following reconstitution it is stable for two weeks at 2-8 °C. Frozen aliquots are stable for 6 months when stored at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.



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Gene Name: interleukin 13

Database Link: [Entrez Gene 16163 Mouse P20109](#)

Background: Human IL13 was originally identified by differential screening of an anti CD28 activated human peripheral blood mononuclear cell cDNA library as an induction specific novel cytokine. It was also isolated from cDNA libraries of human T cell clones using the murine IL13 (P600) cDNA as a probe. Human IL13, a pleiotropic cytokine, is produced by activated Th0, Th1 like, Th2 like, and CD8 T cells. The gene for human IL13 maps to chromosome 5 and is closely linked to the genes for IL3, IL4, IL5, and GMCSF. IL13 inhibits proinflammatory cytokine production and stimulates antibody production. It induces proliferation in the human pre myeloid cell line TF1. IL13 has multiple effects on the differentiation and functions of monocytes and macrophages. It suppresses cytotoxic functions and induces changes in the morphology of human monocytes and in the phenotype of human monocytes and B cells by upregulating MHC class II expression. IL13 will also decrease the production of nitric oxide by activated murine macrophages, leading to impaired parasitocidal activity. Human and mouse interleukin 13 share approximately 58% amino acid sequence identity. Although human and mouse IL13 are equally active on human cells, human IL13 is much less active than mouse IL13 on mouse cells. Human IL13 and human IL4 also share approximately 30% sequence homology and have similar biological functions.

Synonyms: IL-13, NC30