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Anti-Swine IL-13 (RABBIT) Antibody
IL13 Antibody
Catalog # ASR4427

Specification

Anti-Swine IL-13 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	**Rabbit**
Conjugate	**Unconjugated**
Target Species	**Swine**
Reactivity	**Pig, Bovine, Sheep**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Application	**WB, E, I, LCI**
Application Note	**IL-13 antibody has been tested for use in ELISA and western blotting. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately 13.2 kDa in size corresponding to swine IL-13 protein by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract.**
Physical State	**Lyophilized**
Buffer	**0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2**
Immunogen	**This protein-A purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with full length recombinant protein raised in yeast, corresponding to mature swine IL-13 protein.**
Reconstitution Volume	**100 µL**
Reconstitution Buffer	**Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)**
Preservative	**0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide**

Anti-Swine IL-13 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Other Names
396721

Purity
This product was Protein-A purified from monospecific antiserum by chromatography. This antibody is specific for swine IL-13 protein. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest reactivity with IL-13 from swine sources based on 100% homology with the immunizing sequence. The following homologies may indicate chances of cross-reactivity when amino acid similarity and not just exact sequence is accounted: 89-90% homology to IL-13 from sheep, dolphin, beluga, and bovine, 83-88% to human and certain monkey IL-13, 80-82% to dusky titi, macaque, baboon, mangabey, dog, llama, camel, and galago, 75-78% to horse, and 67-72% to rat, mouse, and gerbil. Cross-reactivity with IL-13 from other sources has not been determined.

Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note
This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

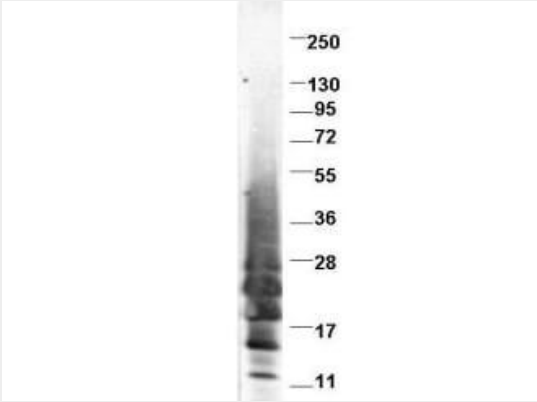
Anti-Swine IL-13 (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Anti-Swine IL-13 (RABBIT) 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Swine IL-13 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Western blot using Rockland's protein-A purified anti-swine IL-13 antibody shows detection of recombinant swine IL-13 at 13.2kDa raised in yeast. Multiple bands are expected of the glycosylated protein. Protein was purified and resolved by SDS-PAGE, then transferred to PVDF membrane. Membrane was blocked with 3% BSA (BSA-30, diluted 1:10), and probed with Rockland's, Inc. Anti-swine IL-13. After washing, membrane was probed with Dylight ™ 649 Conjugated Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L) (Donkey) Antibody (611-743-127).

Anti-Swine IL-13 (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

Interleukin 13 (IL-13), of the IL-4 superfamily, is a cytokine secreted by many cell types, but especially T helper type 2 (Th2) cells, that is an important mediator of allergic inflammation and disease. IL-13 induces its effects through a multi-subunit receptor that includes the alpha chain of the IL-4 receptor (IL-4Rα) and at least one IL-13-specific binding chain. Most of the biological effects of IL-13, like those of IL-4, are linked to a single transcription factor, STAT6. In humans, IL-13 can

induce immunoglobulin E (IgE) secretion from activated B cells. In mice, deletion of IL-13 does not markedly affect either Th2 cell development or antigen-specific IgE responses induced by potent allergens. Deletion of IL-4 abrogates these responses. IL-13 acts as a molecular bridge linking allergic inflammatory cells to the non-immune cells in contact with them, thus altering physiological function. Although IL-13 is associated primarily with the induction of airway disease, including airway hyperresponsiveness, goblet cell metaplasia and mucus hypersecretion, it also induces airway matrix metalloproteinases as part of a mechanism that protects against excessive allergic inflammation that predisposes to asphyxiation. Anti-IL-13 antibody is ideal for investigators involved in Cancer and Immunology research.