

Datasheet for ABIN1684699

IL13 Receptor alpha 1 Protein (C-Term, Extracellular Domain)[Go to Product page](#)

Overview

Quantity:	200 µg
Target:	IL13 Receptor alpha 1 (IL13RA1)
Protein Characteristics:	C-Term, Extracellular Domain
Origin:	Mouse
Source:	HEK-293T Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant

Product Details

Specificity:	Optimized DNA sequence encoding extracellular domain of mouse IL-13 receptor alpha 1 including a C terminal His tag was expressed in HEK293 cells.
Characteristics:	Recombinant mouse IL-13 receptor alpha 1 is a hmonomer protein consisting of 325 amino acid residue subunits, due to glycosylation migrates as an approximately 50kDa protein on SDS-PAGE.
Purity:	> 98 %, as determined by SDS-PAGE and HPLC
Sterility:	0.2 µm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	Endotoxin content was assayed using a LAL gel clot method. Endotoxin level was found to be less than 0.1 ng/µg(1EU/µg).

Target Details

Target:	IL13 Receptor alpha 1 (IL13RA1)
Alternative Name:	IL13RA1 (IL13RA1 Products)

Target Details

Background: VEGF is a homodimeric heavily glycosylated protein. The human factor occurs in several molecular variants of AA 121, AA 162, AA 145, AA 148, AA 165, AA 183, AA 18906, arising by alternative splicing of the mRNA. The splice forms of VEGF differ in biological properties such as the receptor types, which they recognize and their interaction with heparan sulfate proteoglycans. The 165 amino acid form of the factor is the most common form in most tissues. Kaposi sarcomas express VEGF121 and VEGF165. VEGF121 and VEGF165 are soluble secreted forms of the factor while VEGF189 and VEGF206 are mostly bound to heparin-containing proteoglycans in the cell surface or in the basement membrane. A high-affinity glycoprotein receptor of 170-235 kDa is expressed on vascular endothelial cells. The interaction of VEGF with heparin-like molecules of the extracellular matrix is required for efficient receptor binding. Protamine sulfate and suramin are capable of replacing the receptor-bound factor. The high-affinity receptor for VEGF, now known as VEGFR1, has been identified as the gene product of the FLT-1. Another receptor for VEGF, now known as VEGFR2, is KDR, also known as FLK-1. A factor that competes with the 165 amino acid form of VEGF for receptor binding is PLGF. A third receptor type, VEGFR3 is known also as FLT- 4. An isoform-specific receptor for VEGF165 has been identified as human Neuropilin-1.

UniProt: [O09030](#)

Pathways: [JAK-STAT Signaling](#), [Positive Regulation of Immune Effector Process](#), [Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response](#)

Application Details

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Lyophilized

Buffer: PBS solution, pH7.2

Handling Advice: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Storage: -20 °C

Storage Comment: The lyophilized protein is stable for at least years from date of receipt at -20 °C. Upon reconstitution, this cytokine can be stored in working aliquots at - 8 °C for one month, or at -20 °C for six months, with a carrier protein without detectable loss of activity.

Expiry Date: 12-24 months