

DESCRIPTION

Source	<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> , Sf 21 (baculovirus)-derived			
	Human IL-13 Ra2 (Cys22 - Leu342) Accession # Q14627.1	TDIEGRMD	Human IgG ₁ (Pro100 - Lys330)	6-His tag
	N-terminus		C-terminus	

N-terminal Sequence Cys22

Analysis

Structure / Form Disulfide-linked homodimer

Predicted Molecular Mass 65 kDa (monomer)

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	74 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit IL-13-dependent proliferation of TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. Kitamura, T. <i>et al.</i> (1989) J. Cell Physiol. 140 :323. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.075-0.375 µg/mL in the presence of 8 ng/mL recombinant human IL-13.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile PBS.
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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

BACKGROUND

Interleukin-13 Receptor alpha 2 (IL-13 Ra2), also known as IL-13 Ra', IL-13 binding protein, and CD213a2, is a widely expressed 55 kDa cytokine receptor that plays an important role in the Th2-polarized immune responses characteristic of a variety of pathologies including parasitic infections and allergic asthma (1, 2). Mature human IL-13 Ra2 consists of a 317 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain with three fibronectin type-III domains, a WSxWS motif, a 20 aa transmembrane segment, and a 17 aa cytoplasmic domain (3). Within the ECD, human IL-13 Ra2 shares 64% and 62% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-13 Ra2, respectively. A 40 kDa - 50 kDa soluble form of IL-13 Ra2 can be generated by MMP-8 mediated shedding (4). The biological effects of IL-13 and IL-4 are closely related in part due to a shared receptor system. IL-13 binds to IL-13 Ra1 which then forms a signaling complex with IL-4 Ra (5, 6). IL-13 Ra2 functions as a decoy receptor by binding and internalizing IL-13 and preventing it from signaling through the IL-13 Ra1/IL-4 Ra complex (3, 7). IL-13 Ra2 can also block IL-4 induced responses by inhibiting IL-4 bound IL-13 Ra1/IL-4 Ra receptor complexes even though it does not itself bind IL-4 (8, 9). Aside from its decoy function, IL-13-activated IL-13 Ra2 directly promotes the development of tissue fibrosis by inducing the transcription of TGF-β (10). Soluble IL-13 Ra2 retains ligand binding capability and attenuates responses to IL-13 but not to IL-4 (8, 11). The up-regulation of transmembrane and soluble IL-13 Ra2 during Th2-biased immune responses limits the extent of those responses (12 - 14). IL-13 Ra2 is expressed in some cancers, and its ability to block IL-13 and IL-4 contributes to tumorigenesis and metastasis (9, 15).

References:

- Wynn, T.A. (2003) Annu. Rev. Immunol. **21**:425.
- Tabata, Y. *et al.* (2007) Curr. Allergy Asthma Rep. **7**:338.
- Caput, D. *et al.* (1996) J. Biol. Chem. **271**:16921.
- Chen, W. *et al.* (2008) J. Allergy Clin. Immunol. **122**:625.
- Andrews, A.-L. *et al.* (2006) J. Immunol. **176**:7456.
- Zurawski, S.M. *et al.* (1995) J. Biol. Chem. **270**:13869.
- Donaldson, D.D. *et al.* (1998) J. Immunol. **161**:2317.
- Andrews, A.-L. *et al.* (2006) J. Allergy Clin. Immunol. **118**:858.
- Rahaman, S.O. *et al.* (2002) Cancer Res. **62**:1103.
- Fichtner-Feigl, S. *et al.* (2006) Nat. Med. **12**:99.
- Zhang, J.G. *et al.* (1997) J. Biol. Chem. **272**:9474.
- Chiaramonte, M.G. *et al.* (2003) J. Exp. Med. **197**:687.
- Morimoto, M. *et al.* (2009) J. Immunol. **183**:1934.
- Zheng, T. *et al.* (2008) J. Immunol. **180**:522.
- Fujisawa, T. *et al.* (2009) Cancer Res. **69**:8678.