

DESCRIPTION

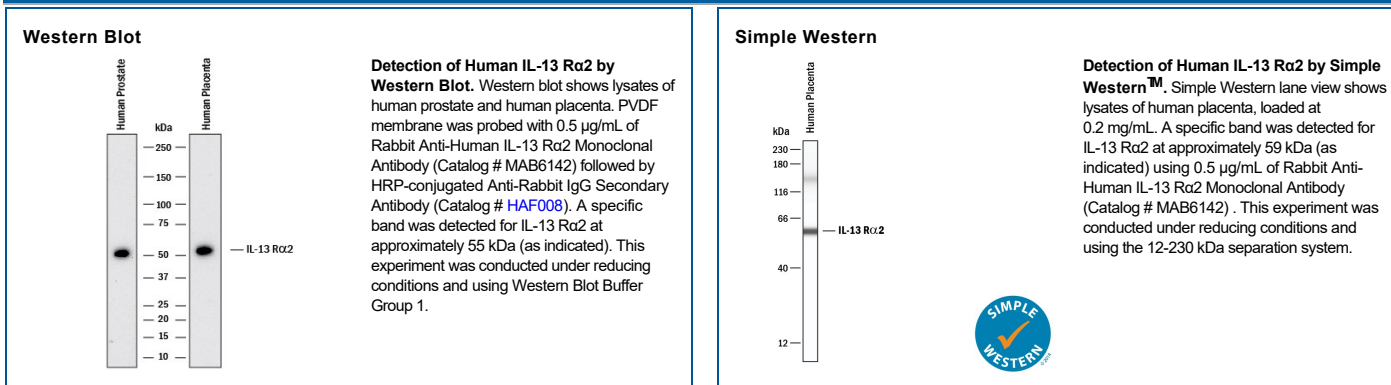
| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Specificity | Detects Human IL-13 R α 2 in direct ELISAs. |
| Source | Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2725C |
| Purification | Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant |
| Immunogen | Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line CHO-derived Human IL-13 R α 2 Met1-Leu342 Accession # NP_000631 |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS. |

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

| | Recommended Concentration | Sample |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Western Blot | 0.5 μ g/mL | Human prostate and human placenta |
| Simple Western | 0.5 μ g/mL | Human placenta |

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Reconstitution | Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS. |
| Shipping | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C |
| 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. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. |

BACKGROUND

Interleukin-13 Receptor alpha 2 (IL-13 R α 2), also known as 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 R α 2 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 R α 2 shares 64% and 62% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-13 R α 2, respectively. In both mouse and human, a 40 kDa-50 kDa soluble form of IL-13 R α 2 can be generated by MMP-8 mediated shedding *in vitro* (4). Although this is assumed to occur *in vivo* in mouse, there is no evidence that shedding occurs in human (5-7). In mouse, alternative splicing also leads to sIL-13 R α 2, but again, this phenomenon apparently does not occur in human (6-7). Thus, the biological effects of human IL-13 R α 2 would appear to be mediated exclusively by membrane IL-13 R α 2 (7). 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 R α 1 which then forms a signaling complex with IL-4 R α (8, 9). IL-13 R α 2 functions as a decoy receptor by binding and internalizing IL-13 and preventing it from signaling through the IL-13 R α 1/IL-4 R α complex (3, 10). IL-13 R α 2 can also block IL-4 induced responses by inhibiting IL-4 bound IL-13 R α 1/IL-4 R α receptor complexes even though it does not itself bind IL-4 (11, 12). Aside from its decoy function, IL-13-activated IL-13 R α 2 directly promotes the development of tissue fibrosis by inducing the transcription of TGF- β (13). Presumably, any human soluble IL-13 R α 2, if it exists, will retain its ligand binding capability and attenuate responses to IL-13 but not to IL-4 (11, 14). The up-regulation of transmembrane during Th2-biased immune responses limits the extent of those responses (15-17).

References:

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