Diaclone
IMMUNOLOGY PRODUCTS & SERVICES

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Anti-Human IL-13 Azide Free

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Catalogue N°	855.140.000 - 200µg / 200µl 855.140.005 - 500µg / 500µl
Target species	Human
Specificity	Recognises both natural and recombinant human IL-13
Clone	B-B13
Application	ELISA Flow Cytometry Functional assay
Hybridoma	Myeloma X63/AG.8653 x Balb/c spleen cells
Immunisation	Recombinant human IL-13
Quantity	200µg or 500µg (Discovery Size also available please enquire)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1 Kappa light chain
Format	Phosphate-buffered saline. Sterile-filtered through 0.22 µm. Carrier and preservative free
Storage	Stable at +2-8°C for 12 months. For longer storage freeze aliquots.
Biological Activity	Inhibits IL-13 induced proliferation on TF1 cell line

Discover Diaclone

With over 30 years experience and extensive expertise, we are commited to providing excellence in Monoclonal Antibody and Immunoassay development.

The expanding range of Diaclone Immunology products is specifically designed to advance research applications.

Our experience and expertise coupled to the diversity and quality of our product range makes Diaclone a clear choice to :

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- Monoclonal Antibodies
- ELISA
- ELISpot
- Multiplex

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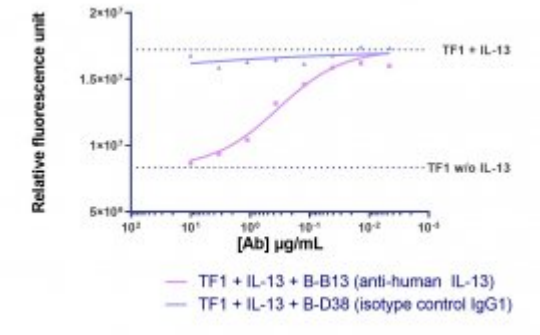
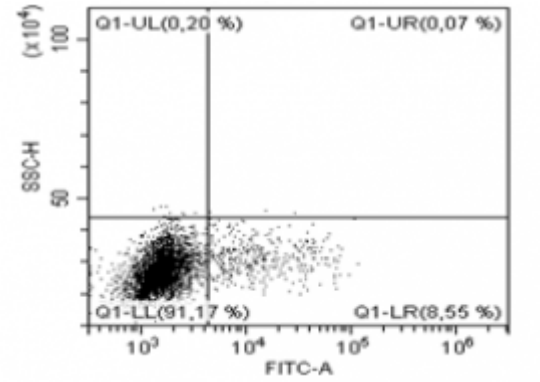
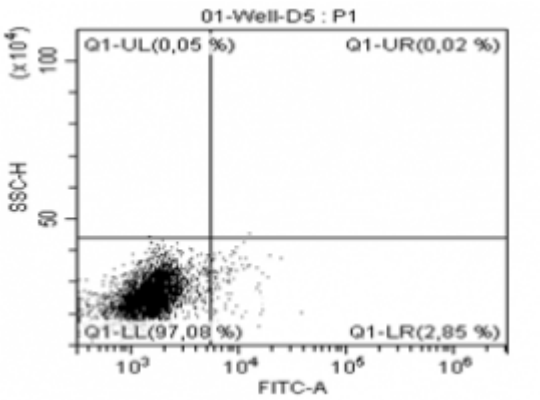


Graph 1: TF1 cells proliferation measurement with resazurin after 4 days with IL-13 (6 ng/mL) and different concentrations of antibody



Graph 2: CD4+ activated by PMA and ionomycine then marked with B-B13 on intracytoplasmic staining



Graph 3: B-B13 with non-activated CD4+

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BACKGROUND

IL-13 was first identified for its effects on B cells and monocytes, where it regulated class II expression, which triggered a changing IgE class, and prevented inflammatory cytokine production. It was also considered to be functionally

redundant with IL-4. However, studies with conversion mice, neutralized antibodies and new reactors show that IL-13 has some unique functions that distinguish it from IL-4. Most gastrointestinal nematodes are resistant to intervention by type 2 cytokine responses, where IL-13 plays a leading role. By regulating exemption from cell intervention, IL-13 modifies intrallular organism resistance, including Leishmania major, Leishmania mexicana and Listeria monocytogenes. In the lungs, IL-13 is the central intermediary associated with allergic asthma, regulating eosinophilic inflammation, mucus secretion and sensitivity of airways. A particular cancer such as chronic lymphocytic leukemia B and Hodgkin's disease may involve the treatment of IL-13 efficiency function, where IL-13 modifies apoptosis or tumor cell growth. IL-13 can stay tumor surveillance. Accordingly, IL-13 inhibitors can be effective as anti-cancer anti-immunization by improving the anti-tumor type 1 protections. in scistosomiasis and asthma, indicating that it is the main controller of the effluent matrix. The mechanisms governing the production and / or function of IL-13, as well as IL-4, IL-12, IL-18, IFN-gamma, IL-10, TGF-beta, TNF-alpha and IL-4 were also studied. . The IL-13 receptor complex plays an important role. This review illustrates the efficiency functions of IL-13 and describes various ways of modifying its in vivo activity.