

IL-13RA2 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	CT19;IL13BP;interleukin 13 receptor, alpha 2;IL-13R;CD213A2;interleukin 13 receptor, α 2
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of human IL13R α 2 (NP_000631.1) (Met 1-Leu 342) was fused with the C-terminal polyhistidine-tagged Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Asp 27
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q14627
Molecular Weight:	65 kDa (predicted); 90-100 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human IL13Ra2-Fch at 2 μ g/mL (100 μ l/well) can bind biotinylated human IL13, The EC50 of bind biotinylated human IL13 is 4-20 ng/mL.
Purity:	> 75 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/ μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing 100 mM Glycine, 10 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:
A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Interleukin-13 receptor subunit alpha-2 (IL13RA2/IL-13RA2) is also known as cluster of differentiation 213A2 (CD213A2), IL-13 receptor subunit alpha-2, IL-13R subunit alpha-2, and IL-13RA2. The IL13RA2 is often overexpressed in brain tumors, making IL13ra2 one of the vaccine targets for immunotherapy of glioma.

IL13RA2/IL-13RA2 is a cancer-associated receptor that is present in greater than 80% of High-Grade Astrocytomas (HGA) and has recently been recognized as a cytokine that predisposes breast cancer cells to metastasize. Expression of IL13R α 2 was rapidly lost from the surface of transduced cells grown in culture. The loss appeared to be related to ligands present in fetal bovine serum in the medium. None of the malignant glioma cell lines cultivated in vitro and tested to date exhibited the IL13R α 2 receptor. A recombinant virus (R5111) enters cells via its interaction with the IL13R α 2 receptor in a manner that cannot be differentiated from the interaction of wild-type virus with its receptors.

Reference

- Zhou G, et al.. (2005) Characterization of a recombinant herpes simplex virus 1 designed to enter cells via the IL13R α 2 receptor of malignant glioma cells. *J Virol.* 79(9): 5272-7.
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- Nair BG, et al.. (2011) Nanotechnology platforms; an innovative approach to brain tumor therapy. *Med Chem.* 7(5): 488-503.
- Benson M, et al.. (2006) A network-based analysis of the late-phase reaction of the skin. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 118 (1): 220-5.

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