

## APC Human IL13RA2 (CD213A2) Protein (C-Fc)

<b>Catalog Number:</b>	805003, 805004
<b>Size:</b>	25 ug, 100 ug
<b>Target Name:</b>	IL13RA2, CD213A2, IL-13R, IL13BP
<b>Regulatory Status:</b>	RUO

### PRODUCT DETAILS

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<b>Application:</b>	Flow Cytometry
<b>Format:</b>	Liquid, APC
<b>Expression Host:</b>	CHO
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Sources:</b>	Recombinant Human IL13RA2 protein (Cys22-Leu342) with C-terminus Fc tag is expressed in CHO cells and conjugated to APC.
<b>Accession Number:</b>	Q14627
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	The protein has a predicted molecular weight of 63.5 kDa. Under DTT-reducing conditions, it migrates at approximately 65-80 kDa on SDS-PAGE prior to conjugation.
<b>Affinity Tag:</b>	C-Fc
<b>Formulation:</b>	1xPBS buffer, pH7.4, 0.09% NaN3 with a carrier protein
<b>Endotoxin level:</b>	Not tested
<b>Protein Concentration:</b>	25µg size is bottled at 0.1mg/mL concentration. 100 µg size is bottled at lot specific concentration.
<b>Storage and Handling:</b>	Briefly centrifuge the vial upon receipt. An unopened vial may be stored at 2-8°C for up to six months.

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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CD213A2, also known as IL13R $\alpha$ 2, is a type I transmembrane protein belonging to the hematopoietin receptor family. It binds interleukin-13 (IL-13) with high affinity but lacks a functional cytoplasmic signaling domain, suggesting that it primarily acts as a decoy receptor, antagonizing IL-13 signaling mediated by the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1/IL-4R $\alpha$  complex. IL13R $\alpha$ 2 is expressed in fibroblasts, smooth muscle cells, keratinocytes, and activated B cells, though its surface expression is tightly regulated and much of it resides intracellularly or in soluble form. In addition to inhibiting IL-13 activity, IL13R $\alpha$ 2 has been reported to suppress IL-4 signaling via physical interaction with IL-4R $\alpha$ , while paradoxically promoting TGF- $\beta$  production and fibrosis. Importantly, IL13R $\alpha$ 2 is highly and specifically overexpressed in certain cancers, such as glioblastoma multiforme and high-grade astrocytomas, making it a promising target for tumor-specific immunotherapies and viral vector-mediated gene delivery approaches.