

DESCRIPTION	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human IL-33 in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich ELISAs, less than 0.05% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) IL-33 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-33 Ser112-Thr270 Accession # O95760
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS	
<b>Please Note:</b> Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. <i>General Protocols</i> are available in the <i>Technical Information</i> section on our website.	
	<b>Recommended Concentration</b> <b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL      Recombinant Human IL-33 (Catalog # 3625-IL)
<b>Immunocytochemistry</b>	5-15 µg/mL      Immersion fixed human peripheral blood mononuclear cells treated with PMA and calcium ionomycin
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	5-15 µg/mL      See Below
<b>Human IL-33 Sandwich Immunoassay</b>	
<b>ELISA Capture</b>	0.2-0.8 µg/mL      Human IL-33 Antibody (Catalog # AF3625)
<b>ELISA Detection</b>	0.1-0.4 µg/mL      Human IL-33 Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF3625)
<b>Standard</b>	Recombinant Human IL-33 (Catalog # 3625-IL)
<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-33-induced proliferation in the D10.G4.1 mouse helper T cell line. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.75-3.0 µg/mL in the presence of 1 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-33 and sub-optimal amounts of Mouse CD3ε Monoclonal Antibody.

DATA	
<p><b>Neutralization</b></p> <p><b>Cell Proliferation Induced by IL-33 and Neutralization by Human IL-33 Antibody.</b> In the presence of sub-optimal amounts of Hamster Anti-Mouse CD3ε Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB484), Recombinant Human IL-33 (Catalog # 3625-IL) stimulates proliferation in the D10.G4.1 mouse helper T cell line in a dose-dependent manner (orange line). Under these conditions, proliferation elicited by Recombinant Human IL-33 (1 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Goat Anti-Human IL-33 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF3625). The ND<sub>50</sub> is typically 0.75-3.0 µg/mL.</p>	<p><b>Immunohistochemistry</b></p> <p><b>IL-33 in Human Tonsil.</b> IL-33 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human tonsil using Goat Anti-Human IL-33 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF3625) at 10 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell &amp; Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to nuclei. View our protocol for <a href="#">Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections</a>.</p>

PREPARATION AND STORAGE	
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	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
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

IL-33, also known as NF-HEV and DVS 27, is a 30 kDa proinflammatory protein that may also regulate gene transcription (1-3). DVS 27 was identified as a gene that is up-regulated in vasospastic cerebral arteries (1). NF-HEV was described as a nuclear factor that is preferentially expressed in the endothelial cells of high endothelial venules relative to endothelial cells from other tissues (2). IL-33 was identified based on sequence and structural homology with IL-1 family cytokines (3). DVS 27, NF-HEV, and IL-33 share 100% amino acid sequence identity. IL-33 is constitutively expressed in smooth muscle and airway epithelia. It is up-regulated in arterial smooth muscle, dermal fibroblasts, and keratinocytes following IL-1 $\alpha$  or IL-1 $\beta$  stimulation (1, 3). Similar to IL-1, IL-33 can be cleaved *in vitro* by caspase-1, generating an N-terminal fragment that is slightly shorter than the C-terminal fragment (3, 4). The N-terminal portion of full length IL-33 contains a predicted bipartite nuclear localization sequence and a homeodomain-like helix-turn-helix DNA binding domain. By immunofluorescence, full length IL-33 localizes to the nucleus in HUVECs and transfectants (2). The C-terminal fragment, corresponding to mature IL-33, binds and triggers signaling through mast cell IL-1 R4/ST2L, a longtime orphan receptor involved in the augmentation of Th2 cell responses (3, 5-7). A ternary signaling complex is formed by the subsequent association of IL-33 and ST2L with IL-1R AcP (8). Stimulation of Th2 polarized lymphocytes with mature IL-33 *in vitro* induces IL-5 and IL-13 secretion (3). *In vivo* administration of mature IL-33 promotes increased production of IL-5, IL-13, IgE, and IgA, as well as splenomegaly and inflammatory infiltration of mucosal tissues (3). Full length and mature human IL-33 share 52-58% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IL-33. Human IL-33 shares less than 20% aa sequence identity with other IL-1 family proteins.

**References:**

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