

DESCRIPTION

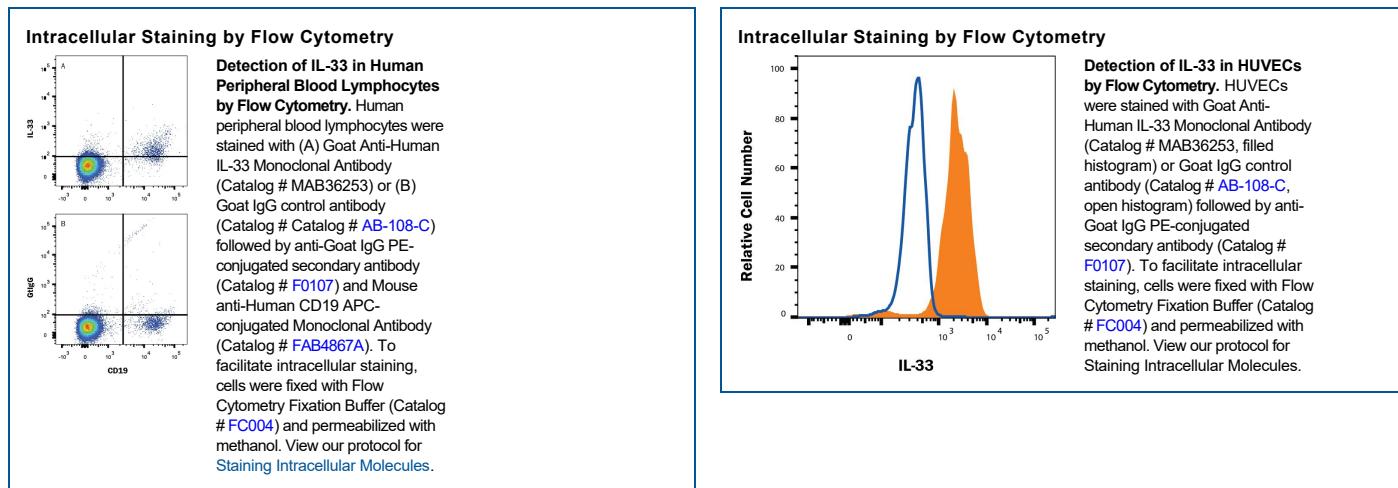
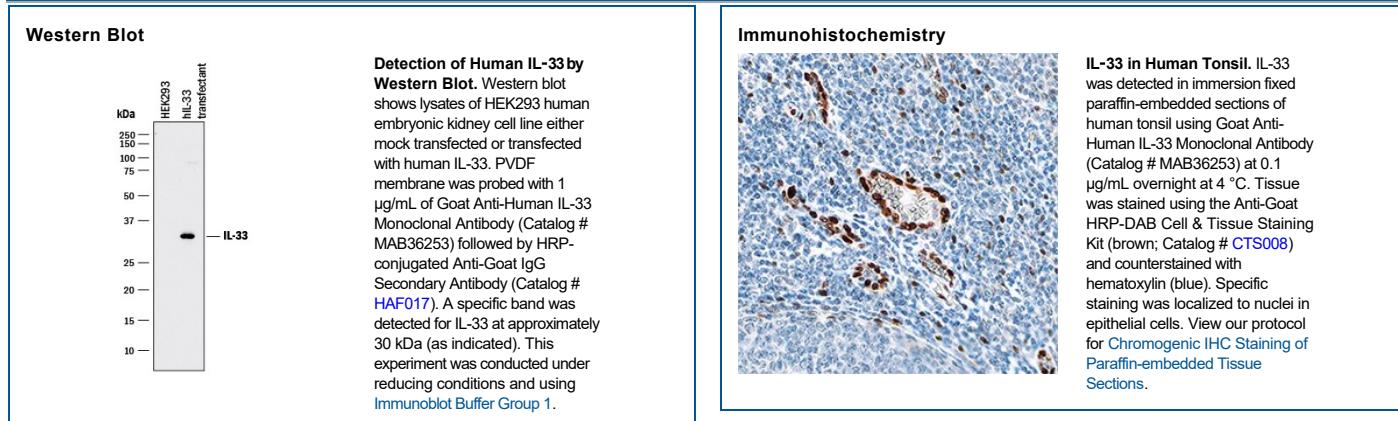
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-33 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Goat IgG Clone # 40015C
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E.coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-33 Ser112-Thr270 Accession # O95760
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm 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 µm 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	1 µg/mL	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	0.1-25 µg/mL	See Below
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
Human IL-33 Sandwich Immunoassay		Reagent
ELISA Capture	2-8 µg/mL	Human IL-33 Antibody (Catalog # MAB36253)
ELISA Detection Standard	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	Human IL-33 Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF3625) Recombinant Human IL-33 (Catalog # 3625-IL)

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

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 α or IL-1 β 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:

1. Onda, H. *et al.* (1999) J. Cereb. Blood Flow Metab. **19**:1279.
2. Baekkevold, E.S. *et al.* (2003) Am. J. Pathol. **163**:69.
3. Schmitz, J. *et al.* (2005) Immunity **23**:479.
4. Black, R.A. *et al.* (1989) J. Biol. Chem. **264**:5323.
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6. Lohning, M. *et al.* (1998) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **95**:6930.
7. Dinarello, C.A. (2005) Immunity **23**:461.
8. Chackerian, A.A. *et al.* (2007) J. Immunol. **179**:2551.