

IL-33 Antibody
Catalog # ASC10557**Specification**

IL-33 Antibody - Product Information

Application	IF
Primary Accession	O95760
Other Accession	NP_254274 , 90865
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted: 30 kDa; Observed: 36 kDa KDa
Application Notes	IL-33 antibody can be used for the detection of IL-33 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 µg/mL.

IL-33 Antibody - Additional InformationGene ID **90865****Target/Specificity**

IL-33 antibody was raised against a 19 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the center of human IL-33.

The immunogen is located within amino acids 150 - 200 of IL-33.

Reconstitution & Storage

IL-33 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

IL-33 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IL-33 Antibody - Protein InformationName IL33 ([HGNC:16028](#))

Synonyms C9orf26, IL1F11, NFHEV

Function

Cytokine that binds to and signals through the IL1RL1/ST2 receptor which in turn activates NF-kappa-B and MAPK signaling pathways in target cells (PubMed:16286016, PubMed:19841166). Involved in the maturation of Th2 cells inducing the secretion of T-helper type 2- associated cytokines (PubMed:17853410),

PubMed:18836528). Also involved in activation of mast cells, basophils, eosinophils and natural killer cells (PubMed:17853410, PubMed:18836528). Acts as an enhancer of polarization of alternatively activated macrophages (PubMed:19841166). Acts as a chemoattractant for Th2 cells, and may function as an 'alarmin', that amplifies immune responses during tissue injury (PubMed:17853410, PubMed:18836528). Induces rapid UCP2-dependent mitochondrial rewiring that attenuates the generation of reactive oxygen species and preserves the integrity of Krebs cycle required for persistent production of itaconate and subsequent GATA3-dependent differentiation of inflammation-resolving alternatively activated macrophages (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome. Cytoplasm Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle Secreted Note=Secreted and released in the extracellular milieu by passing through the gasdermin-D (GSDMD) pore following cleavage by CELA1 (PubMed:35794369). Associates with heterochromatin and mitotic chromosomes (PubMed:17185418). The secretion is dependent on protein unfolding and facilitated by the cargo receptor TMED10; it results in protein translocation from the cytoplasm into the ERGIC (endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment) followed by vesicle entry and secretion (PubMed:32272059).

Tissue Location

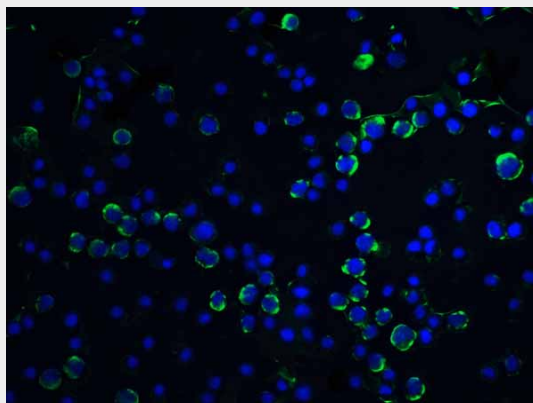
Expressed at high level in high endothelial venules found in tonsils, Peyer patches and mesenteric lymph nodes. Almost undetectable in placenta.

IL-33 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

IL-33 Antibody - Images



Immunofluorescence of Caspase-9 in HeLa cells with Caspase-9 antibody at 5 µg/ml.

IL-33 Antibody - Background

IL-33 Antibody: Interleukin-33 (IL-33) is a recently identified member of the IL-1 family of cytokines whose other members include IL-1 α /beta, IL-1Ra and IL-18. Its receptor has been shown to be ST2, an IL-1 receptor family member that also acts as a negative regulator of TLR-IL-1R signaling and IL-1R accessory protein (IL-1RAcP). Receptor binding of IL-33 activates NF- κ B and MAP kinases and induces the expression of TH2-associated cytokines such as IL-4, IL-5 and IL-6. Prolonged IL-33 treatment of mice led to the development of eosinophilia, splenomegaly, and severe pathological changes in mucosal organs such as lungs, esophagus and small intestine. Recent experiments have shown that IL-33 can also co-localize with heterochromatin and possesses transcriptional repressor activities, indicating that IL-33 may function as both a proinflammatory cytokine and an intracellular nuclear factor with transcriptional regulatory properties.

IL-33 Antibody - References

Schmitz J, Owyang A, Oldham E, et al. IL-33, and interleukin-1-like cytokine that signals via the IL-1 receptor-related protein ST2 and induces T helper type 2-associated cytokines. *Immunity* 2005; 23:479-90.

Dinareello CA. Interleukin-18, a proinflammatory cytokine. *Eur. Cytokine Netw.* 2000; 11:483-6.

Brint EK, Xu D, Liu H, et al. ST2 is an inhibitor of interleukin 1 receptor and Toll-like receptor 4 signaling and maintains endotoxin tolerance. *Nat. Immunol.* 2004; 5:373-9.

Chackerian AA, Oldham ER, Murphy EE, et al. IL-1 receptor accessory protein and ST2 comprise the IL-33 receptor complex. *J. Immunol.* 2007; 179:2551-5.