Anti-Human IL-33 Antibody (PE)

Catalog Number: 10368-R002-P

**General Information**

**Immunogen:** Recombinant Human IL-33 protein (Catalog#10368-HNAE)

**Reagents:** PE-conjugated rabbit monoclonal antibody

**Specificity:** Human IL-33

**Clone ID:** 002

**Ig Type:** Rabbit IgG

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

**Concentration:** 10 μl/Test, 0.1 mg/ml

**Formulation:** Aqueous solution containing 0.5% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide

**Storage:** 2 °C - 8 °C in the dark

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**Preparation**

This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human IL-33 (rh IL-33; Catalog#10368-HNAE; NP_002296.1; Ser 112-Thr 270) and conjugated with PE under optimum conditions, the unreacted PE was removed.

**Storage**

This antibody is stable for 12 months from date of receipt when stored at 2°C - 8°C. Protected from prolonged exposure to light. **Do not freeze**!

Sodium azide is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Flush with large volumes of water during disposal.

**Applications**

**Flow Cytometry**

*Flow cytometric analysis of anti-Human IL-33 on HUVEC cells.*

*Flow cytometry was performed on a BD FACSCalibur flow cytometry system. Please refer to [www.sinobiological.com/Flow-Cytometry-FACS-Protocols-a-750.html](http://www.sinobiological.com/Flow-Cytometry-FACS-Protocols-a-750.html) for technical protocols.*

**Specificity**

Human IL-33

**Background**

Interleukin-33 (IL-33), initially discovered as a nuclear factor NF-HEV abundantly expressed in high endothelial venules, also known as DVS 27, is a proinflammatory protein and a chromatin-associated cytokine of the IL-1 family with high sequence and structural similarity to IL-1 and IL-18. IL-33 is expressed highly and rather selectively by high endothelial venule endothelial cells (HEVECs) in human tonsils, Peyers's patches, and lymph nodes. It contains a bipartite nuclear localization signal at the C-terminus, and is targeted to the nucleus when ectopically expressed in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) and HeLa cells. The C-terminal fragment, corresponding to mature IL-33, binds and triggers signaling. IL-33 mediates its biological effects via Toll-interleukin 1 (IL-1) receptor (TIR) domain-containing receptor ST2, activates NF-kappaB and MAP kinases, and drives production of T (H)2-associated cytokines from in vitro polarized T (H)2 cells. In vivo, IL-33 induces the expression of IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13 and leads to severe pathological changes in mucosal organs.

**Reference**