Epoto Biotech 南京艾璞拓生物科技有限公司

Recombinant Human IL33, Tag Free

Catalog Number: HF-1033

General Information		
Synonyms	Human IL33; IL-33; interleukin 33; Interleukin-1 family member 11; interleukin-33	
Accession #	O95760.1	
Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human IL-33 protein	
	Ser112-Thr270	
Predicted Moleucular we	ight 18.0 kDa	
Components and Storage		
Formulation	Solution protein.	
	Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer .	
	This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.	
Storage and Stability	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.	
	It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.	
	12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70° C as supplied.	
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.	
Quality		
Purity	> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE.	
Endotoxin Level	<0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method.	
Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using D10.G4.1 mouse helper T cells.	
	The EC50 for this effect is 0.05–0.20 ng/mL.	
SDS-PAGE	Gel filtration Bioactivity	
kDa NR R	Recombinant human IL33	
105	250-3500-	
	5 200	



Background

Interleukin–33(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 upregulated 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 share52–58% 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.

Reference

1. Onda, H. et al. (1999) J. Cereb. Blood Flow Metab. 19:1279.	5. Xu, D. et al. (1998) J. Exp. Med. 187:787.
2. Baekkevold, E.S. et al. (2003) Am. J. Pathol. 163:69.	6. Lohning, M. et al. (1998) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 95:6930.
3. Schmitz, J. et al. (2005) Immunity 23:479.	7. Dinarello, C.A. (2005) Immunity 23:461.
4. Black, R.A. et al. (1989) J. Biol. Chem. 264:5323.	8. Chackerian, A.A. et al. (2007) J. Immunol. 179:2551.

Contact us



Global www.epotobiotech.com service@epotobiotech.com

China No.10 Xinghuo Road, Pukou District, Nanjing China

TEL:+86 18652072210