

IL33 Antibody (Internal)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS12413**Specification**

IL33 Antibody (Internal) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, E
Primary Accession	O95760
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	31kDa KDa
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200 E~~N/A

IL33 Antibody (Internal) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 90865**Other Names**

Interleukin-33, IL-33, Interleukin-1 family member 11, IL-1F11, Nuclear factor from high endothelial venules, NF-HEV, Interleukin-33 (95-270), Interleukin-33 (99-270), Interleukin-33 (109-270), IL33, C9orf26, IL1F11, NFHEV

Target/Specificity

a 19 amino acid peptide from near the center of human IL-33

Reconstitution & Storage

Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles. Store undiluted.

Precautions

IL33 Antibody (Internal) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IL33 Antibody (Internal) - Protein Information**Name** 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.

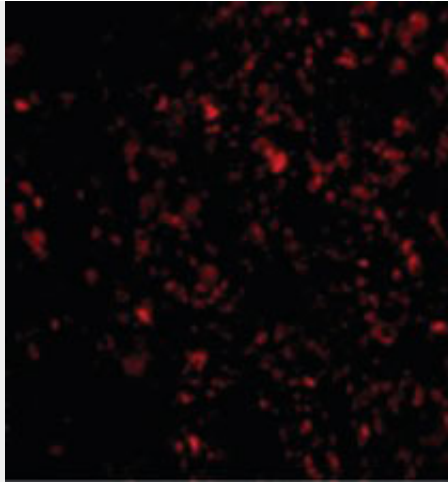
IL33 Antibody (Internal) - Protocols

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

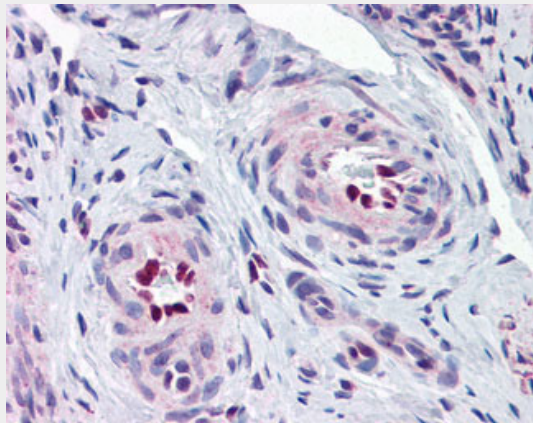
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

IL33 Antibody (Internal) - Images





Immunofluorescence of IL-33 in Human Lymph Node cells with IL-33 antibody at 20 ug/ml.



Anti-IL-33 antibody IHC of human uterus, vessels.

IL33 Antibody (Internal) - Background

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). Involved in the maturation of Th2 cells inducing the secretion of T-helper type 2-associated cytokines. Also involved in activation of mast cells, basophils, eosinophils and natural killer cells. Acts as a chemoattractant for Th2 cells, and may function as an "alarmin", that amplifies immune responses during tissue injury (PubMed:17853410, PubMed:18836528).

IL33 Antibody (Internal) - References

- Baekkevold E.S.,et al.Am. J. Pathol. 163:69-79(2003).
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Schmitz J.,et al.Immunity 23:479-490(2005).
Hong J.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 286:20078-20086(2011).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).