

ARG22320 anti-IL33 antibody [SB127c]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [SB127c] recognizes IL33
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	SB127c
Isotype	IgG2b
Target Name	IL33
Species	Human
Immunogen	E. coli expressed Human IL-33
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	95-270; NF-HEV; Interleukin-33; C9orf26; IL1F11; 99-270; Interleukin-1 family member 11; IL-33; IL-1F11; Nuclear factor from high endothelial venules; NFEHEV; DVS27; 109-270

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	< 1 µg/ml
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	BBS (pH 8.2)
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 90865 Human
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Gene Symbol	IL33
Gene Full Name	interleukin 33
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a cytokine that binds to the IL1RL1/ST2 receptor. The encoded protein is involved in the maturation of Th2 cells and the activation of mast cells, basophils, eosinophils and natural killer cells. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]
Function	<p>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. 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.</p> <p>In quiescent endothelia the uncleaved form is constitutively and abundantly expressed, and acts as a chromatin-associated nuclear factor with transcriptional repressor properties, it may sequester nuclear NF-kappaB/RELA, lowering expression of its targets. This form is rapidly lost upon angiogenic or proinflammatory activation. [UniProt]</p>
Calculated Mw	31 kDa
PTM	The full length protein can be released from cells and is able to signal via the IL1RL1/ST2 receptor. However, proteolytic processing by CSTG/cathepsin G and ELANE/neutrophil elastase produces C-terminal peptides that are more active than the unprocessed full length protein. May also be proteolytically processed by calpains (PubMed:19596270). Proteolytic cleavage mediated by apoptotic caspases including CASP3 and CASP7 results in IL33 inactivation (PubMed:19559631). In vitro proteolytic cleavage by CASP1 was reported (PubMed:16286016) but could not be confirmed in vivo (PubMed:19465481) suggesting that IL33 is probably not a direct substrate for that caspase.