

IL 33 Mouse

Description: Interleukin33 Mouse recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 158 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 17.5 kDa.

Catalog #: CYP5-662

Synonyms: Interleukin 33, DVS27, NF-HEV, NKHEV, C9orf26, Interleukin-1 family member 11, IL-1F11, Nuclear factor from high endothelial venules, IL-33, IL1f11, 9230117N10Rik, IL33.

For research use only.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: SIQGTSLLTQ SPASLSTYND QSVSFVLENG CYVINVDDSG
KDQEQDQVLL RYYESPCPAS QSGDGVGKLMVMNSPIKD TDIWLHANDK DYSVELQRGD
VSPPEQAFFV LHKKSSDFVS FECKNLPPTY IGVKDNQLAL VEEKDESCNN IMFKLSKI.

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The Mouse IL-33 was lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) solution containing 20mM Phosphate buffer pH-7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 1mM EDTA and 2mM b-ME.

Stability:

Lyophilized IL-33 Recombinant although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution IL-33 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. They may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized IL-33 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Interleukin 33 (IL-33) is a 32kDa proinflammatory cytokine that may also regulate gene transcription in producer cells. IL-33 is structurally related to IL-1, which induces helper T cells to produce type 2 cytokines and acts through the receptor IL1RL-1 (IL1 receptor-like-1), which is known also as ST2. Binding of IL-33 to this receptor activates NF-kappa-B and MAP kinases and induces in vitro Th2 cells to produce cytokines. In vivo, IL-33 induces expression of IL-4, IL-5, IL-13 and leads to severe pathological changes in mucosal organs and in vitro, it can be divided to N-terminal fragment of 12kDa and C-terminal fragment of 18kDa by cleavage of caspase-1.

Biological Activity:

The ED50 as determined by the dose-dependent stimulation of the proliferation of murine D10S cells is

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