

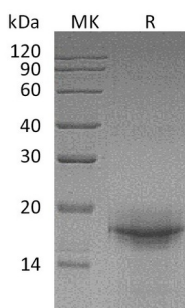
**Product Name: Recombinant Mouse IL-33**  
**Catalog #: PEM0924**



## Summary

<b>Name</b>	IL-33/Interleukin-33/IL-1F11/Interleukin-1 Family Member 11/Nuclear Factor From High Endothelial Venules/NF-HEV/C9orf26/NFHEV
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<0.01 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Mouse Interleukin-33 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ser109-Ile266 is expressed.
<b>Accession #</b>	Q8BVZ5
<b>Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	17.6 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 1mM DTT, pH 7.4.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## SDS-PAGE image



## Background

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**Alternative Names**

Interleukin 33; IL-33; IL33; C9orf26; NKHEV; Interleukin-1 family member 11; DVS27; NF-HEV and IL-1F11

**Background**

Mouse Interleukin 33 (IL-33) is a 30 kDa proinflammatory cytokine which may also regulate gene transcription in producer cells. IL-33 is constitutively expressed in smooth muscle and airway epithelia. IL-33 was identified based on sequence and structural homology with IL-1 family cytokines. It is up-regulated in arterial smooth muscle, dermal fibroblasts, and keratinocytes following IL-1 alpha or IL-1 beta stimulation. IL-33 is structurally related to IL-1, which induces helper T cells to produce type 2 cytokines and acts through the receptor IL1RL1. Binding 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 the expression of IL-4, IL-5, IL-13 and also leads to severe pathological changes in mucosal organs.

**Note**

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.