

## IL 33 Rat

**Description:** IL 33 Rat Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 156 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 17.4kDa. The IL 33 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

**Catalog #:** CYP5-157

**Synonyms:** Interleukin 33, DVS27, NF-HEV, NKHEV, C9orf26, Interleukin-1 family member 11, IL-1F11, Nuclear factor from high endothelial venules, NFEHEV, DKFZp586H0523, RP11-575C20.2, IL-33.

For research use only.

**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

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

**Amino Acid Sequence:** SIQGTSLLTE SCALSTYNDQ SVSFVLENGC YVINVEDCGK  
NQEKDKVLLR YYESSFPAQS GDGVDGKKLM VNMSPDKTD IWLNANDKDY SVELQKGDVS  
PPDQAFFVLH KKSSDFVSFE CKNLPGTYIG VKDNQLALVE ENDESCNNIM FKLSKM

**Purity:** Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

Lyophilized from a 0.2

**Stability:**

Lyophilized IL-33 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. The product 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 H<sub>2</sub>O not less than 100

**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 was determined by the dose-dependent stimulation of the proliferation of murine D10S cells is <0.5ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of >2,000,000units/mg.

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