SONY

Product Data Sheet

PE/Dazzle™ 594 anti-mouse IL-33Rα (IL1RL1, ST2)

Catalog # / Size: 1326570 / 100 µg
1326565 / 25 µg

Clone: DIH9

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

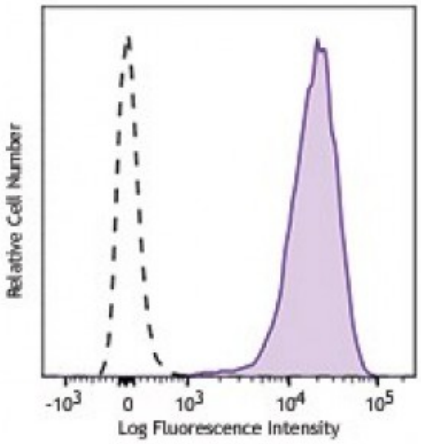
Immunogen: IL-33Rα-hFcγ1 fusion protein.

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Dazzle™ 594 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Dazzle™ 594 and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.2



Mouse Th2 clone D10.G4.1 was stained with anti-mouse IL-33Ra (clone DIH9) PE/Dazzle™ 594 (filled histogram) or rat IgG1, κ PE/Dazzle™ 594 isotype control (open histogram).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.5 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* PE/Dazzle™ 594 has a maximum excitation of 566 nm and a maximum emission of 610 nm.

Application References:
1. Hashiguchi M, *et al.* 2014. *Eur. J. Immunology*. (FC) PubMed

Description: IL-33Rα, also known as ST2 or IL-1RL1, is a member of the Toll/IL-1 receptor family. It binds IL-33 and is structurally similar to IL-1R1. Two forms of the protein exist - a soluble form known as ST2 and a membrane anchored form known as ST2L. The membrane form is expressed by Th2 cells and bone marrow derived mast cells, whereas the soluble form is expressed by serum-stimulated fibroblasts.

Blocking with anti-ST2 antibodies has been shown to alleviate experimental arthritis and airway inflammation. The IL-33-ST2 axis has been reported to be important across a range of diseases including asthma, allergies, and cardiac disease.

Antigen References:
1. Yanagisawa K, *et al.* 1993. *FEBS Lett.* 318:83.
2. Schmitt E, *et al.* 1990. *Cytokine* 6:407.
3. Yanagisawa K, *et al.* 1992. *FEBS Lett.* 302:51.
4. Takagi T, *et al.* 1993.