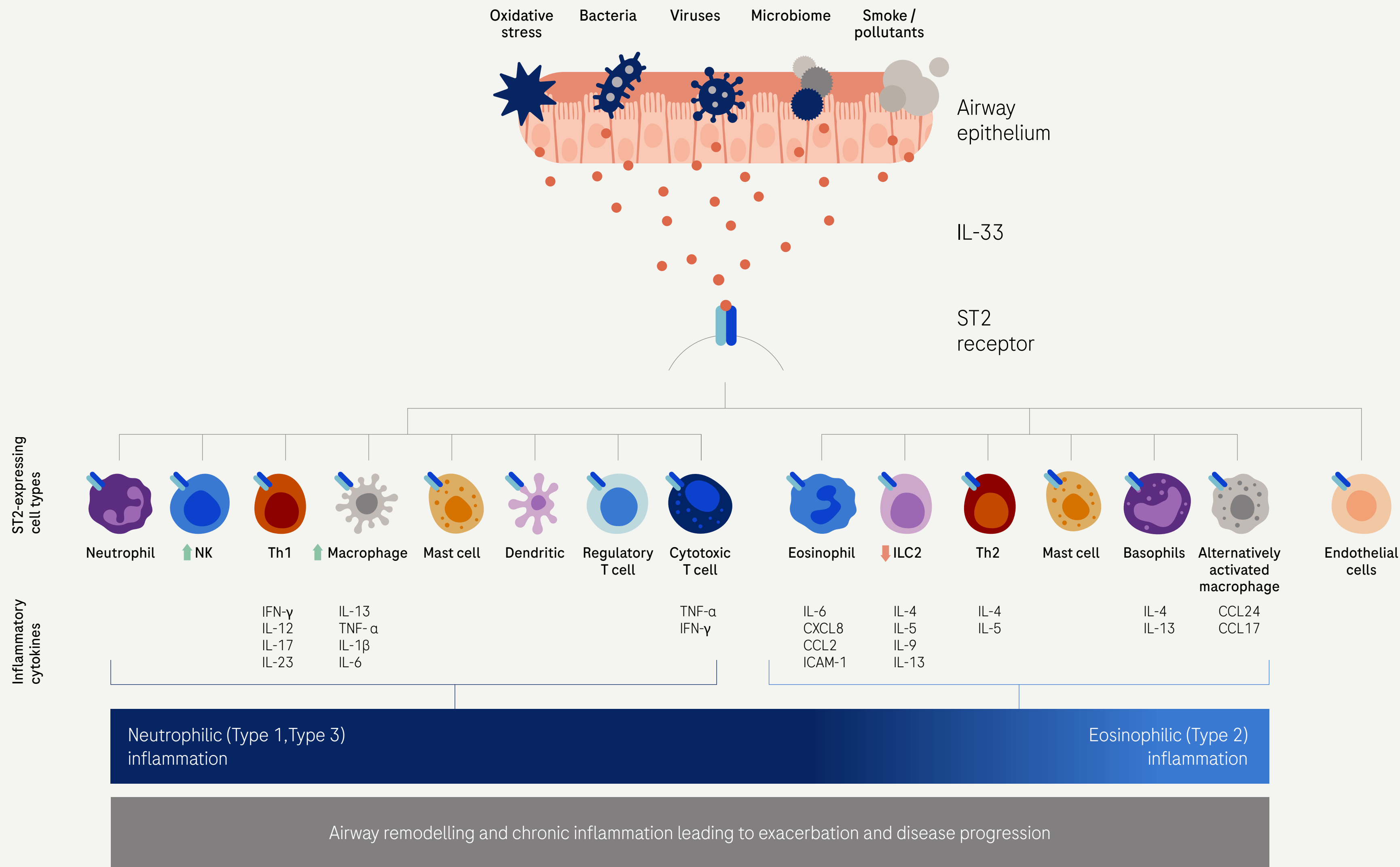


The ST2/IL-33 pathway drives both neutrophilic and eosinophilic inflammation.^{1,2}



- 01 Exposure to bacteria, viruses, and tobacco smoke causes damage to the lung epithelium.^{1,2}
- 02 A number of different alarmins are released by damaged cells, one of which is IL-33 - an ST2-mediated cytokine.^{1,2}
- 03 IL-33 binds to the ST2 receptor present across a broad range of immune cell types associated with neutrophilic and eosinophilic inflammation.^{1,2}
- 04 Immune cells release various inflammatory cytokines that further enhance the inflammatory response.^{1,2}

↑ Upregulation of ST2 following exposure to smoke enhancing Type 1 response³

↓ Downregulation of ST2 following exposure to smoke reducing Type 2 response³

References: 1. Calderon AA et al. *Eur Respir Rev* 2023; 32(167): 220144; 2. Asrat S et al. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2023;151(2):Suppl AB126; 3. Kearley J et al. *Immunity* 2015;42(3):566-79; 4. Griesenauer B et al. *Front Immunol* 2017;8:475; 5. Zhou Y et al. *J Transl Med* 2023;21(1):902; 6. Christenson S. *EMJ* 2022;10(Suppl 1):4-6; 7. Yagami A et al. *J Immunol* 2010;185(10):5743-50