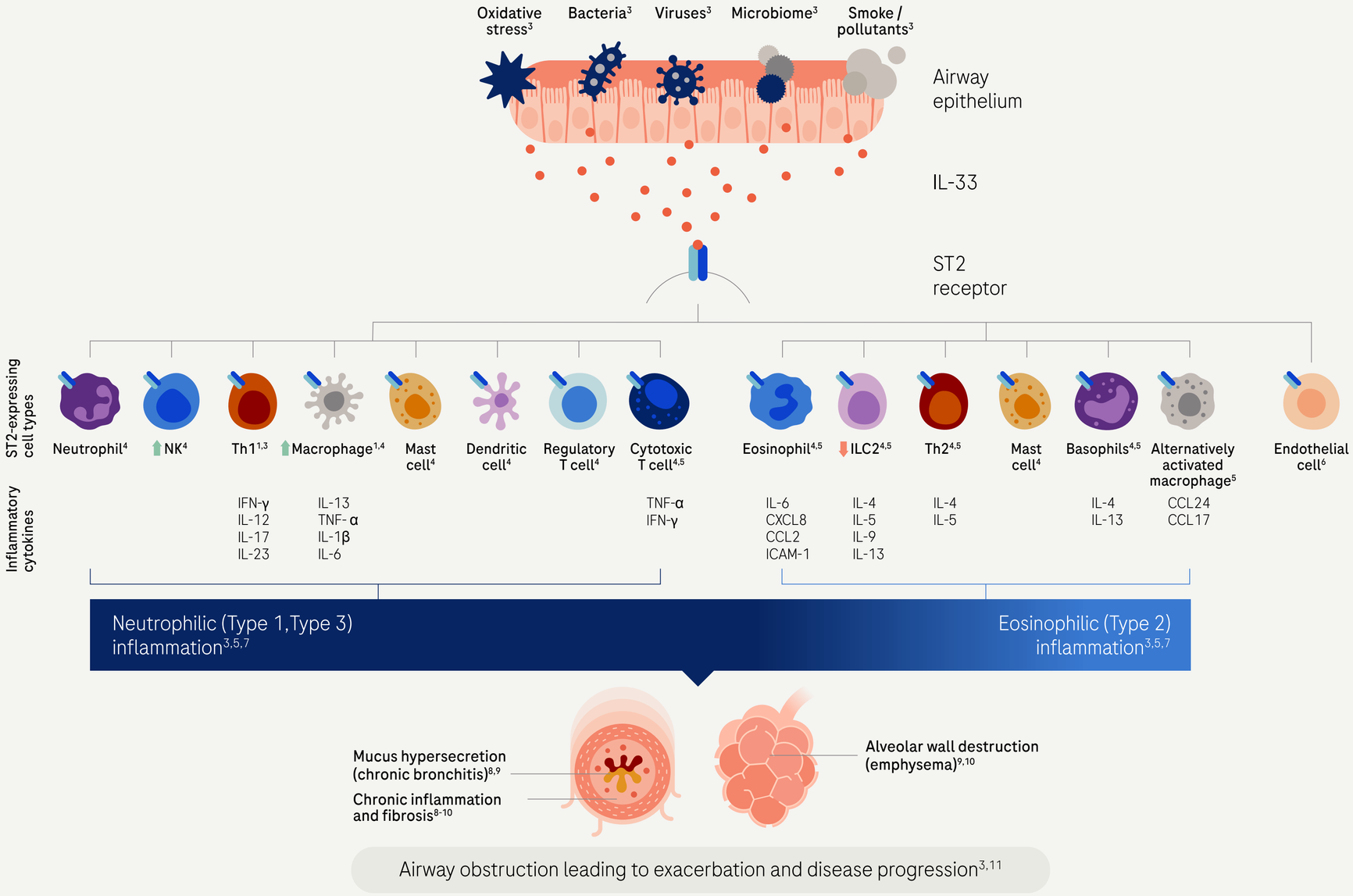
ST2/IL-33 works upstream to drive both eosinophilic and neutrophilic inflammation[1,2]



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 response[12]

Downregulation of ST2 following exposure to smoke reducing Type 2 response[12]

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