

CXCL11 Antibody (monoclonal) (M10)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a full length recombinant CXCL11.

Catalog # AT1689a

Specification

CXCL11 Antibody (monoclonal) (M10) - Product Information

Application	E
Primary Accession	O14625
Other Accession	BC005292
Reactivity	Human
Host	mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b Kappa
Calculated MW	10365

CXCL11 Antibody (monoclonal) (M10) - Additional Information

Gene ID 6373

Other Names

C-X-C motif chemokine 11, Beta-R1, H174, Interferon gamma-inducible protein 9, IP-9, Interferon-inducible T-cell alpha chemoattractant, I-TAC, Small-inducible cytokine B11, CXCL11, ITAC, SCYB11, SCYB9B

Target/Specificity

CXCL11 (AAH05292, 1 a.a. ~ 94 a.a) full-length recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

Format

Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .

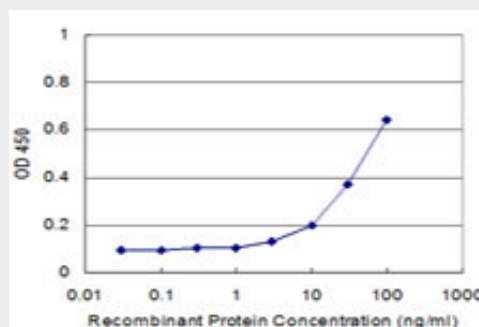
Storage

Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Precautions

CXCL11 Antibody (monoclonal) (M10) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CXCL11 Antibody (monoclonal) (M10) - Protocols



Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged CXCL11 is approximately 3ng/ml as a capture antibody.

CXCL11 Antibody (monoclonal) (M10) - Background

Chemokines are a group of small (approximately 8 to 14 kD), mostly basic, structurally related molecules that regulate cell trafficking of various types of leukocytes through interactions with a subset of 7-transmembrane, G protein-coupled receptors. Chemokines also play fundamental roles in the development, homeostasis, and function of the immune system, and they have effects on cells of the central nervous system as well as on endothelial cells involved in angiogenesis or angiostasis. Chemokines are divided into 2 major subfamilies, CXC and CC. This gene is a CXC member of the chemokine superfamily. Its encoded protein induces a chemotactic response in activated T-cells and is the dominant ligand for CXC receptor-3. The gene encoding this protein contains 4 exons and at least three polyadenylation signals which might reflect cell-specific regulation of expression. IFN-gamma is a potent inducer of transcription of this gene.

CXCL11 Antibody (monoclonal) (M10) - References

Role of I-TAC-binding receptors CXCR3 and

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CXCR7 in proliferation, activation of intracellular signaling pathways and migration of various tumor cell lines. Miekus K, et al. Folia Histochem Cytobiol, 2010 Jan 1. PMID 20529825. Polymorphisms in innate immunity genes and patients response to dendritic cell-based HIV immuno-treatment. Segat L, et al. Vaccine, 2010 Mar 2. PMID 20056178. Chemokine patterning by glycosaminoglycans and interceptors. Rot A. Front Biosci, 2010 Jan 1. PMID 20036838. TNFSF14 coordinately enhances CXCL10 and CXCL11 productions from IFN-gamma-stimulated human gingival fibroblasts. Hosokawa Y, et al. Mol Immunol, 2010 Jan. PMID 19939453. I-TAC is a dominant chemokine in controlling skin intragraft inflammation via recruiting CXCR3+ cells into the graft. Li B, et al. Cell Immunol, 2010. PMID 19875106.