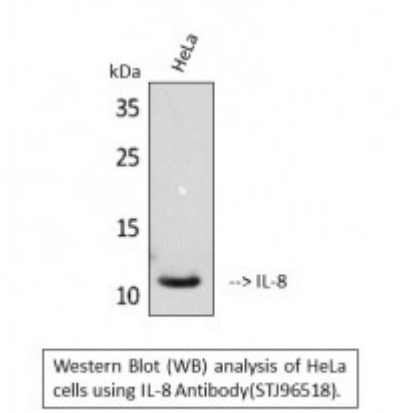
Anti-IL8 antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of HeLa cells using IL-8 Antibody(STJ96518).

Description	IL8 is a protein encoded by the CXCL8 gene which is approximately 11 kDa. IL8 is secreted into the extracellular space. It is involved in PEDF induced signalling, the toll-like receptor signalling pathway and TGF-beta pathway. This protein falls under the CXC chemokine family. It is a chemotactic factor that attracts neutrophils, basophils, and T-cells, but not monocytes. It is released from several cell types in response to inflammatory stimulus. IL8 is expressed in the blood, lung, skin, kidney and pancreas. Mutations in the CXCL8 gene may result in bronchiolitis. STJ96518 was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. This polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of IL-8 protein.

Model	STJ96518
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human IL-8.
Immunogen Region	C-terminal
Gene ID	3576
Gene Symbol	CXCL8
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC-P 1:100-300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	IL-8 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IL-8 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Interleukin-8 IL-8 C-X-C motif chemokine 8 Chemokine C-X-C motif ligand 8 Emoctakin Granulocyte chemotactic protein 1 GCP-1 Monocyte-derived neutrophil chemotactic factor MDNCF Monocyte-derived n
Molecular Weight	11 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:6025OMIM:146930
Alternative Names	Interleukin-8 IL-8 C-X-C motif chemokine 8 Chemokine C-X-C motif ligand 8 Emoctakin Granulocyte chemotactic protein 1 GCP-1 Monocyte-derived neutrophil chemotactic factor MDNCF Monocyte-derived n
Function	IL-8 is a chemotactic factor that attracts neutrophils, basophils, and T-cells, but not monocytes. It is also involved in neutrophil activation. It is released from several cell types in response to an inflammatory stimulus. IL-8(6-77) has a 5-10-fold higher activity on neutrophil activation, IL-8(5-77) has increased activity on neutrophil activation and IL-8(7-77) has a higher affinity to receptors CXCR1 and CXCR2 as compared to IL-8(1-77), respectively.
Cellular Localization	Secreted.
Post-translational Modifications	Several N-terminal processed forms are produced by proteolytic cleavage after secretion from at least peripheral blood monocytes, leukcocytes and endothelial cells. In general, IL-8(1-77) is referred to as interleukin-8. IL-8(6-77) is the most promiment form. Citrullination at Arg-27 prevents proteolysis, and dampens tissue inflammation, it also enhances leukocytosis, possibly through impaired chemokine clearance from the blood circulation.