

IL-8/CXCL8 (8-79aa), Human(CHO-expressed)

Cat. No.: Z03138-10

Size: 10.0 ug

Synonyms: CXCL8, monocyte-derived neutrophil chemotactic factor (MDNCF), neutrophil activating factor (NAF), NAP-1

Description:

Interleukin-8 (IL-8), also known as CXCL8, GCP-1 and NAP-1, is a proinflammatory chemokine belonging to the intercrine alpha (chemokine CXC) family. It is secreted by monocytes, macrophages and endothelial cells. IL-8 signals through CXCR1 and CXCR2 to chemoattract neutrophils, basophils, and T cells. IL-8 is also a potent promoter of angiogenesis. Other functions of this protein, such as involvement in bronchiolitis pathogenesis, have also been reported.

Amino Acid Sequence:

00001 AVLPRSAKEL RCQCIKTYSK PFHPKFIKEL RVIESGPHCA
00041 NTEIIVKLSL GRELCCLDPKE NWWQRVVEKF LKRAENS

Source: CHO

Species: Human

Biological Activity: ED₅₀ < 6 ng/ml, measured in a calcium flux assay using CHO/Gα15 cells transiently expressing CXCR1.

Molecular Weight: 9 kDa, observed by reducing SDS-PAGE

Formulation: Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.

Reconstitution: Reconstituted in ddH₂O or PBS at 100 µg/ml.

Purity: > 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE and HPLC.

Endotoxin Level: < 0.2 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized recombinant Human Interleukin-8 remains stable up to 6 months at lower than -70°C from date of receipt. Upon reconstitution, Human Interleukin-8 should be stable up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 2 months at -20°C.