



# Rabbit Anti-Human CXCL9/MIG monoclonal antibody, clone S161 (CABT-ZB871)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	It reacts with Human CXCL9/MIG It has cross-reactivity in ELISA with Mouse CXCL9, Cynomolgus CXCL9. It has no cross-reactivity in ELISA with Human CXCL10.
<b>Target</b>	CXCL9
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human CXCL9/MIG protein
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Clone</b>	S161
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, ELISA(det) We recommend the following for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): CABT-ZB499 - CABT-ZB871 This antibody will detect CXCL9/MIG in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB074]
<b>Preparation</b>	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human CXCL9 / MIG.
<b>Format</b>	Purified, Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	Lot specific

<b>Size</b>	50 µL, 100 µL, 1 mL
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Ship</b>	Wet ice

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 9 (CXCL9), also known as Monokine induced by gamma interferon (MIG), is a small cytokine belonging to the CXC chemokine family. The function of this chemokine has not been specifically defined; however, it is thought to be involved in T cell trafficking. CXCL9/MIG functions as one of the three ligands of chemokine receptor CXCR3 which is a G protein-coupled receptor found predominantly on T cells. CXCL9/MIG, together with CXCL10 and CXCL11, may activate CXCR3 by binding to it. CXCL9 serves as a cytokine that affects the growth, movement, or activation state of cells that participate in immune and inflammatory response. It has been observed that tumour endothelial cells secrete high levels of CXCL9 in all, and CXCL10 in most melanoma metastases. Experiment data represent novel mechanisms by which tumour cells in melanoma metastases might use the chemokine-expressing endothelium to leave the tumour and eventually to form additional metastases at distinct sites. Experiment results also improved that CXCL9/MIG plays an important role in CD4+ T lymphocyte recruitment and development of CAV, MOMA-2+ macrophages are the predominant recipient-derived source of CXCL9/MIG, and recipient CD4 lymphocytes are necessary for sustained CXCL9/MIG production and CAV development in this model. Neutralization of the chemokine CXCL9/MIG may have therapeutic potential for the treatment of chronic rejection after heart transplantation.
<b>Keywords</b>	CXCL5; chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 5; SCYB5; ENA-78

## GENE INFORMATION

<b>Synonyms</b>	CXCL5; chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 5; SCYB5; ENA-78; C-X-C motif chemokine 5; neutrophil-activating protein 78; neutrophil-activating peptide ENA-78; epithelial-derived neutrophil-activating protein 78; small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cys-X-Cys), member 5 (epithelial-derived neutrophil-activating peptide 78)
<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">4283</a>
<b>UniProt ID</b>	<a href="#">Q07325</a>