



Anti-CXCL8 (aa 21-99) polyclonal antibody (DPAB-DC1705)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the CXC chemokine family. This chemokine is one of the major mediators of the inflammatory response. This chemokine is secreted by several cell types. It functions as a chemoattractant, and is also a potent angiogenic factor. This gene is believed to play a role in the pathogenesis of bronchiolitis, a common respiratory tract disease caused by viral infection. This gene and other ten members of the CXC chemokine gene family form a chemokine gene cluster in a region mapped to chromosome 4q.
Immunogen	IL8 (AAH13615.1, 21 a.a. ~ 99 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. The sequence is EGAVLPRSAKELRCQCIKTYSKPFHPKFIKELRVIESGPHCANTEIIVKLSDGRELCCLDP KENWVQRVVEKFLKRAENS
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB (Recombinant protein), ELISA,
Size	50 µl
Buffer	50 % glycerol
Preservative	None
Storage	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	CXCL8 chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 8 [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	CXCL8
Synonyms	CXCL8; chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 8; IL8; NAF; GCP1; LECT; LUCT; NAP1; GCP-1; LYNAP; MDNCF; MONAP; NAP-1; interleukin-8; emoctakin; interleukin 8; T-cell chemotactic factor; neutrophil-activating peptide 1; beta-thromboglobulin-like protein; granulocyte chemotactic protein 1; tumor necrosis factor-induced gene 1; alveolar macrophage chemotactic factor I; monocyte-derived neutrophil chemotactic factor; monocyte-derived neutrophil-activating peptide; small inducible cytokine subfamily B, member 8; lymphocyte derived neutrophil activating peptide; lung giant cell carcinoma-derived chemotactic protein; beta endothelial cell-derived neutrophil activating peptide;
Entrez Gene ID	3576
Protein Refseq	NP_000575
UniProt ID	A0A024RDA5
Chromosome Location	4q13-q21
Pathway	ATF-2 transcription factor network; Amoebiasis; Bladder cancer; Calcineurin-regulated NFAT-dependent transcription in lymphocytes
Function	chemokine activity; interleukin-8 receptor binding; protein binding;