

Cynomolgus IL-8 / CXCL8 Protein

Catalog Number: 90280-CNAE



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

IL8, CXCL8

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the cyno IL8 (P67814)(Ala23-Pro101) was expressed and purified with an initial Met.

Source: Cynomolgus

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio-Activity

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.
Immobilized Cynomolgus IL8 (Cat:90280-CNAE) at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human RELA-GST (Cat:12054-H09E). The EC₅₀ of biotinylated human RELA-GST (Cat:12054-H09E) is 0.5-1.2 µg/mL.

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant cyno IL8 consists of 80 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 9.3 KDa. It migrates as an 9 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 250mM NaCl, pH 7.5.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

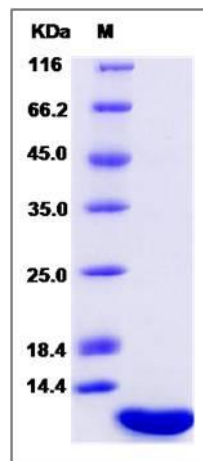
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

Interleukin 8, also known as IL8, is a chemokine produced by macrophages and other cell types such as epithelial cells. It is also synthesized by endothelial cells, which store IL8 in their storage vesicles. IL8 is secreted and is an important mediator of the immune reaction in the innate immune system response. Interleukin 8 has two primary functions. It induces chemotaxis in target cells, primarily neutrophils but also other granulocytes, causing them to migrate toward the site of infection. Interleukin 8 also induces phagocytosis once they have arrived. Interleukin 8 is also known to be a potent promoter of angiogenesis. In target cells, IL8 induces a series of physiological responses required for migration and phagocytosis, such as increase of intracellular Ca²⁺, exocytosis (e.g. histamine release), and respiratory burst. Interleukin 8 is believed to play a role in the pathogenesis of bronchiolitis, a common respiratory tract disease caused by viral infection. Interleukin 8 is often associated with inflammation. High levels of IL8 have been shown to reduce the likelihood of positive responses to antipsychotic medication in schizophrenia.

References

1. Modi WS. et al., 1990, Hum Genet. 84 (2): 185-7.
2. Utgaard JO. et al., 1998, J Exp Med. 188 (9): 1751-6.
3. Wolff B. et al., 1998, J Exp Med. 188 (9): 1757-62.

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