Human IL-8 / CXCL8 Protein (aa 28-99, Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **10098-H01H2**

Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CXCL8, GCP-1, GCP1, LECT, LUCT, LYNAP, MDNCF, MONAP, NAF, NAP-1, NAP1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the 72 amino acid residue form (Ser 28-Ser 99) of mature human IL8 (NP_000575.1) was fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: Glu 20

Molecular Mass:

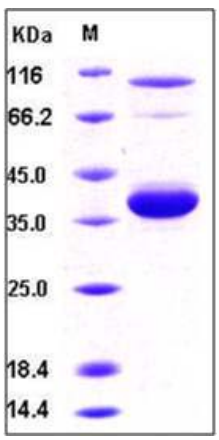
The recombinant human Fc/IL8 (aa 6-77)is a disulfide-linked homodimeric protein. The reduced monomer consists of 309 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 35 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rh Fc/IL8 (6-77)monomer is approximately 40 kDa due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 100mM Glycine, 10mM NaCl, 50mM Tris, 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.

SDS-PAGE:



Usage Guide

Storage:

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

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

Interleukin-8 (IL8), also known as CXCL8, is a member of the CXC chemokine family of small (8-10 kDa) proteins, a subfamily of chemokines within the cytokine superfamily. This chemokine is secreted by a variety of cell types including monocyte/macrophages, T cells, neutrophils, fibroblasts, endothelial cells, and various tumor cell lines in response to inflammatory stimuli (IL-1, TNF, LPS, etc). IL8 has the N-terminal tripeptide Glu-Leu-Arg (ELR) motif, which is known to mediate IL8 receptor binding and subsequent signal transduction, such as the TRAF6- NF-κB pathway, and involved in inflammatory and allergic responses. Furthermore, it has been shown that IL8 also plays a vital role in angiogenesis which is important for tumorigenesis, progression and metastasis, and accordingly the expression levels of IL8 correlate with disease progression in several human carcinomas. Multiple N-terminal processed forms for this protein are available, and this purified IL8 (6-77 amino acids) is the most prominent one.

References

1. Baqqiolini, M. et al., 1992, FEBS. Lett. 307: 97-101
2. Koch, A.E. et al., 1992, Science. 258: 1798-1801.
3. Bar-Eli, M. et al., 1999, Pathobiology. 67: 12-18.
4. Charalambous, C. et al., 2005, Cancer. Res. 65: 10347-10354.
5. Manna, S.K. et al., 2005, J. Biol. Chem. 280: 7010-7021.