

IL-8 mouse mAb

Catalog No: YM1225

Reactivity: Human

Applications: WB;ELISA

Target: IL-8

Fields: >>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>Viral protein interaction with

cytokine and cytokine receptor;>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>NF-kappa B

signaling pathway;>>Phospholipase D signaling pathway;>>Cellular senescence;>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>NOD-like receptor signaling pathway;>>IL-17 signaling pathway;>>Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease;>>AGE-RAGE signaling pathway in diabetic complications;>>Alcoholic liver disease;>>Epithelial cell signaling in

Helicobacter pylori infection;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli

infection;>>Shigellosis;>>Salmonella

infection;>>Pertussis;>>Legionellosis;>>Yersinia infection;>>Chagas disease;>>Malaria;>>Amoebiasis;>>Hepatitis B;>>Human cytomegalovirus

infection;>>Influenza A;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection;>>Coronavirus disease - COVID-19;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>Bladder cancer;>>Rheumatoid arthritis;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis

Gene Name: IL8 CXCL8

Human Gene Id: 3576

Human Swiss Prot

No:

P10145

Immunogen: Purified recombinant human IL8 protein fragments expressed in E.coli.

Specificity: This antibody detects over-expressed and recombinant levels of IL8 and does

not cross-react with related proteins.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Monoclonal, Mouse

Dilution: wb 1:500

1/3



Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 20kD

Cell Pathway: Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction; Chemokine; Toll_Like; NOD-like

receptor;RIG-I-like receptor;Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori

infection; Pathways in cancer; Bladder cancer;

Background : 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. [provided

by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Secreted.

Function: function:IL-8 is a chemotactic factor that attracts neutrophils, basophils, and T-

cells, but not monocytes. It is also involved in neutrophil activation. It is released from several cell types in response to an inflammatory stimulus. IL-8(6-77) has a 5-10-fold higher activity on neutrophil activation, IL-8(5-77) has increased activity on neutrophil activation and IL-8(7-77) has a higher affinity to receptors CXCR1

and CXCR2 as compared to IL-8(1-77), respectively., online

information:Interleukin-8 entry,PTM:Several N-terminal processed forms are produced by proteolytic cleavage after secretion from at least peripheral blood monocytes, leukcocytes and endothelial cells. In general, IL-8(1-77) is referred to as interleukin-8. IL-8(6-77) is the most promiment form., similarity:Belongs to the

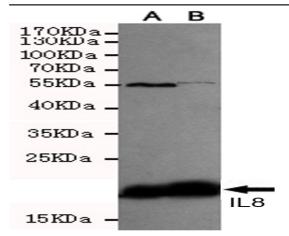
intercrine alpha (chemokine CxC) family., subunit: Homodimer.,

Subcellular

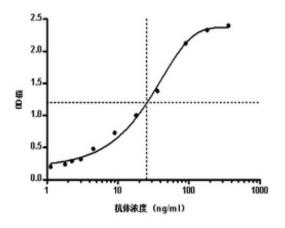
Location:

Expression : Chronic myeloid leukemia cell, Kidney, Lung, Lung carcinoma, Neutrophil, Periphe

Products Images



Western blot detection of IL8 in CHO-K1 transfected by IL8-PDGFR fusion protein cell lysate using IL8 mouse mAb (1:500(A)-1:1000(B) diluted).



Indirect ELISA assay for anti-IL8 mouse mAb.Antigen coating concentration: 8ug/ml.