

Recombinant Human IL-8/CXCL8 Protein (aa 23-99, Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030279

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

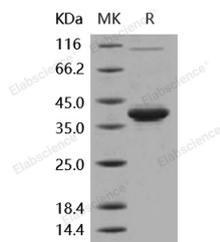
Description

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|------------------------------------|--|
| Synonyms | Interleukin-8;IL-8;C-X-C Motif Chemokine 8;Emoctakin;Granulocyte Chemotactic Protein 1;GCP-1;Monocyte-Derived Neutrophil Chemotactic Factor;MDNCF;Monocyte-Derived Neutrophil-Activating Peptide;MONAP;Neutrophil-Activating Protein 1;NAP-1;Protein 3-10C;T-Cell Chemotactic Factor;GCP1;IL8;Interleukin-8;LECT;LUCT;LYNAP;MDNCF;MONAP;NAF;NAP-1;NAP1 |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | HEK293 Cells |
| Sequence | Ala 23-Ser 99 |
| Accession | NP_000575.1 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 35.6 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 40 kDa |
| Tag | N-hFc |
| Bioactivity | Not validated for activity |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Storage | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from sterile 100mM Glycine, 10mM NaCl, 50mM Tris, pH 7.5 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. |
| Reconstitution | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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Background

Interleukin 8 (IL-8), also known as CXCL8, which is a chemokine with a defining CXC amino acid motif that was initially characterized for its leukocyte chemotactic activity, is now known to possess tumorigenic and proangiogenic properties as well. 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. In human gliomas, IL-8 is expressed and secreted at high levels both in vitro and in vivo, and recent experiments suggest it is critical to glial tumor neovascularity and progression. Levels of IL-8 correlate with histologic grade in glial neoplasms, and the most malignant form, glioblastoma, shows the highest expression in pseudopalisading cells around necrosis, suggesting that hypoxia/anoxia may stimulate expression. Accumulating evidence has demonstrated that various types of cells can produce a large amount of IL-8/CXCL8 in response to a wide variety of stimuli, including proinflammatory cytokines, microbes and their products, and environmental changes. Numerous observations have established IL-8/CXCL8 as a key mediator in neutrophil-mediated acute inflammation due to its potent actions on neutrophils. The discovery of these biological functions suggests that IL-8/CXCL8 has crucial roles in various pathological conditions such as chronic inflammation and cancer.

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