

## Product datasheet for **DM1023B**

### IL8 (CXCL8) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: I8-60]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	I8-60
Applications:	ELISA
Recommended Dilution:	<b>ELISA:</b> In combination with a monoclonal capture antibody (Cat.-No DM1022) and avidin-HRP conjugate, this Biotin conjugated antibody can be used as a tracer antibody in Sandwich ELISA applications for Human IL-8 detection.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Purified recombinant Human IL-8 (monocyte-derive, 72-amino acid form)
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes both, native and recombinant Human IL-8. No cross-reactivity with human monocyte chemotactic activating factor (MCP-1) or RANTES (Regulated on Activation, Normal T-cell Expressed, and Secreted).
Formulation:	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2 Label: Biotin State: Liquid purified IgG fraction Stabilizer: 1% Gelatin Preservative: 0.1% Proclin-300
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein G
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Upon receipt, store (in aliquots) at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	C-X-C motif chemokine ligand 8
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 3576 Human P10145</a>



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**Background:**

IL8 is a member of the CXC chemokine family. This family of small basic heparan-binding proteins are proinflammatory and primarily mediate the activation and migration of neutrophils into tissue from peripheral blood.

This chemokine is one of the major mediators of the inflammatory response and is secreted by several cell types in response to an inflammatory stimulus. It functions as a chemoattractant, and is also a potent angiogenic factor. IL8 attracts neutrophils, basophils, and T-cells, but not monocytes.

Cystic fibrosis (CF) is characterized by severe lung inflammation. The inflammatory process is believed to be caused by massive overproduction of the proinflammatory protein IL8, and the high levels of IL8 in the CF lung are therefore believed to be the central mechanism behind CF lung pathophysiology.

**Synonyms:**

CXCL8, Protein 3-10C, Emoctakin, GCP1, MDNCF, MONAP, NAP1

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:**

Bladder cancer, Chemokine signaling pathway, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway