

## Product datasheet for **PP1030B2**

### IL8 (CXCL8) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: To detect hIL-8 by direct ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.15 - 0.30 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, allows the detection of at least 0.2 ng/well of recombinant hIL-8. Western Blot: To detect hIL-8 by Western Blot analysis this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1 - 0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant hIL-8 is 1.5 - 3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (>98%) recombinant hIL-8 (human IL-8).
Specificity:	Human IL-8.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives. Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction. Label: conjugated
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile PBS containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity chromatography.
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store the antibody prior to reconstitution at -20°C. Following reconstitution the antibody can be stored at 2-8°C for one month or at -20°C for longer. 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

**Note:**

Centrifuge vial prior to opening!