

## **Product datasheet for SA1012**

## Interleukin-8 / IL8 Equine Protein

## **Product data:**

**Product Type:** Recombinant Proteins

**Description:** Interleukin-8 / IL8 equine protein, 20 μg

**Species:** Equine

**Expression Host:** Pichia pastoris

Predicted MW: 8.5 kDa

Purity: >95% by SDS PAGE analysis

Buffer: Presentation State: Purified

State: Lyophilized purified Protein

**Buffer System: PBS** 

**Bioactivity:** Specific: Horse.

**Reconstitution Method:** Restore with 0.5 ml distilled water.

Further dilutions should be made in a buffer containing carrier protein. Care should be taken

during reconstitution as the protein may appear as a film at the bottom of the vial. We

recommend that the vial is gently mixed after reconstitution.

**Preparation:** Lyophilized purified Protein

**Applications:** Functional Assays.

**Protein Description:** Equine interleukin 8 (IL-8) is principally produced by macrophages and is involved in

neutrophil chemotaxis. This protein has an ED50 in the range 20-25 ng/ml determined by

studies of the induction of equine IL-8 on neutrophil migration in vitro.

**Storage:** Prior to reconstitution store at 2-8°C.

Following reconstitution store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

**Stability:** Shelf life: one year from despatch.

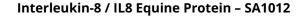
**RefSeq:** NP 001077420



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## **Summary:**

Interleukin 8, 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.