

CXCL11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP14816b**Specification**

CXCL11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O14625](#)**CXCL11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6373**Other Names**

C-X-C motif chemokine 11, Beta-R1, H174, Interferon gamma-inducible protein 9, IP-9, Interferon-inducible T-cell alpha chemoattractant, I-TAC, Small-inducible cytokine B11, CXCL11, ITAC, SCYB11, SCYB9B

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CXCL11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** CXCL11**Synonyms** ITAC, SCYB11, SCYB9B**Function**

Chemotactic for interleukin-activated T-cells but not unstimulated T-cells, neutrophils or monocytes. Induces calcium release in activated T-cells. Binds to CXCR3. May play an important role in CNS diseases which involve T-cell recruitment. May play a role in skin immune responses.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

Tissue Location

High levels in peripheral blood leukocytes, pancreas and liver astrocytes. Moderate levels in thymus, spleen and lung. Low levels in placenta, prostate and small intestine. Also found in epidermal basal layer keratinocytes in skin disorders

CXCL11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

CXCL11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

CXCL11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Chemokines are a group of small (approximately 8 to 14kD), mostly basic, structurally related molecules that regulate cell trafficking of various types of leukocytes through interactions with a subset of 7-transmembrane, G protein-coupled receptors. Chemokines also play fundamental roles in the development, homeostasis, and function of the immune system, and they have effects on cells of the central nervous system as well as on endothelial cells involved in angiogenesis or angiostasis. Chemokines are divided into 2 major subfamilies, CXC and CC. This gene is a CXC member of the chemokine superfamily. Its encoded protein induces a chemotactic response in activated T-cells and is the dominant ligand for CXC receptor-3. The gene encoding this protein contains 4 exons and at least three polyadenylation signals which might reflect cell-specific regulation of expression. IFN-gamma is a potent inducer of transcription of this gene.

CXCL11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Rot, A. Front. Biosci. 15, 645-660 (2010) ; Luttrell, L.M. Mol. Biotechnol. 39(3):239-264(2008) Kouroumalis, A., et al. J. Immunol. 175(8):5403-5411(2005) Booth, V., et al. Protein Sci. 13(8):2022-2028(2004) Colvin, R.A., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 279(29):30219-30227(2004)