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IL8 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8612b

Specification

IL8 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P10145

IL8 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3576

Other Names
Interleukin-8, IL-8, C-X-C motif chemokine 8, Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 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, MDNCF-a, GCP/IL-8 protein IV, IL8/NAP1 form I, Interleukin-8, (Ala-IL-8)77, GCP/IL-8 protein II, IL-8(1-77), IL8/NAP1 form II, MDNCF-b, IL-8(5-77), IL-8(6-77), (Ser-IL-8)72, GCP/IL-8 protein I, IL8/NAP1 form III, Lymphocyte-derived neutrophil-activating factor, LYNAP, MDNCF-c, Neutrophil-activating factor, NAF, IL-8(7-77), GCP/IL-8 protein V, IL8/NAP1 form IV, IL-8(8-77), GCP/IL-8 protein VI, IL8/NAP1 form V, IL-8(9-77), GCP/IL-8 protein III, IL8/NAP1 form VI, CXCL8, IL8

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8612b was selected from the C-term region of human IL8. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

IL8 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name CXCL8

Synonyms IL8

Function
Chemotactic factor that mediates inflammatory response by attracting neutrophils, basophils, and T-cells to clear pathogens and protect the host from infection (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18692776" target="_blank">18692776, PubMed:7636208). Also plays an important role in neutrophil activation (PubMed:2145175, PubMed:9623510). Released in response to an inflammatory stimulus, exerts its effect by binding to the G-protein-coupled receptors CXCR1 and CXCR2, primarily found in neutrophils, monocytes and endothelial cells (PubMed:1840701, PubMed:1891716). G-protein heterotrimer (alpha, beta, gamma subunits) constitutively binds to CXCR1/CXCR2 receptor and activation by IL8 leads to beta and gamma subunits release from Galpha (GNAI2 in neutrophils) and activation of several downstream signaling pathways including PI3K and MAPK pathways (PubMed:11971003, PubMed:8662698).

Cellular Location
Secreted.

IL8 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

IL8 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

IL8 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

IL8 is a member of the CXC chemokine family. This chemokine is one of the major mediators of the inflammatory response. This chemokine is secreted by several cell types. It functions as a chemoattractant, and is also a potent angiogenic factor.

IL8 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Baggiolini,M.et.al., FEBS Lett. 307 (1), 97-101 (1992)Holmes,W.E., et.al., Science 253 (5025), 1278-1280 (1991)