

IL-8 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73336**Specification****IL-8 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | IF |
| Primary Accession | P10145 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |

IL-8 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3576**Other Names**

IL8; CXCL8; Interleukin-8; IL-8; C-X-C motif chemokine 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

Dilution

IF~~IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

IL-8 Polyclonal Antibody - 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: [18692776](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18692776), PubMed: [7636208](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7636208)). Also plays an important role in neutrophil activation (PubMed: [2145175](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2145175), PubMed: [9623510](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1840701)),

PubMed: [1891716](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11971003), PubMed: [8662698](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8662698)).

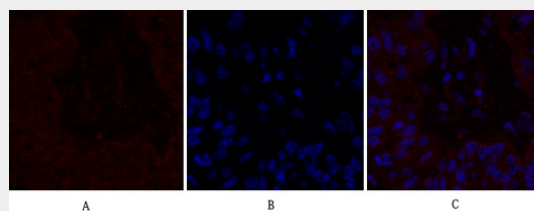
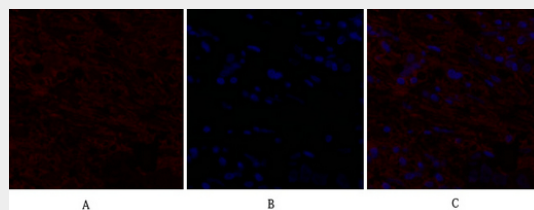
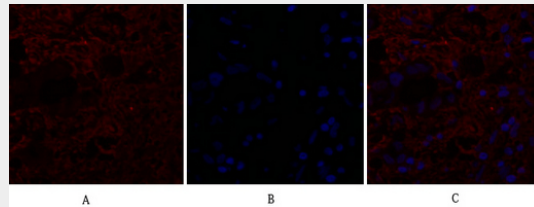
Cellular Location
Secreted.

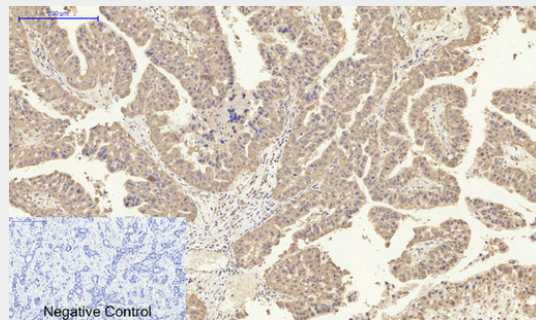
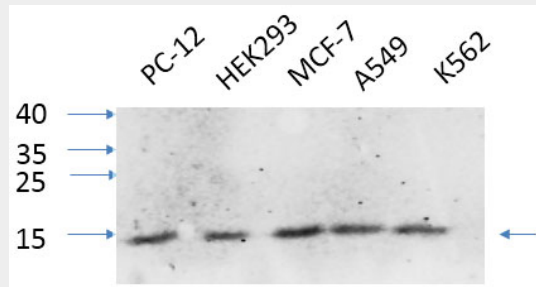
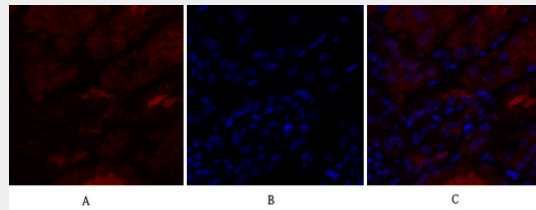
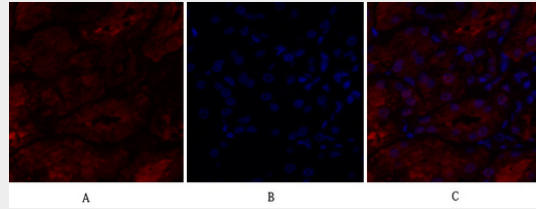
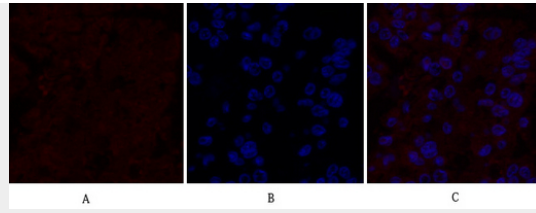
IL-8 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

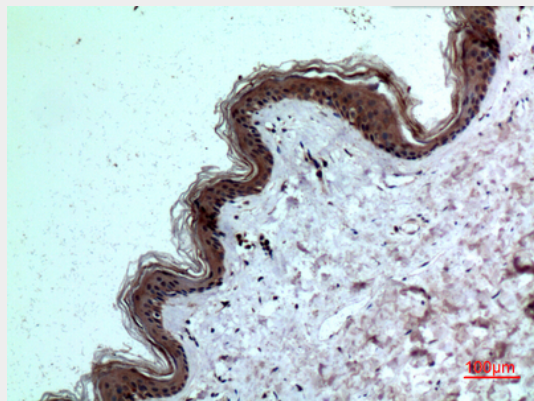
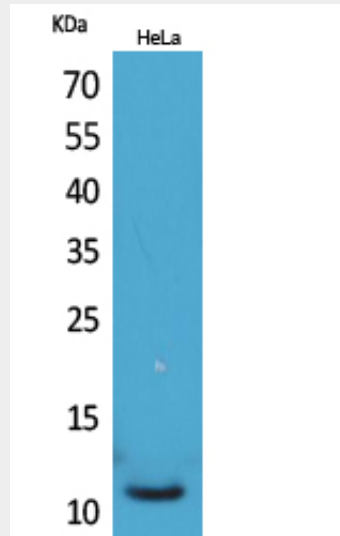
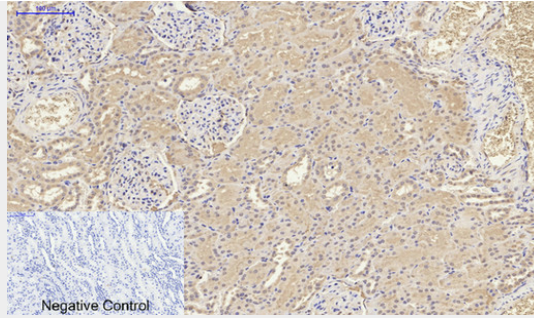
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

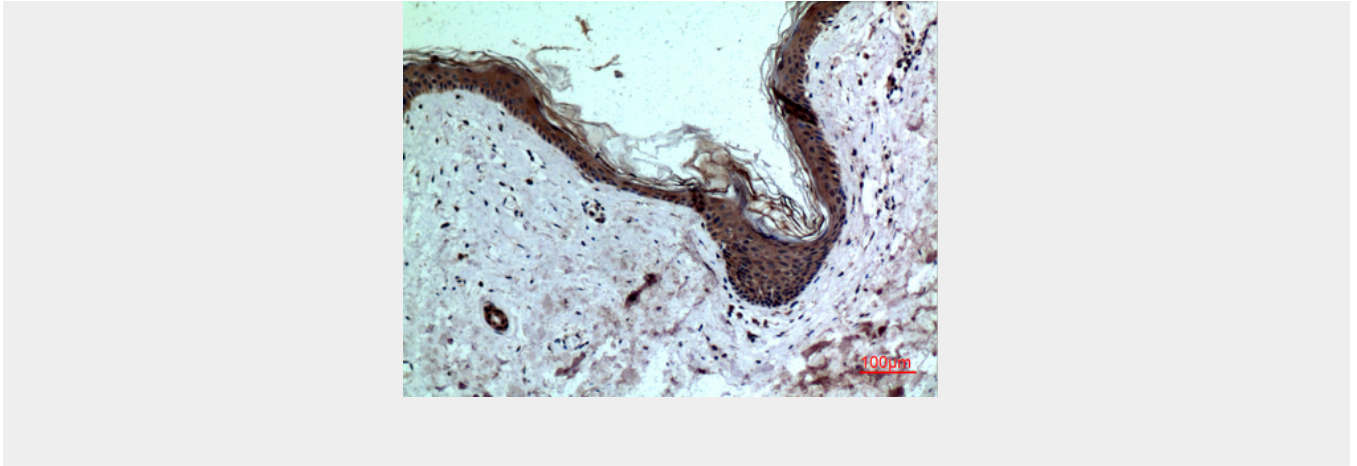
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

IL-8 Polyclonal Antibody - Images









IL-8 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

IL-8 is a chemotactic factor that attracts neutrophils, basophils, and T-cells, but not monocytes. It is also involved in neutrophil activation. It is released from several cell types in response to an inflammatory stimulus. IL-8(6-77) has a 5-10-fold higher activity on neutrophil activation, IL-8(5-77) has increased activity on neutrophil activation and IL-8(7-77) has a higher affinity to receptors CXCR1 and CXCR2 as compared to IL-8(1-77), respectively.