

Anti-Human IL-8 (RABBIT) Antibody
IL-8 Antibody
Catalog # ASR3866**Specification**

Anti-Human IL-8 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Host | Rabbit |
| Conjugate | Unconjugated |
| Target Species | Human |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Application | WB, IHC, E, IP, I, LCI |
| Application Note | IL 8 antibody has been tested for use in ELISA and western blot. It recognizes IL-8 found in cells, supernatants and other body fluids. Reactivity in other immunoassays is unknown. |
| Physical State | Liquid (sterile filtered) |
| Immunogen | The whole rabbit serum was prepared by repeated immunizations with recombinant human IL-8 produced in E.coli. |

Anti-Human IL-8 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3576**Other Names**
3576**Purity**

Anti-IL 8 antiserum has been heated to 56°C for 30 minutes. The antiserum detects recombinant and native IL-8 present in body fluids and cell supernatants in ELISA. Although likely to be functional, this antiserum has not been evaluated in other assays, including neutralization and immunohistochemistry.

Storage Condition

Store anti-IL8 antibody at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Human IL-8 (RABBIT) 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, 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.

Anti-Human IL-8 (RABBIT) 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](#)

Anti-Human IL-8 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images

Anti-Human IL-8 (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

Interleukin-8 is a chemokine produced by macrophages and other cell types such as epithelial cells. Human IL-8 (CXCL8) antibody is commonly used in many experiments focused around inflammation. Anti-IL-8 antibody is ideal for investigators involved in Cancer, Immunology and Cardiovascular research.