

IL-8/CXCL8 Protein, Cynomolgus (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P78591
Synonyms:	CXCL8; GCP1; IL8; LECT; LUCT; LYNAP; MDNCF; MONAP; NAF; NAP-1
Species:	Cynomolgus
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	XP_005555144.1 (E21-P101)
Gene ID:	102127272
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 11 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	E G A V L P R S A K E L R C E C I K T Y S K P F H P K F I K E L R V I E S G P H C A N T E I I V K L S D G R E L C L D P K E P W V Q R V V E K F V K R A E N Q N P
Biological Activity	Immobilized Human IL-8 at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Anti-IL-8 Antibody, The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 2.786 ng/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>IL-8/CXCL8 protein serves as a pivotal chemotactic factor, playing a central role in mediating inflammatory responses by attracting neutrophils, basophils, and T-cells to effectively clear pathogens and protect the host from infections. It also contributes significantly to neutrophil activation. Released in response to inflammatory stimuli, IL-8/CXCL8 exerts its effects by binding to G-protein-coupled receptors CXCR1 and CXCR2, primarily found in neutrophils, monocytes, and endothelial cells. The G-protein heterotrimer (alpha, beta, gamma subunits) constitutively binds to CXCR1/CXCR2 receptors, and activation by IL-8 leads to the release of beta and gamma subunits from G_α (GNAI2 in neutrophils) and subsequent activation of downstream signaling pathways, including PI3K and MAPK pathways. IL-8/CXCL8 forms homodimers, and this</p>
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dimerization is disrupted by tick evasin-3. Furthermore, IL-8/CXCL8 interacts with TNFAIP6 via its Link domain, and this interaction interferes with chemokine binding to glycosaminoglycans, suggesting a regulatory role in modulating chemokine activity within the inflammatory microenvironment.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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