

IL-8/CXCL8 Protein, Porcine

Cat. No.:	HY-P79178
Synonyms:	Interleukin-8; CXCL8; IL-8; Alveolar macrophage chemotactic factor I; AMCF-I; C-X-C motif chemokine 8; Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 8; IL8; Interleukin 8
Species:	Porcine
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	CAA43461 (A26-Q104)
Gene ID:	396880
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 12.97 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	A R V S A E L R C Q C I N T H S T P F H P K F I K E L R V I E S G P H C E N S E I I V K L V N G K E V C L D P K E K W V Q K K V V Q I F L K R T E K Q Q Q Q Q
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 25 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	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 Gα _i (GNAI2 in neutrophils) and subsequent activation of downstream signaling pathways, including PI3K and MAPK pathways. IL-8/CXCL8 forms homodimers, and this 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.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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