Species Reactivity | Mouse
---|---
Specificity | Detects mouse CXCL9/MIG in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich immunoassays, less than 0.5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) CXCL9/MIG is observed and less than 0.005% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse MIP-2, recombinant rat CINC-1, rhGROα, rhGROβ, and rhGROγ is observed.

Source | Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification | Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen | E. coli-derived recombinant mouse CXCL9/MIG
Accession # | P18340

Endotoxin Level | <0.10 EU per 1 μg of the antibody by the LAL method.

Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

*Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Recommended Concentration | Sample
---|---
Western Blot | 0.5 μg/mL
Mouse CXCL9/MIG Sandwich Immunoassay | See Below

Neutralization | Measured by its ability to neutralize CXCL9/MIG-induced chemotaxis in the BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected with mouse CXCR3. The Neutralization Dose (ND₅₀) is typically 6-20 μg/mL in the presence of 1 μg/mL Recombinant Mouse CXCL9/MIG.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution | Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage | Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
  - 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
  - 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
  - 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
CXCL9, also known as MIG, is a member of the α subfamily of chemokines that lacks the ELR domain, and was initially identified as a lymphokine-activated gene in mouse macrophages. Human CXCL9 was subsequently cloned using mouse CXCL9 cDNA as a probe. The CXCL9 gene is induced in macrophages and in primary glial cells of the central nervous system specifically in response to IFN-γ. CXCL9 has been shown to be a chemoattractant for activated T-lymphocytes and TIL but not for neutrophils or monocytes. The mouse CXCL9 cDNA encodes a 126 amino acid residue precursor protein with a 21 amino acid residue signal peptide that is cleaved to yield a 105 amino acid residue mature protein. CXCL9 has an extended carboxy-terminus containing greater than 50% basic amino acid residues and is larger than most other chemokines. The carboxy-terminal residues of CXCL9 are prone to proteolytic cleavage resulting in size heterogeneity of natural and recombinant CXCL9. CXCL9 with large carboxy-terminal deletions have been shown to have diminished activity in the calcium flux assay. A chemokine receptor (CXCR3) specific for CXCL9 and IP-10 has been cloned and shown to be highly expressed in IL-2-activated T-lymphocytes.