

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse CXCL9/MIG in ELISAs. 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, rhGRO α , rhGRO β .
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse CXCL9/MIG Accession # P18340
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 750 Excitation Wavelength: 749 nm Emission Wavelength: 775 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

ELISA Capture (Matched Antibody Pair)	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
ELISA Detection (Matched Antibody Pair)	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

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.

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