

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-8/CXCL8 in ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant porcine IL-8/CXCL8, recombinant rat (rr) CINC-2 α , and rrCINC-2 β is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant human IL-8/CXCL8 Ser28-Ser99 Accession # P10145
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

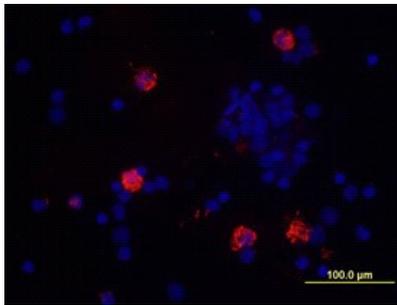
APPLICATIONS

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	0.1 μ g/mL	Recombinant Human IL-8/CXCL8 (Catalog # 208-IL)
Immunocytochemistry	5-15 μ g/mL	See Below
Human IL-8/CXCL8 Sandwich Immunoassay		Reagent
ELISA Capture	2-8 μ g/mL	Human IL-8/CXCL8 Antibody (Catalog # MAB208)
ELISA Detection	0.1-0.4 μ g/mL	Human IL-8/CXCL8 Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF208)
Standard		Recombinant Human IL-8/CXCL8 (Catalog # 208-IL)

DATA

Immunocytochemistry



IL-8/CXCL8 in Human PBMCs.

IL-8/CXCL8 was detected in immersion fixed PMA-, ionomycin- and monensin-activated human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) using Human IL-8/CXCL8 Biotinylated Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # BAF208) at 10 μ g/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Streptavidin (red; Catalog # NL999) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells](#).

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

BACKGROUND

CXCL8 was originally discovered and purified independently by a number of laboratories as a neutrophil chemotactic and activating factor. It was also referred to as neutrophil chemotactic factor (NCF), neutrophil activating protein (NAP), monocyte-derived neutrophil chemotactic factor (MDNCF), T-lymphocyte chemotactic factor (TCF), granulocyte chemotactic protein (GCP) and leukocyte adhesion inhibitor (LAI). Many cell types, including monocyte/macrophages, T cells, neutrophils, fibroblasts, endothelial cells, keratinocytes, hepatocytes, chondrocytes, and various tumor cell lines, can produce CXCL8 in response to a wide variety of pro-inflammatory stimuli such as exposure to IL-1, TNF, LPS, and viruses. CXCL8 is a member of the alpha (CXC) subfamily of chemokines, which also includes platelet factor 4, GRO, IP-10, etc.

CXCL8 is a potent chemoattractant for neutrophils. In addition, CXCL8 also has a wide range of other pro-inflammatory effects. CXCL8 causes degranulation of neutrophil specific granules and azurophilic granules. CXCL8 induces expression of the cell adhesion molecules CD11/CD18 and enhances the adherence of neutrophils to endothelial cells and sub-endothelial matrix proteins. Besides neutrophils, CXCL8 is also chemotactic for basophils, T cells and eosinophils. CXCL8 has been reported to be a co-mitogen for keratinocytes and was also shown to be an autocrine growth factor for melanoma cells. CXCL8 was also reported to be angiogenic both *in vivo* and *in vitro*.