Porcine IL-8/CXCL8 Biotinylated Antibody  
Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG  
Catalog Number: BAF535

**DESCRIPTION**

**Species Reactivity** Porcine

**Specificity** Detects porcine IL-8/CXCL8 in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich immunoassays, less than 0.3% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IL-8/CXCL8, rhGCP-2, rhIP-10, recombinant mouse (rm) CRG-2, rmL-TAC, rhMIG and rmMIG is observed.

**Source** Polyclonal Goat IgG

**Purification** Antigen Affinity-purified

**Immunogen** *E. coli*-derived recombinant porcine IL-8/CXCL8 
A-Ala26-Gln104 
Accession #: CAA43461

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended Concentration</th>
<th>Sample</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western Blot</strong></td>
<td>0.1 μg/mL</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Porcine IL-8/CXCL8 Sandwich Immunoassay</strong></th>
<th><strong>Reagent</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ELISA Capture</strong></td>
<td>2-8 μg/mL</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ELISA Detection</strong></td>
<td>0.1-0.4 μg/mL</td>
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| **Standard** | Recombinant Porcine IL-8/CXCL8 (Catalog # 535-IN) |

**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.

**BACKGROUND**

Interleukin-8 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 IL-8 in response to a wide variety of pro-inflammatory stimuli such as exposure to IL-1, TNF, LPS, and viruses. IL-8 is a member of the alpha (C-X-C) subfamily of chemokines, which also includes platelet factor 4, GRO, IP-10, etc.

IL-8 is a potent chemotactant for neutrophils. In addition, IL-8 also has a wide range of other pro-inflammatory effects. IL-8 causes degranulation of neutrophil specific granules and azurophilic granules. IL-8 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, IL-8 is also chemotactic for basophils, T cells and eosinophils. IL-8 has been reported to be a co-mitogen for keratinocytes and was also shown to be an autocrine growth factor for melanoma cells. IL-8 has also been reported to be angiogenic both in vivo and in vitro.

**References:**


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