

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse LIX in Western blots. In Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human CXCL1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12/SDF-1α, 12/SDF-1β, 13, recombinant mouse CXCL1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 12/SDF-1α, 13, recombinant rat CXCL1, 3/CINC-2α
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 61905
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse LIX Val45-Ala118 Accession # P50228
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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.
Western Blot	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

LIX (Liposaccharide-Induced CXC chemokine; also GARG-8) is a secreted 8-9 kDa member of the Intercrine alpha (or CxC) family of chemokines. It is widely expressed, being produced by diverse cell types such as fibroblasts, thymic epithelium, platelets, vascular endothelium, hepatocytes, lung type II alveolar cells and ileal columnar epithelium. As a chemokine, LIX demonstrates chemokinetic properties. It induces the chemotaxis of neutrophils and endothelial cells, and also promotes TNF-α secretion from mast cells and macrophages. Notably, circulating LIX is not derived from fibroblasts, but platelets. This suggests that neutrophil homeostasis/chemotaxis is a function of local resident cell activation and LIX secretion, not generally circulating LIX. Mouse LIX is synthesized as a 132 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 40 aa signal sequence, a 78 aa mature region (aa 41-118), and a cleavable 14 aa C-terminus. The mature region possesses an ELR/GluLeuArg motif between aa 50-52, and an α-family characteristic CxC motif between aa 53-55. Although there are no known splice variants of mouse LIX, considerable proteolytic processing occurs at both the N- and C-termini over aa 41-132. This may reduce the MW in SDS-PAGE by as much as 3 kDa. The majority of LIX appears to start between aa 47-50, and this is positively correlated with bioactivity. Over aa 41-118, mouse LIX shares 73% aa sequence identity with rat LIX. Although not a strict ortholog, mouse LIX shares 63% aa sequence identity with human GCP-2.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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