Human CXCL9/MIG PE-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 49106

Catalog Number: IC392P

100 TESTS

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CXCL9/MIG in ELISAs and Western blots. In ELISAs, does not cross-react with recombinant mouse (rm) CXCL9 or recombinant human CXCL10.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 49106
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	*E. coli*-derived recombinant human CXCL9/MIG Thr23-Thr125 Accession # Q07325
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

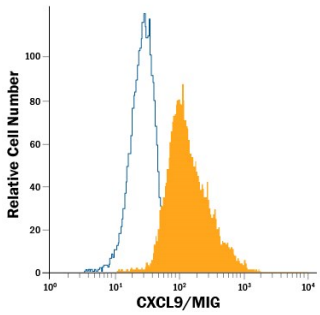
APPLICATIONS

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.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 µL/10^6 cells	See Below

DATA

Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry



Detection of CXCL9/MIG in rhIFNγ-treated THP-1 Human Cell Line by Flow Cytometry. THP-1 human acute monocytic leukemia cell line was treated for 24 hr with 100 U/mL rhIFNγ then stained with Mouse Anti-Human CXCL9/MIG PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # IC392P, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # IC002P, open histogram). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed with Flow Cytometry Fixation Buffer (Catalog # FC004) and permeabilized with Flow Cytometry Permeabilization/Wash Buffer I (Catalog # FC005). View our protocol for Staining Intracellular Molecules.

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, a member of the α subfamily of chemokines that lack the ELR domain, was initially identified as a lymphokine-activated gene in mouse macrophages. Human CXCL9 was subsequently cloned using mouse MIG 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 human CXCL9 cDNA encodes a 125 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a 22 aa residue signal peptide that is cleaved to yield a 103 aa residue mature protein. CXCL9 has an extended carboxy-terminus containing greater than 50% basic aa 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. CXCL9 is a homodimer and will heterodimerize with CXCL12. It is reported to bind to CXCR3, CXCR6 and CCR3. Over amino acids (aa) 23-125, human and mouse CXCl9 share 67% aa sequence identity.

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