

Feline IL-8/CXCL8 Antibody

Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2A} Clone # 344615 Catalog Number: MAB22772

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Feline		
Specificity	Detects feline IL-8/CXCL8 in ELISAs. In sandwich immunoassays, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-8/CXCL8, recombinant canine IL-8/CXCL8, or recombinant porcine IL-8/CXCL8 is observed.		
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 344615		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant feline IL-8/CXCL8 Ala23-Ala101 Accession # Q9XSX5.1		
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.		

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.

Feline IL-8/CXCL8 Sandwich Immunoassay		Reagent
ELISA Capture	2-8 μg/mL	Feline IL-8/CXCL8 Antibody (Catalog # MAB22772)
ELISA Detection	0.5 - 2.0 μg/mL	Feline IL-8/CXCL8 Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAM22771)
Standard		Recombinant Feline IL-8/CXCL8 (Catalog # 2277-FL)
Neutralization	Measured by its ability	to neutralize IL-8/CXCL8-induced chemotaxis in the BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected

Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-8/CXCL8-induced chemotaxis in the BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected with human CXCR2. The Neutralization Dose (ND $_{50}$) is typically 0.075-0.375 µg/mL in the presence of 20 ng/mL Recombinant Feline IL-8/CXCL8.

DATA

Recombinant Feline IL-8/CXCL8 (ng/mL)

8/CXCL8 and Neutralization by Feline IL-8/CXCL8 Antibody. Recombinant Feline IL-8/CXCL8 (Catalog # 2277-FL) chemoattracts the BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected with human CXCR2 in a dosedependent manner (orange line). The amount of cells that migrated through to the lower chemotaxis chamber was measured by Resazurin (Catalog # AR002) Chemotaxis elicited by Recombinant Feline IL-8/CXCL8 (20 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Rat Anti-Feline IL-8/CXCL8 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB22772). The ND₅₀ is typically

Chemotaxis Induced by IL-

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

0.075-0.375 µg/m

6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution

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BACKGROUND

Interleukin 8 (IL-8), also named CXCL8, monocyte-derived neutrophil chemotactic factor (MDNCF), neutrophil-activating protein 1 (NAP-1), neutrophil-activating factor (NAF) and granulocyte chemotactic peptide (GCP), belongs to the Glu-Leu-Arg motif containing (ELR+) CXC chemokine family and has been designated CXCL8. IL-8 is a potent neutrophil chemoattractant that recruits neutrophils to sites of inflammation. IL-8 also activates neutrophil functions and promotes angiogenesis. The biological activities of IL-8 is mediated by two types of G protein-coupled chemokine receptors, CXCR1 and CXCR2 (1, 2). In normal tissues, IL-8 expression and secretion is barely detectable. Upon stimulation by a wide range of pro-inflammatory signals including exposure to IL-1, TNF, bacterial or viral products, IL-8 production is rapidly induced in many different cell types (3, 4). Feline IL-8 encodes a 101 amino acid (aa) precursor protein with a putative 22 aa signal peptide. It shares 61% and 76% aa sequence identity with human and canine IL-8, respectively.

References:

- 1. Van Damme, J. et al. (1998) The Cytokine Handbook, A.W. Thomson, ed., Academic Press, NY p. 271.
- 2. Heidemann, J. et al. (2003) J. Biol. Chem. 178:8508.
- 3. Yang, M.P. et al. (2002) Vet. Immunol. Immunopathol. 86:43.
- 4. Parhar, K. et al. (2003) Immunology 108:502.

