

## IL 8 Porcine

**Description:** Interleukin-8 Porcine Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 78 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 9.1kDa. The IL8 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

**Catalog #:** CHPS-347

For research use only.

**Synonyms:** IL-8, CXCL8, Monocyte-derived neutrophil chemotactic factor, MDNCF, T-cell chemotactic factor, Neutrophil-activating protein 1, NAP-1, Protein 3-10C, Granulocyte chemotactic protein 1, GCP-1, Monocyte-derived neutrophil-activating peptide, MONAP, Emotaki

**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

**Amino Acid Sequence:** ARVSAELRCQ CINTHSTPFH PKFIKELRVI ESGPHCENSE  
IIVKLVNGKE VCLDPKEKWV QKVWQIFLKR TEKQQQQQ.

**Purity:** Greater than 95.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

Lyophilized from a 0.2

**Stability:**

Lyophilized Interleukin-8 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution CXCL8 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Usage:**

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

**Solubility:**

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Interleukin 8 in sterile 18M-cm H<sub>2</sub>O not less than 100

**Introduction:**

Interleukin-8 (IL-8) is a chemokine produced by macrophages and other cell types such as epithelial cells. It is also synthesized by endothelial cells, which store IL-8 in their storage vesicles, the Weibel-Palade bodies. When first encountering an antigen, the primary cells to encounter it are the macrophages who phagocytose the particle. Upon processing, they release chemokines to signal other immune cells to come in to the site of inflammation. IL-8 is one such chemokine. It serves as a chemical signal that attracts neutrophils at the site of inflammation, and therefore is also known as Neutrophil Chemotactic Factor.

**Biological Activity:**

The biological activity was determined by a chemotaxis bioassay using human peripheral blood neutrophils is in a concentration range of 20-200 ng/ml.

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