

## Anti-CXCL16 Antibody (6K332)

## Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	6K332
Purification:	Protein A

## Applications

Application:	ELISA
Recommended	ELISA: 1:1000-1:2000

## Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

## Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Rat CXCL16 / SR-PSOX protein (TMPY-02754)
Antigen Species:	Rat
Synonyms:	SR-PSOX;CXCLG16;chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 16;SRPSOX

## Research Background

C-X-C motif chemokine 16, also known as Small-inducible cytokine B16, SR-PSOX, and CXCL16, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the intercrine alpha (chemokine Cx) family. CXCL16 exists in transmembrane and soluble forms. The transmembrane form acts as a scavenger receptor for oxidised LDL whereas the soluble form acts a chemoattractant for mainly CD8+ T cells. CXCL16 is a protein which shares pattern recognition receptor functions, relevant for adhesion and phagocytosis of bacterial products, with the properties of an adhesion molecule and inflammatory chemokine. CXCL16/SR-PSOX is an interferon-gamma-regulated chemokine and scavenger receptor for oxidized low-density lipoprotein that is expressed in atherosclerotic lesions. Proteolytic cleavage of membrane-bound CXCL16 releases soluble CXCL16, which may promote migration of effector T cells and augment a proatherogenic inflammatory response. CXCL16/SR-PSOX can be a potential player in atherogenesis. Enhanced expression of CXCL16 has been demonstrated in atherosclerotic plaques and several properties have been attributed to CXCL16 that could influence the atherosclerotic process. Following in vitro studies suggested that as an adhesion molecule CXCL16/SR-PSOX might mediate T-cell adhesion to the endothelium, as a chemokine-drive T-cell migration, stimulate cell proliferation and elicit inflammatory phenotype in smooth muscle cells (SMC) and, finally, as a scavenger receptor-mediate uptake of atherogenic lipoproteins by macrophages and SMC. CXCR6 and its ligand CXCL16 in regulating metastasis and invasion of cancer. CXCR6 and CXCL16 are up-regulated in multiple cancer tissue types and cancer cell lines relative to normal tissues and cell lines. In addition, both CXCR6 and CXCL16 levels increase as tumor malignancy increases. Thus, CXCL16 and CXCR6 may mark cancers arising in an inflammatory milieu and mediate pro-tumorigenic effects of inflammation through direct effects on cancer cell growth and by inducing the migration and proliferation of tumor-associated leukocytes.

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