Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPS-00092)

IL-8/CXCL8 Protein, Human, Recombinant (CHO)

General Information

Synonyms:	MDNCF;CXCL8;IL8;neutrophil activating factor;monocyte-derived neutrophil chemotactic factor;NAF;NAP-1
Protein Construction:	Ala23-Ser99
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	CHO Cells
Accession:	P10145
Molecular Weight:	~9 kDa (Reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	ED 50 < 6.0 ng/ml, measured in a calcium flux assay using CHO/Gα15 cells transiently expressing CXCR1.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 0.2 EU/μg of protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Interleukin-8 (IL-8), also known as CXCL8, GCP-1 and NAP-1, is one of the first discovered chemokines and belongs to the CXCL family, in which the first two conserved cysteines are separated by one residue. In vivo, IL-8 exists in two forms: a 77 a.a. protein produced by endothelial cells, and the more active 72 a.a. protein produced by monocytes. The receptors for IL-8 are the seven-helical G-protein coupled receptors CXCR1 and CXCR2, exclusively expressed on neutrophils. The functions of IL-8 are to induce rapid changes in cell morphology, activate integrins, and release the granule contents of neutrophils. Thus, IL-8 can enhance the antimicrobial actions of defense cells.

It is secreted by monocytes, macrophages and endothelial cells. IL-8 signals through CXCR1 and CXCR2 to chemoattract neutrophils, basophils, and T cells. IL-8 is also a potent promoter of angiogenesis. Other functions of this protein, such as involvement in bronchiolitis pathogenesis, have also been reported.

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