Anti-Human CXCL5 (#10L19)

20150116ML

FOR RESEARCH ONLY! NOT FOR HUMAN USE!

Cat.-no.:	**101-M355**
Size:	100 µg
Lot. No.:	According to product label

Preparation: This antibody was produced from a hybridoma (mouse myeloma fused with spleen cells from a mouse) immunized with human recombinant CXCL5 (also called ENA-78).

Target Background

Synonyms (Target):	CXCL5; SCYB5; ENA-78

ENA-78 or CXCL5 is a CXC chemokine that signals through the CXCR2 receptor. It is expressed in monocytes, platelets, endothelial cells, and mast cells. ENA-78 is a chemoattractant for neutrophils. Three N-terminal truncated variants of human ENA-78; ENA 5-78, ENA 8-78, ENA 9-78, contain 74, 71, and 70 amino acid residues, respectively, possess increased biological activity. ENA-78 contains the four conserved cysteine residues present in CXC chemokines, and also contains the 'ELR' motif common to CXC chemokine that bind to the CXCR1 and CXCR2 receptors. Recombinant human ENA-78 is a 7.8 kDa protein consisting of 71 amino acid residues.

Database References Target

Protein RefSeq:	NP_002985.1
Uniprot ID:	P42830
mRNA RefSeq:	NM_002994.3

Product Specifications

Host	Mouse
Reactivity against	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone	(#10L19)
Isotype	IgG1
Purification	Protein G chromatography
Antigen	human recombinant CXCL5
Formulation	lyophilized
Reconstitution buffer	PBS (sterile)

Reconstitution: Reconstitute the antibody with 200 µl sterile PBS and the final concentration is 500 µg/ml.

Stability: Lyophilized samples are stable for 2 years from date of receipt when stored at -70°C. Reconstituted antibody can be aliquoted and stored frozen at < -20 °C for at least for six months without detectable loss of activity.

Remarks: This antibody was selected for its ability to detect human CXCL5.

AVOID REPEATED FREEZE AND THAW CYCLES!

Applications

The antibody can be used within the following applications:

WB, IHC, N

Recommended usage:

WB: 1:500-1000

IHC (Paraffin): 1:20-100

Neutralization of CXCL5 mediated bioactivity

NOTE: OPTIMAL DILUTIONS SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY EACH LABORATORY FOR EACH APPLICATION!