

Product datasheet

Anti-IL8 antibody ab7747

★★★★☆ 3 Abreviews 18 References 3 Images

Overview

Product name	Anti-IL8 antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to IL8
Specificity	The antibody reacts with human natural and recombinant IL-8 as assessed by ELISA. The antibody inhibits the biological activity of human native and recombinant IL-8.
Tested applications	Suitable for: IHC-P, WB, IHC-Fr, IP, ELISA, ICC/IF
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Rat, Human, Cynomolgus monkey, Rhesus monkey
Immunogen	Recombinant full length protein (human)
Positive control	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;"> Purchase matching WB positive control: Recombinant human IL8 protein > </div> recombinant IL-8, activated macrophages

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide
Purity	IgG fraction
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab7747** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

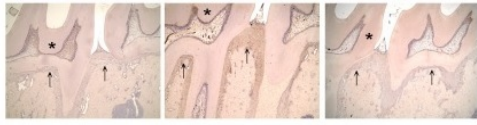
Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P	★★★★☆	Use at an assay dependent concentration. PubMed: 17208399
WB		1/10. Detects a band of approximately 6-8 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 11.1 kDa). IL-8 appears to exist as a dimer in solution.

IHC-Fr		Use at an assay dependent concentration. PubMed: 25120588
IP		1/10.
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC/IF	★★★★☆	Use at an assay dependent concentration. PubMed: 26270987

Target

Function	IL-8 is a chemotactic factor that attracts neutrophils, basophils, and T-cells, but not monocytes. It is also involved in neutrophil activation. It is released from several cell types in response to an inflammatory stimulus. IL-8(6-77) has a 5-10-fold higher activity on neutrophil activation, IL-8(5-77) has increased activity on neutrophil activation and IL-8(7-77) has a higher affinity to receptors CXCR1 and CXCR2 as compared to IL-8(1-77), respectively.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the intercrine alpha (chemokine CxC) family.
Post-translational modifications	Several N-terminal processed forms are produced by proteolytic cleavage after secretion from at least peripheral blood monocytes, leukocytes and endothelial cells. In general, IL-8(1-77) is referred to as interleukin-8. IL-8(6-77) is the most prominent form.
Cellular localization	Secreted.

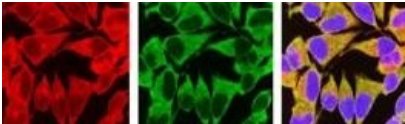
Anti-IL8 antibody images



Control GroEL GST
 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-IL8 antibody (ab7747)

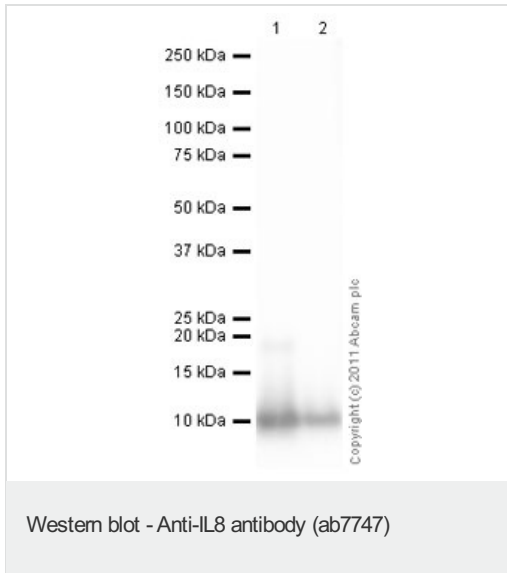
ab7747 staining IL8 in rat gingival tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with cold 4% paraformaldehyde. To assess the impact of *P. gingivalis* GroEL on the inflammatory response in gingival tissue, the expression of IL8 was assessed. As shown, there was little IL8 expression in the area of the periodontal membrane (periodontal ligament) in the control and GST treatment groups, as indicated by the black arrows. In contrast, the injection of GroEL induced significant expression of IL8 in the periodontal membrane area of the rat gingiva.

Antibody stains were developed via DAB/hydrogen peroxide reaction. Sections were subsequently counterstained with hematoxylin, dehydrated, and mounted. Finally, the slides were observed using light microscopy.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-IL8 antibody (ab7747)

ab7747 staining IL8 in SVGA astrocytes transfected with a plasmid encoding Vpr by ICC/IF (Immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescence). The cells were stained for nucleus (blue), IL8 (green) and GFAP (red). Cells were fixed with ice-cold methanol/acetone (1:1) for 20 minutes at 20°C, washed 3x with PBS and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS and blocked with 1% BSA for 30 minutes at RT. Samples were incubated with ab7747 overnight in a humidified chamber. The cells were washed 5x with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS and incubated for 1h in secondary antibodies conjugated with Alexa Fluor 488 (Anti-Rabbit, 1:1000) at room temperature in the dark. All the antibodies were diluted in PBS containing 1% BSA.



Developed using the ECL technique

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size : 11.1 kDa

Exposure time : 1 minute

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