

CXCL11

Reactivity:Human

Tested applications:WB

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:200 - 1:1000

Calculated MW:10kDa

Observed MW:Refer to figures

Immunogen:

A synthetic Peptide of human CXCL11

Storage Buffer:

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

IP9; H174; IP-9; b-R1; I-TAC; SCYB11; SCYB9B;

Catalog #:A2737

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species:Rabbit

Gene ID:6373

Isotype:IgG

Swiss Prot:O14625

Purity:Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

Chemokines are a group of small (approximately 8 to 14 kD), mostly basic, structurally related molecules that regulate cell trafficking of various types of leukocytes through interactions with a subset of 7-transmembrane, G protein-coupled receptors. Chemokines also play fundamental roles in the development, homeostasis, and function of the immune system, and they have effects on cells of the central nervous system as well as on endothelial cells involved in angiogenesis or angiostasis. Chemokines are divided into 2 major subfamilies, CXC and CC. This antimicrobial gene is a CXC member of the chemokine superfamily. Its encoded protein induces a chemotactic response in activated T-cells and is the dominant ligand for CXC receptor-3. The gene encoding this protein contains 4 exons and at least three polyadenylation signals which might reflect cell-specific regulation of expression. IFN-gamma is a potent inducer of transcription of this gene. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

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