

Recombinant Human Anti-CXCL2 Antibody (V3S-0723-FY45)

Cat. No.: V3S-0723-FY45

Summary

Description	Downregulation of CXCL2, a chemoattractant with pro-inflammatory functions, reduces the recruitment of polymorphonuclear cells, a key player in the clearance of <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> during infection. The clone product is specifically recognizes human CXCL2, the fAb clone is derived from human species.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host Species	Human
Target Species	Human
Isotype	IgG
Isotype Control	C34555
Secondary Antibody	C75370; C10513; C51635

Property

Expression Species	HEK293F or CHO cell line
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Purity	>95%
Endotoxin	<1 EU/mg
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A purified
Sterility	0.2 µM filtered
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4
Preservation	No preservatives
Stabilizer	No stabilizers
Storage	Store at 4°C within one or two weeks. Store at -20°C for long term. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Refer to the COA file for specifics.

Applications

For lab research use only, not for diagnostic, therapeutic or any *in vivo* human use.

Target

Target CXCL2

Alternative Name GRO2; GROb; MIP2; MIP2A; SCYB2; MGSA-b; MIP-2a; CINC-2a

Gene ID [2920](#)

UniProt [P19875](#)

Introduction

Blood-group antigens are generally defined as molecules formed by sequential addition of saccharides to the carbohydrate side chains of lipids and proteins detected on erythrocytes and certain epithelial cells. The A, B and H antigens are reported to undergo modulation during malignant cellular transformation. Blood group related antigens represent a group of carbohydrate determinants carried on both glycolipids and glycoproteins. They are usually mucin-type, and are detected on erythrocytes, certain epithelial cells, and in secretions of certain individuals. Sixteen genetically and biosynthetically distinct but inter-related specificities belong to this group of antigens, including A, B, H, Lewis A, Lewis B, Lewis X, Lewis Y, and precursor type 1 chain antigens.

Research Area Immunology