

# IP10 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP77233

#### **Product Information**

ApplicationWBPrimary AccessionP02778ReactivityHumanHostRabbit

**Clonality** Monoclonal Antibody

**Isotype** IgG

**Conjugate** Unconjugated

**Immunogen** A synthesized peptide derived from human IP10

**Purification** Affinity Chromatography

Calculated MW 10881

## **Additional Information**

Gene ID 3627

Other Names CXCL10

**Dilution** WB~~1/500-1/1000

Format Liquid in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02%

sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

**Storage** Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid

freeze/thaw cycles.

#### **Protein Information**

Name CXCL10

Synonyms INP10, SCYB10

**Function** Pro-inflammatory cytokine that is involved in a wide variety of processes

such as chemotaxis, differentiation, and activation of peripheral immune cells, regulation of cell growth, apoptosis and modulation of angiostatic effects (PubMed:11157474, PubMed:22652417, PubMed:7540647). Plays thereby an important role during viral infections by stimulating the activation and migration of immune cells to the infected sites (By similarity).

Mechanistically, binding of CXCL10 to the CXCR3 receptor activates G protein-mediated signaling and results in downstream activation of phospholipase C-dependent pathway, an increase in intracellular calcium production and actin reorganization (PubMed:12750173, PubMed:19151743).

In turn, recruitment of activated Th1 lymphocytes occurs at sites of inflammation (PubMed:<u>12663757</u>, PubMed:<u>12750173</u>). Activation of the

CXCL10/CXCR3 axis also plays an important role in neurons in response to brain injury for activating microglia, the resident macrophage population of the central nervous system, and directing them to the lesion site. This recruitment is an essential element for neuronal reorganization (By similarity).

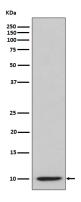
**Cellular Location** 

Secreted.

**Tissue Location** 

Mainly secreted by monocytes, endothelial cells as well as fibroblasts. Expressed by epithelial cells in thymus (PubMed:11157474). Microglial cells produce CXCL10 in response to viral stimulation (PubMed:12663757).

## **Images**



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