

Human HS-IL-8 (High sensitive Interleukin 8) ELISA Kit | IL-8 elisa kit

Human HS-IL-8 (High sensitive Interleukin 8) Accquant ELISA Kit

CATALOG #
AAA249546

REACTIVITY
Human

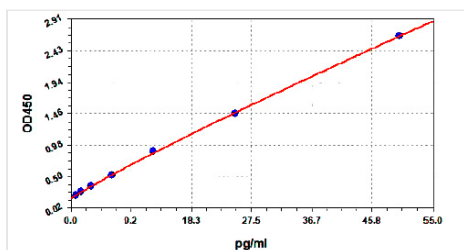
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

HS-IL-8 (High sensitive Interleukin 8); Human HS-IL-8 (High sensitive Interleukin 8) Accquant ELISA Kit; IL-8; IL8; CXCL8; GCP-1; GCP1; LECT; LUCT; LYNAP; MDNCF; MONAP; NAF; NAP-1; NAP1; 3-10C; AMCF-I; K60; IL-8 elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	This assay has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of IL-8. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between IL-8 and analogues were observed.
Assay Type	Sandwich ELISA, Double Antibody
Samples	Serum, Plasma, Cell Culture Supernatant, cell or tissue lysate, Other liquid samples
Detection Range	0.78-50pg/ml
Sensitivity	0.46pg/ml
Intra-assay Precision	CV<8%
Inter-assay Precision	CV<10%
Preparation and Storage	Store entire kit at 2-8C for short-term. For longer-term, please store the microplate & standard at -20C, while the remaining reagents can be stored at 2-8C

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for IL-8 elisa kit	Principle of the Assay: This kit was based on sandwich enzyme-linked immune-sorbent assay technology. Capture antibody was pre-coated onto 96-well plates. And the biotin conjugated antibody was used as detection antibodies. The standards, test samples and biotin conjugated detection antibody were added to the wells subsequently, and washed with wash buffer. HRP-Streptavidin (HRP-SA) and Biotin System (BS) was added and unbound conjugates were washed away with wash buffer. Then by twice signal amplification, TMB substrates were used to visualize HRP enzymatic reaction. TMB was catalyzed by HRP to produce a blue color product that changed into yellow after adding acidic stop solution. The density of yellow is proportional to the target amount of sample captured in plate. Read the O.D. absorbance at 450nm in a microplate reader, and then the concentration of target can be calculated. Background/Introduction: Interleukin-8 (IL-8) is a chemoattractant cytokine produced by a variety of tissue and blood cells. Unlike many other cytokines, it has distinct target specificity for the neutrophil, with only weak effects on other blood cells. Interleukin-8 attracts and activates neutrophils in inflammatory regions. The importance of neutrophil functions has been recognized in periodontal disease for many years. Neutrophils represent the major population of immigrant cells in periodontitis. In diseases with neutrophil dysfunctions periodontal tissue is lost very rapidly. The response of neutrophils to IL-8 is characterized by migration of the cells, the release of granule enzymes, and other intra- and extracellular changes. Connective tissue constituents are efficiently degraded by neutrophil enzymes, released upon activation. Interleukin-8 is a member of the Interleukin-8 supergene family that includes other small chemotactic peptides with structural homology. It also shares with other cytokines DNA sequence features that suggest common regulatory pathways. In vivo intracutaneous application of IL-8 induces local exudation and a massive, long-lasting accumulation of neutrophils. Though IL-8 plays a role in the cytokine network, its major pathophysiological role lies in affecting neutrophils.
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For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/human-elisa-kits/hs-il-8-high-sensitive-interleukin-8/249546>