

Mouse CXCL16 Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.	E-KAB-0327	Applications	ELISA
Synonyms	SCYB16, SR-PSOX, CXCLG16		

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Mouse CXCL16 Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µg	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Mouse CXCL16 Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 µL	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

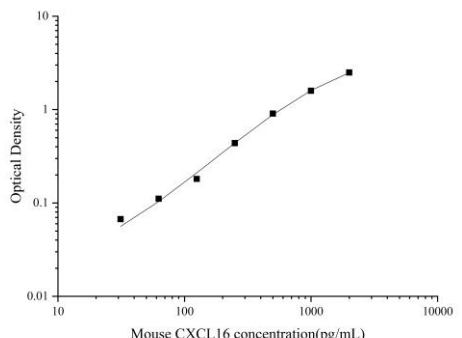
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0327)	
		Mouse CXCL16 Capture Antibody	Mouse CXCL16 Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CXCL16 protein	Recombinant Mouse CXCL16 protein
	Swissprot	Q8BSU2	
Product details	Reactivity	Mouse	Mouse
	Host	Rat	Goat
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 1% protective protein, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4
	Purify	Protein A or G	Antigen Affinity
	Specificity	Detects Mouse CXCL16 in ELISAs.	

Applications

Mouse CXCL16 Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4µg/mL	Mouse CXCL16 Capture Antibody	 <p>The graph is a log-log plot of Optical Density versus Mouse CXCL16 concentration (pg/mL). The y-axis (Optical Density) ranges from 0.01 to 10, and the x-axis (concentration) ranges from 10 to 10000. Six data points are plotted, showing a clear upward trend that follows a straight line on this scale, indicating a power-law relationship between concentration and optical density.</p>
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Mouse CXCL16 Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

CXCL16 is a recently discovered cytokine belonging to the CXC chemokine family, which is synthesised in plasmacytoid dendritic cell as a transmembrane molecule. It exists in a transmembrane and soluble form. The transmembrane form of CXCL16 functions as an adhesion molecule for CXCR6-expressing cells, whereas the soluble form of CXCL16 mediates infiltration of circulating cells into sites of injury. CXCL16 has been proposed as an important pathogenic mediator in inflammatory diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, glomerulonephritis, or prostate cancer. CXCL16 has been implicated in some forms of renal disease such as lupus nephritis and antglomerular basement membrane nephritis. CXCL16 also plays a pivotal role in the pathogenesis of angiotensin II-induced renal injury and fibrosis through regulation of macrophage and T cell infiltration and bone marrow-derived fibroblast accumulation.