



Rabbit Anti-CXCL9/MIG [MD353R]: RM0069

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: CXCL9 (C-X-C motif chemokine ligand 9), also known as MIG, is a soluble chemokine expressed by multiple cell types, such as endothelial cells, monocytes, and tumor cells. The expression of CXCL9 is upregulated in response to proinflammatory cytokines, such as IFN- γ and TNF- α . CXCL9 binds to CXCR3, Elevation of serum CXCL9 and CXCL10 in ocular sarcoidosis correlates with ocular disease activity and ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme) levels. CXCL9 is one of many chemokines that belong to a group of small, mostly basic, structurally related molecules that regulate cell trafficking of various types of leukocytes through interactions with a subset of seven transmembrane, G protein-coupled receptors. Research studies have demonstrated production of CXCL9 by tumor cells mediates tumor suppression through the recruitment of tumor antigenspecific T cells.

Specifications

Clone: MD353R
Source: Rabbit
Isotype: IgG
Reactivity: Human

Immunogen: Recombinant protein of full-length human CXCL9 protein

Localization: Cytoplasm, secreted

Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)

Storage: Store at 2°-8°C Applications: IHC, IP, WB

Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
CXCL9/MIG [MD353R] Concentrated	RM0069	1 ml

IHC Procedure*

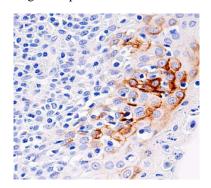
Positive Control Tissue: Tonsil, non-small cell lung carcinoma, B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma, T-cell lymphoma

Concentrated Dilution: 10-100

Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C

Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT

Detection: Refer to the detection system manual * Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human tonsil stained with anti-CXCL9 using DAB

References:

- 1. Tumor inhibition or tumor promotion? The duplicity of CXCR3 in cancer. Eleonora Russo, et al. J Leukoc Biol. Aug;108(2):673-685, 2020.
- 2. CXC chemokine ligand 9/monokine induced by IFN-gamma production by tumor cells is critical for T cell-mediated suppression of cutaneous tumors. Anton V Gorbachev, et al. J Immunol. Feb 15;178(4):2278-86, 2007.

Doc. 100-RM0069

Rev. A

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