

MIG Mouse

Description: MIG (monokine induced by gamma-interferon) Mouse Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 105 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 12208 Dalton. The MIG is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CHPS-344

For research use only.

Synonyms: Small inducible cytokine B9, CXCL9, Gamma interferon-induced monokine, MIG, chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 9, CMK, Humig, SCYB9, crg-10, M119, monokine induced by gamma-interferon.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be, Thr-Leu-Val-Ile-Arg.

Purity: Greater than 98.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The CXCL9 was lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) solution in water containing no additives.

Stability:

Lyophilized MIG although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution CXCL9 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized MIG in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 9 (CXCL9) is a small cytokine belonging to the CXC chemokine family that is also known as Monokine induced by gamma interferon (MIG). CXCL9 is a T-cell chemoattractant, which is induced by IFN-. It is closely related to two other CXC chemokines called CXCL10 and CXCL11, whose genes are located near the gene for CXCL9 on human chromosome 4. CXCL9, CXCL10 and CXCL11 all elicit their chemotactic functions by interacting with the chemokine receptor CXCR3.

Biological Activity:

The Activity is calculated by the ability to chemoattract Human lymphocytes using a concentration of 0.1-1ng/ml corresponding to a Specific Activity of 1,000,000-10,000,000IU/mg.

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