**BACKGROUND**

MIG (monokine induced by interferon-γ), also designated chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 9 (CXCL9), CMK, humig, SCYB9 or crg-10, is a secreted C-X-C chemokine ligand involved in T cell trafficking; it can inhibit angiogenesis and displays thymus-dependent anti-tumor effects. Human carcinoma line HSC-2 expresses MIG mRNA in response to IFN-γ, whereas Ca9-22 and the glioma line A172 do not appear to express MIG mRNA. Elevation of serum MIG and CXCL10 in ocular sarcoidosis correlates with ocular disease activity and ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme) levels. The Gαi protein-coupled receptor CXCR3 can bind MIG released from intestinal epithelium. MIG can block platelet activating factor (PAF)- or leukotriene B4 (LTB4)-induced responses and can inhibit eotaxin-induced filamentous Actin (F-Actin) formation and chemotraction. MIG 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.

**REFERENCES**


**CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: CXCL9 (human) mapping to 4q21.1

**SOURCE**

MIG (ZZ-6) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length recombinant MIG of human origin.