



Rabbit Anti-IFN gamma antibody

SL0388R

Product Name:	IFN gamma
Chinese Name:	γ -Interferon/ γ -IFN抗体
Alias:	IFNG; IFG; IFI; IFN Gamma; IFN Immune; IFN-gamma; IFNG; IFNG_HUMAN; Immune Interferon; Interferon gamma; Interferon Gamma Precursor; Macrophage Activating Factor; MAF; T Cell Interferon; Type II Interferon; hIFN-gamma.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	17kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	Full length of human IFN gamma Recombinded.:
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Mammalian Interferon gamma is mainly produced by T lymphocytes and NK cells. It is a pleiotropic cytokine involved in the regulation of nearly all phases of immune and inflammatory responses,including the activation, growth and differentiation of T cell, B cells, macrophages, NK cells and other cell types such as endothelial cells and fibroblasts. It has weak antiviral and antiproliferative activity, and potentiates the

antiviral and anti tumor effects of IFN alpha / beta (type I interferon). It is upregulated by IL2, FGF basic, EGF and downregulated by vitamin D3 or DMN. Labile at pH 2.

Function:

Produced by lymphocytes activated by specific antigens or mitogens. IFN-gamma, in addition to having antiviral activity, has important immunoregulatory functions. It is a potent activator of macrophages, it has antiproliferative effects on transformed cells and it can potentiate the antiviral and antitumor effects of the type I interferons.

Subunit:

Homodimer.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:

Released primarily from activated T lymphocytes.

Post-translational modifications:

Proteolytic processing produces C-terminal heterogeneity, with proteins ending alternatively at Gly-150, Met-157 or Gly-161.

DISEASE:

In Caucasians, genetic variation in IFNG is associated with the risk of aplastic anemia (AA) [MIM:609135]. AA is a rare disease in which the reduction of the circulating blood cells results from damage to the stem cell pool in bone marrow. In most patients, the stem cell lesion is caused by an autoimmune attack. T-lymphocytes, activated by an endogenous or exogenous, and most often unknown antigenic stimulus, secrete cytokines, including IFN-gamma, which would in turn be able to suppress hematopoiesis.

Similarity:

Belongs to the type II (or gamma) interferon family.

SWISS:

P01579

Gene ID:

3458

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3458](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 15978](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 360697](#)Rat

[Oimim: 147570](#)Human

[SwissProt: P01579](#)Human

[SwissProt: P01580](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 856](#)Human

[Unigene: 240327](#)Mouse

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

www.sunlongbiotech.com