

Datasheet for ABIN125747

anti-Interferon gamma antibody (AA 22-166)



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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	Interferon gamma (IFNG)
Binding Specificity:	AA 22-166
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This Interferon gamma antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Flow Cytometry (FACS)

Product Details

Purpose:	Anti-IFN gamma Purified
Immunogen:	Recombinant human IFN-gamma (aa 22-166 representing mature IFN-gamma)
Clone:	G-23
Isotype:	IgG1
Specificity:	The mouse monoclonal antibody G-23 reacts with IFN-gamma, a 16-25 kDa cytokine produced by activated Th1 cells and NK cells.
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Human
Purification:	Purified by protein-A affinity chromatography.
Purity:	> 95 % (by SDS-PAGE)

Target Details

Target:	Interferon gamma (IFNG)
Alternative Name:	IFN gamma (IFNG Products)
Background:	Interferon gamma, The interferon gamma (IFN-gamma, 16-25 kDa) is an important regulator of the immune response, produced in activated Th1 cells and NK cells, particularly in response to IL-2, TNF-alpha and IL-12, its production is suppressed by IL-4, IL-10, and TGF-beta. The producing of IFN-gamma is activated by specific antigens or mitogens through the T cell antigen receptor. IFN-gamma polypeptide forms: 40-60 kDa forms are observable under non-denaturing conditions as dimers and trimers, 20 kDa and 25 kDa forms exist due to variable glycosylation. IFN-gamma belongs to the type II interferons, also called immune IFN. IFN-gamma shows antiviral activity and has important immunoregulatory functions. It is a potent activator of macrophages and had antiproliferative effects on transformed cells. IFN-gamma plays an important role in regulating B cell differentiation by simultaneously stimulating class switch recombination to the IgG3 and IgG2a isotypes while repressing class switch recombination to the IgE and IgG1 isotypes. It also appears to promote antigen presentation by B cells through its effects on MHC. Binding of IFN-gamma to its receptor increases the expression of class I MHC on all somatic cells. It also enhances the expression of class II MHC on antigen-presenting cells. IFN-gamma is the major means by which T cells activate macrophages, increasing their ability to kill bacteria, parasites, and tumours. The activation of macrophages by IFN-gamma is essential for the elimination of bacteria that replicate within the phagosomes of macrophages (f.e. Mycobacteria and Listeria monocytogenes). IFN-gamma can potentiate the high antiviral and antitumor effects of the type I interferons (IFN-alpha, IFN-beta). IFN-gamma may also activate neutrophils and NK cells., Interferon gamma, IFN-gamma
Gene ID:	3458
UniProt:	P01579
Pathways:	Interferon-gamma Pathway , Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin , Regulation of Leukocyte Mediated Immunity , Positive Regulation of Immune Effector Process , Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response , ER-Nucleus Signaling , Regulation of Carbohydrate Metabolic Process , Protein targeting to Nucleus , Autophagy

Application Details

Application Notes:	Flow cytometry: Intracellular staining, recommended dilution: 2-4 µg/mL, positive control: PMA/ionomycin stimulated peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL). Western blotting: Recommended dilution: 1 µg/mL, positive control: recombinant human IFN-
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Application Details

gamma.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Concentration: 1 mg/mL

Buffer: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 15 mM sodium azide

Preservative: Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Handling Advice: **Do not freeze.**

Storage: 4 °C

Storage Comment: Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.