**DESCRIPTION**

Source

*E. coli* -derived human IFN-gamma protein
Gln24-Gln166 with an N-terminal Met

Accession # CAA31639

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis**

Predicted Molecular Mass

16.9 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**SDS-PAGE**

17 kDa, reducing conditions

**Activity**


The $ED_{50}$ for this effect is 0.15-0.75 ng/mL.

The specific activity of Recombinant Human IFN-γ is approximately $2 \times 10^4$ IU/μg, which is calibrated against human IFN-γ Standard (NIBSC code: 87/586).

**Endotoxin Level**

<0.01 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.

**Purity**

>97%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

**Formulation**

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in Sodium Succinate, Mannitol and Tween® 80. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

**Reconstitution**

Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile, deionized water.

**Shipping**

The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage**

- Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**DATA**

**Bioactivity**

Recombinant Human IFN-γ (Catalog # 285-IF/CF) demonstrates anti-viral activity in HeLa human cervical epithelial carcinoma cells infected with encephalomyocarditis (EMC) virus. The activity is over 2-fold greater than the top competitor's IFN-γ.

**SDS-PAGE**

1 μg/lane of Recombinant Human IFN-γ was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) conditions and visualized by silver staining, showing a single band at 17 kDa.
Interferon-γ (IFN-γ), also known as type II or immune interferon, exerts a wide range of immunoregulatory activities and is considered to be the prototype proinflammatory cytokine (1, 2). Mature human IFN-γ exists as a non-covalently linked homodimer of 20-25 kDa variably glycosylated subunits (3). It shares 90% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with rhesus IFN-γ, 59%-64% with bovine, canine, equine, feline, and porcine IFN-γ, and 37%-43% with cotton rat, mouse, and rat IFN-γ. IFN-γ dimers bind to IFN-γ RI (α subunits) which then interact with IFN-γ RII (β subunits) to form the functional receptor complex of two α and two β subunits. Inclusion of IFN-γ RII increases the binding affinity for ligand and the efficiency of signal transduction (4, 5). IFN-γ is produced by a variety of immune cells under inflammatory conditions, notably by T cells and NK cells (6). It plays a key role in host defense by promoting the development and activation of Th1 cells, chemoattraction and activation of monocytes and macrophages, up-regulation of antigen presentation molecules, and immunoglobulin class switching in B cells. It also exhibits antiviral, antiproliferative, and apoptotic effects (6, 7). In addition, IFN-γ functions as an anti-inflammatory mediator by promoting the development of regulatory T cells and inhibiting Th17 cell differentiation (8, 9). The pleiotropic effects of IFN-γ contribute to the development of multiple aspects of atherosclerosis (7).

References: