

DESCRIPTION

Source	<i>E. coli</i> -derived His23-Cys155, with an N-terminal Met Accession # NP_032363
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Met
Predicted Molecular Mass	15.6 kDa

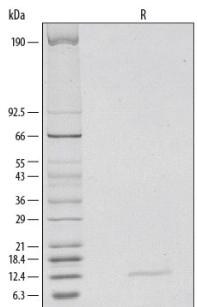
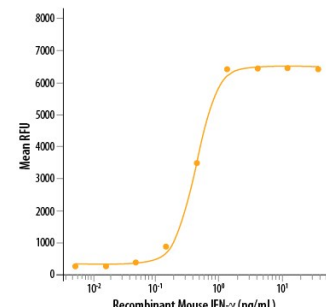
SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	11-12 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured in an anti-viral assay using L-929 mouse fibroblast cells infected with encephalomyocarditis (EMC) virus. Vogel, S.N. <i>et al.</i> (1982) Infect. Immunol. 38 :681. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.3-0.9 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 μ g 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 μ m filtered solution in Sodium Succinate, Mannitol, Tween® 80 and TCEP with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 100 μ g/mL in sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.
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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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

<p>SDS-PAGE</p>  <p>1 μg/lane of Recombinant Mouse IFN-γ was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) conditions and visualized by silver staining, showing a single band at 11-12 kDa.</p>	<p>Bioactivity</p>  <p>Recombinant Mouse IFN-γ (Catalog # 485-ML) demonstrates anti-viral activity in L-929 mouse fibroblast cells infected with encephalomyocarditis (EMC) virus. The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.3-0.9 ng/mL.</p>
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BACKGROUND

Interferon-gamma (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 mouse IFN- γ exists as a noncovalently linked homodimer of 20-25 kDa variably glycosylated subunits (3). It shares 86% amino acid sequence identity with rat IFN- γ and 38%-44% with bovine, canine, cotton rat, equine, feline, human, porcine, and rhesus IFN- γ . IFN- γ dimers bind to IFN- γ RI (alpha subunits) which then interact with IFN- γ RII (beta 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:

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