

DESCRIPTION

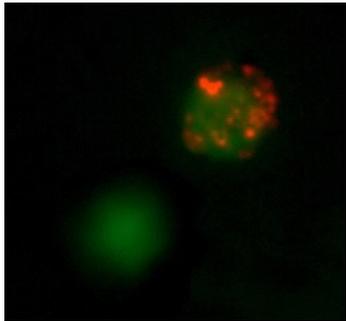
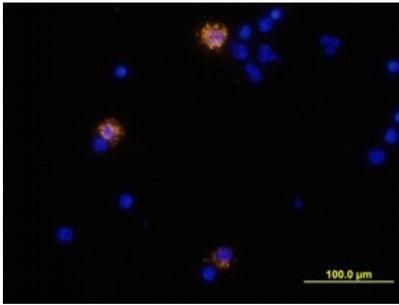
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IFN- γ in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich immunoassays, less than 3% cross-reactivity with recombinant rhesus macaque IFN- γ is observed and less than 0.05% cross-reactivity with recombinant rat IFN- γ , recombinant feline IFN- γ , recombinant equine IFN- γ , recombinant cotton rat IFN- γ , recombinant canine IFN- γ , recombinant porcine IFN- γ , and recombinant mouse IFN- γ is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IFN- γ (R&D Systems, Catalog # 285-IF) Met1-Gln144 Accession # Q14609
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 μ g/mL	Recombinant Human IFN- γ (Catalog # 285-IF)
Immunocytochemistry	5-15 μ g/mL	See Below
Human IFN-γ Sandwich Immunoassay		Reagent
ELISA Capture	2-8 μ g/mL	Human IFN- γ Antibody (Catalog # MAB2852)
ELISA Detection	0.1-0.4 μ g/mL	Human IFN- γ Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF285)
Standard		Recombinant Human IFN- γ (Catalog # 285-IF)

DATA

Immunocytochemistry	Immunocytochemistry
 <p>IFN-γ in Human PBMCs. IFN-γ was detected in immersion fixed PMA- and ionomycin-stimulated human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) using 10 μg/mL Goat Anti-Human IFN-γ Biotinylated Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # BAF285) for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained (red) and counterstained (green). View our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells.</p>	 <p>IFN-γ in Human PBMCs. IFN-γ was detected in immersion fixed human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) stimulated with PMA, ionomycin, and monensin using Human IFN-γ Biotinylated Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # BAF285) at 10 μg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Streptavidin (yellow; Catalog # NL999) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). View our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells.</p>

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <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. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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. Mature human IFN- γ exists as a non-covalently linked homodimer of 20-25 kDa variably glycosylated subunits. 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 (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. IFN- γ is produced by a variety of immune cells under inflammatory conditions, notably by T cells and NK cells. It plays a key role in host defense by promoting the development and activation of Th1 cells, chemoattraction and activation of monocytes and macrophages, upregulation of antigen presentation molecules, and immunoglobulin class switching in B cells. It also exhibits antiviral, antiproliferative, and apoptotic effects. In addition, IFN- γ functions as an anti-inflammatory mediator by promoting the development of regulatory T cells and inhibiting Th17 cell differentiation. The pleiotropic effects of IFN- γ contribute to the development of multiple aspects of atherosclerosis.