

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Canine
Specificity	Detects canine IFN- γ in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 25% cross-reactivity with recombinant human IFN- γ is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant canine IFN- γ Gln24-Lys166 Accession # P42161
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

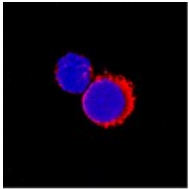
APPLICATIONS

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.

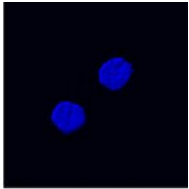
	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 μ g/mL	Recombinant Canine IFN- γ (Catalog # 781-CG)
Immunocytochemistry	5-15 μ g/mL	See Below

DATA

Immunocytochemistry



Treated



Untreated (control)

IGFBP-1 in Canine PBMCs.
IGFBP-1 was detected in immersion fixed canine peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) stimulated with PMA and calcium ionomycin using Goat Anti-Human IGFBP-1 Biotinylated Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # BAF871) at 15 μ g/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Streptavidin (red; Catalog # NL999) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm. View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells](#).

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 (1, 2). Mature canine IFN- γ exists as a noncovalently linked homodimer of 20-25 kDa variably glycosylated subunits (3). It shares 79-88% amino acid sequence identity with bovine, equine, and feline IFN- γ , 62-73% with human, porcine, and rhesus IFN- γ , and 40-47% 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 (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, upregulation 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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2. Pestka, S. *et al.* (2004) Immunol. Rev. **202**:8.
3. Zucker, K. *et al.* (1992) J. Interferon Res. **12**:191.
4. Marsters, S.A. *et al.* (1995) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **92**:5401.
5. Krause, C.D. *et al.* (2000) J. Biol. Chem. **275**:22995.
6. Schroder, K. *et al.* (2004) J. Leukoc. Biol. **75**:163.
7. McLaren, J.E. and D.P. Ramji (2009) Cytokine Growth Factor Rev. **20**:125.
8. Muhl, H. and J. Pfeilschifter (2003) Int. Immunopharmacol. **3**:1247.
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