

## DESCRIPTION

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Species Reactivity</b> | Bovine   |
| <b>Specificity</b>        | Detects bovine IFN-γ in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, 100% cross-reactivity with IFN-γ from equine, canine, or feline systems is observed and no cross-reactivity with human, cotton rat, mouse, porcine, or rat IFN-γ is observed.   |
| <b>Source</b>             | Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 345025  |
| <b>Purification</b>       | Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>          | <i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant bovine IFN-γ<br>Gln24-Thr166<br>Accession # NP_776511  |
| <b>Conjugate</b>          | Alexa Fluor 594<br>Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm<br>Emission Wavelength: 617 nm  |
| <b>Formulation</b>        | Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.<br><br>*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions. |

## 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.

|   | <b>Recommended Concentration</b> | <b>Sample</b>   |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry</b> | 0.25-1 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells  | Bovine peripheral blood mononuclear cells treated with PMA and Calcium Ionomycin, fixed with paraformaldehyde, and permeabilized with saponin |

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Shipping</b>                | The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. |
| <b>Stability &amp; Storage</b> | <b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b><br>● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.             |

## 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 bovine IFN-γ exists as a noncovalently linked homodimer of 20-25 kDa variably glycosylated subunits (3). It shares 78%-80% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with canine, feline, equine, and porcine IFN-γ and 42%-59% with cotton rat, human, mouse, rat, 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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8. Muhl, H. and J. Pfeilschifter (2003) Int. Immunopharmacol. **3**:1247.
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