Bovine IFN-γ Antibody

Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2A} Clone # 345025

Catalog Number: MAB2300

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Bovine
Specificity	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.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2A} Clone # 345025
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	*E. coli*-derived recombinant bovine IFN-γ Gln24-Thr166 Accession # NP_776511
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

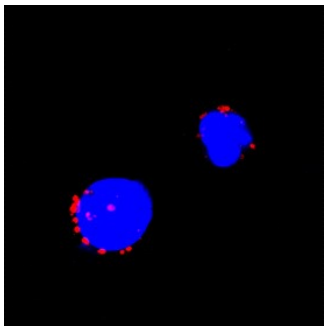
APPLICATIONS

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	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Bovine IFN-γ (Catalog # 2300-BG)
Immunocytochemistry	2-10 µg/mL	See Below
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10^6 cells	Bovine peripheral blood mononuclear cells treated with PMA and Calcium Ionomycin, fixed with paraformaldehyde, and permeabilized with saponin
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA

Immunocytochemistry



IFN-γ in Bovine PBMCs. IFN-γ was detected in immersion fixed bovine peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) treated with Calcium Ionomycin and PMA using Rat Anti-Bovine IFN-γ Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB2300) at 3 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL007) 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 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
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. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

bio-techne®
Global bio-techne.com info@bio-techne.com techsupport@bio-techne.com TEL +1 612 379 2956
USA TEL 800 343 7475 Canada TEL 855 668 8722 China TEL +86 (21) 52380373
Europe | Middle East | Africa TEL +44 (0)1235 529449

Bovine IFN-γ Antibody

Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2A} Clone # 345025

Catalog Number: MAB2300

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:

1. Billiau, A. and P. Matthys (2009) Cytokine Growth Factor Rev. **20**:97.
2. Pestka, S. *et al.* (2004) Immunol. Rev. **202**:8.
3. Cerretti, D.P. *et al.* (1986) J. Immunol. **136**:4561.
4. Marsters, S.A. *et al.* (1995) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. **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.
9. Kelchtermans, H. *et al.* (2008) Trends Immunol. **29**:479.

bio-techne®
Global bio-techne.com info@bio-techne.com techsupport@bio-techne.com TEL +1 612 379 2956
USA TEL 800 343 7475 **Canada** TEL 855 668 8722 **China** TEL +86 (21) 52380373
Europe | Middle East | Africa TEL +44 (0)1235 529449