

DESCRIPTION

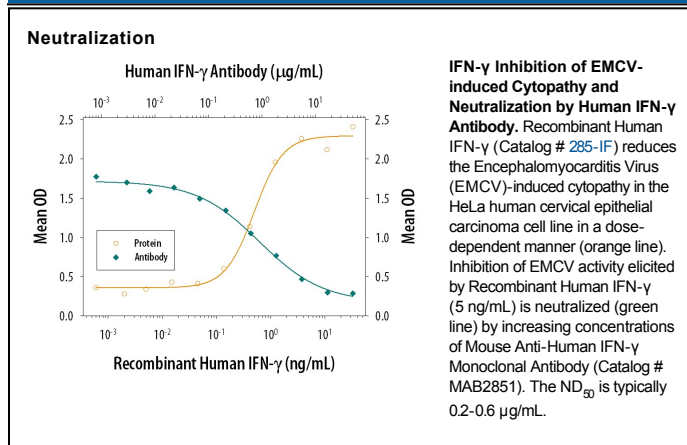
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IFN- γ in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IFN- γ , recombinant rat IFN- γ , or recombinant porcine IFN- γ is observed. Neutralizes the bioactivity of recombinant human IFN- γ and will not neutralize the activity of rat or mouse IFN- γ .
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 25723
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IFN- γ Gln24-Gln166 Accession # AAP20098.1
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 μ g of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 μ m 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
Immunocytochemistry	8-25 μ g/mL	Immersion fixed human peripheral blood mononuclear cells stimulated with PMA and ionomycin
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	2.5 μ g/10 ⁶ cells	Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells stimulated with PMA and ionomycin, then 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.
Neutralization		Measured by its ability to neutralize IFN- γ inhibition of EMCV-induced cytopathy in the HeLa human cervical epithelial carcinoma cell line. Meager, A. (1987) in <i>Lymphokines and Interferons, a Practical Approach</i> . Clemens, M. J. <i>et al.</i> (eds): IRL Press. 129. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.2-0.6 μ g/mL in the presence of 5 ng/mL Recombinant Human IFN- γ .

DATA



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. <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 human IFN- γ exists as a non-covalently linked homodimer of 20-25 kDa variably glycosylated subunits (3). 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 (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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8. Muhl, H. and J. Pfeilschifter (2003) *Int. Immunopharmacol.* **3**:1247.
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