

DESCRIPTION

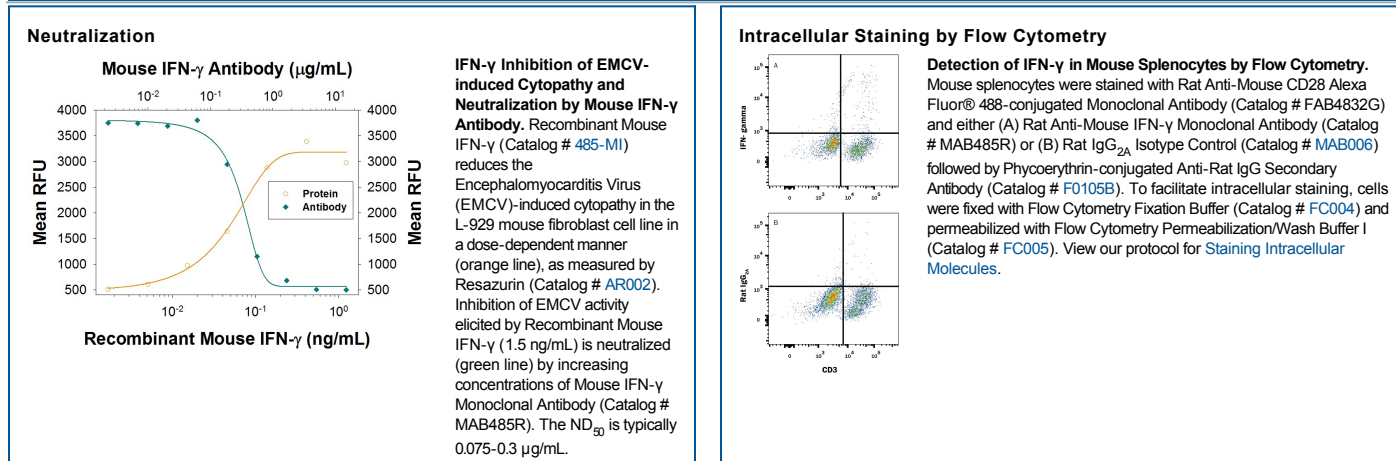
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IFN- γ in Western blots. In Western blots, this antibody does not cross-react with rhIFN- γ , rrlIFN- γ , rpIFN- γ , rrmIFN- γ , rfeIFN- γ , or rcalIFN- γ .
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 37895R
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse IFN- γ
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 either lyophilized or 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
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	0.25 μ g/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize IFN- γ inhibition of EMCV-induced cytopathy in the L-929 mouse fibroblast cell line. Vogel, S. and M. Hogan (1995) in <i>Current Protocols in Immunology</i> . Ciocio, R. (ed); John Wiley & Sons, Inc. p. 6. 9. 1. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.075-0.3 μ g/mL in the presence of 1.5 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse 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 pro-inflammatory cytokine (1, 2). Mature mouse IFN- γ exists as a noncovalently linked homodimer of 20-25 kDa variably glycosylated subunits (3). It shares 86% amino acid sequence identity with rat IFN- γ and 38-44% with bovine, canine, cotton rat, equine, feline, human, porcine, and rhesus macaque 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 anti-viral, anti-proliferative, 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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5. Krause, C.D. *et al.* (2000) J. Biol. Chem. **275**:22995.
6. Schroder, K. *et al.* (2004) J. Leukoc. Biol. **75**:163.
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8. Muhl, H. and J. Pfeilschifter (2003) Int. Immunopharmacol. **3**:1247.
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