

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Porcine
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects porcine IFN- $\gamma$ in direct ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 154007
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant porcine IFN- $\gamma$ Ser21-Lys166 Accession # P17803
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ 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 $\mu$ 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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry</b>	2.5 $\mu$ g/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	Porcine peripheral blood mononuclear cells treated with PMA and Ca <sup>2+</sup> ionomycin, fixed with paraformaldehyde, and permeabilized with saponin
<b>CyTOF-ready</b>	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	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
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

Interferon-gamma (IFN- $\gamma$ ), 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 porcine IFN- $\gamma$  exists as a noncovalently linked homodimer of 20-25 kDa variably glycosylated subunits (3). It shares 72%-79% amino acid sequence identity with bovine, canine, equine, and feline IFN- $\gamma$  and 41%-57% with cotton rat, human, mouse, rat, and rhesus IFN- $\gamma$ . IFN- $\gamma$  dimers bind to IFN- $\gamma$  RI ( $\alpha$  subunits) which then interact with IFN- $\gamma$  RII ( $\beta$  subunits) to form the functional receptor complex of two  $\alpha$  and two  $\beta$  subunits. Inclusion of IFN- $\gamma$  RII increases the binding affinity for ligand and the efficiency of signal transduction (4, 5). IFN- $\gamma$  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, anti-proliferative, and apoptotic effects (6, 7). In addition, IFN- $\gamma$  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- $\gamma$  contribute to the development of multiple aspects of atherosclerosis (7).

**References:**

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