

Recombinant Mouse IFN-gamma

Information

Gene ID	15978
Accession #	P01580
Alternate Names	IFG; IFI; IFNG; IFNgamma; IFN-gamma; Immune interferon; interferon gamma; interferon, gamma
Source	Escherichia coli.
Тад	His, Strep
M.Wt	15.6 kDa
Appearance	Solution protein
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. - 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -7 <mark>0</mark> °C as supplied.
Concentration	0. 2 mg/mL
Formulation	Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer.
Reconstitution	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers.
Biological Activity	The EC ₅₀ for this effect is 0.3-0.9 ng/mL. Measured in an anti-viral assay using L-929 mouse fibroblast cells infected with encephalomyocarditis (EMC) virus.
Shipping Condition	Shipping with dry ice.
Handling	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not to be used in humans.
Quality Control	PE-BIO APE-BIO

Quality Control	APETEIO APETEI
Purity	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Less than 1 EU/ μ g as determined by LAL method.

Description

Interferon-y (IFN-y), also known as type II interferon or immune interferon, is a cytokine produced primarily by T lymphocytes and natural killer cells. This protein has no significant homology to IFN-β or various IFN-α family proteins. Mature IFN-y exists as a non-covalently linked homodimer. It shares high-sequence identity with rat IFN-y (86%). IFN-y was initially characterized based on its antiviral activity. The protein also exerts

antiproliferative, immunomodulatory, and pro-inflammatory activities, making it important in host defense mechanisms. IFN-γ induces cytokine production and upregulates the expression of class I and II MHC antigens, Fc receptors, and leukocyte adhesion molecules. It regulates macrophage effector function; Affects isotype switching and enhances B cell secretion of immunoglobulins. In addition, IFN-y enhances TH1 cell expansion and may be required for TH1 cell differentiation.

Reference

1. Pennino D, Bhavsar PK, Effner R, et al. 2012. J Allergy Clin Immunol,

- 2. Hibi M, Hachimura S, Ise W, et al. 2003. Cytotechnology, 43: 49-55.
- 3. Wang H, Ruan Z, Wang Y, et al. 2008. Mol Immunol, 45: 1548-56.
- 4. Kopinski P, Przybylski G, Jarzemska A, et al. 2007. Pol Merkur Lekarski, 23: 15-21.





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