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Anti-IFN gamma Antibody
Catalog # ABO11748

Specification

Anti-IFN gamma Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, E**
Primary Accession	P01581
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Interferon gamma(IFNG) detection. Tested with WB, ELISA in Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-IFN gamma Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 25712

Other Names
Interferon gamma, IFN-gamma, Ifng

Calculated MW
17918 MW KDa

Application Details
ELISA , 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Rat, -
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Rat

Subcellular Localization
Secreted.

Tissue Specificity
Released primarily from activated T lymphocytes.

Protein Name
Interferon gamma

Contents
Each vial contains 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3. Carrier free (No BSA) form available in stock. If you want this antibody carrier free please specify Carrier Free" or "No BSA" in your order note. "

Immunogen
E.coli-derived rat IFN gamma recombinant protein (Position: Q23-C156). Rat IFN gamma shares 38% and 86% amino acid (aa) sequences identity with human and mouse IFN gamma, respectively.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Anti-IFN gamma Antibody - Protein Information

Name Ifng

Function
Type II interferon produced by immune cells such as T-cells and NK cells that plays crucial roles in antimicrobial, antiviral, and antitumor responses by activating effector immune cells and enhancing antigen presentation. Primarily signals through the JAK-STAT pathway after interaction with its receptor IFNGR1 to affect gene regulation. Upon IFNG binding, IFNGR1 intracellular domain opens out to allow association of downstream signaling components JAK2, JAK1 and STAT1, leading to STAT1 activation, nuclear translocation and transcription of IFNG-regulated genes. Many of the induced genes are transcription factors such as IRF1 that are able to further drive regulation of a next wave of transcription. Plays a role in class I antigen presentation pathway by inducing a replacement of catalytic proteasome subunits with immunoproteasome subunits. In turn, increases the quantity, quality, and repertoire of peptides for class I MHC loading. Increases the efficiency of peptide generation also by inducing the expression of activator PA28 that associates with the proteasome and alters its proteolytic cleavage preference. Up-regulates as well MHC II complexes on the cell surface by promoting expression of several key molecules such as cathepsins B/CTSB, H/CTSH, and L/CTSL (By similarity). Participates in the regulation of hematopoietic stem cells during development and under homeostatic conditions by affecting their development, quiescence, and differentiation (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01579}.

Tissue Location
Released primarily from activated T lymphocytes.

Anti-IFN gamma Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-IFN gamma Antibody - Images

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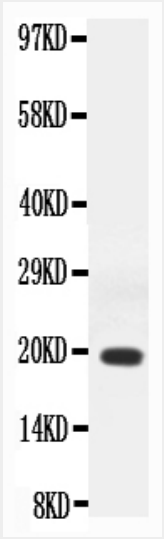

Anti-IFN gamma Picoband antibody, ABO11748-1.jpgAll lanes: Anti-IFN gamma(ABO11748) at 0.5ug/mlWB: Recombinant Rat IFN gamma Protein 0.5ngPredicted bind size: 19KDObserved bind size: 19KD

Anti-IFN gamma Antibody - Background

Interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma) is an inflammatory cytokine that has been implicated in the development of fibrosis in inflamed tissues. The production of IFN-gamma, which is under genetic control, can influence the development of fibrosis in lung allografts. IFN-gamma is also produced by natural killer (NK) cells and most prominently by CD8 cytotoxic T cells, and is vital for the control of microbial pathogens. Interferon gamma is believed to be crucial for host defence against many infections. Genetically determined variability in IFN-gamma and expression might be important for the development of tuberculosis. IFN-gamma activates human macrophage oxidative metabolism and antimicrobial activity. In addition to having antiviral activity, IFN-gamma has important immunoregulatory functions. IFN-gamma plays an important role in the control of neointima proliferation.