

**Anti-IFN gamma Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO12687****Specification****Anti-IFN gamma Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P01579</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Interferon gamma(IFNG) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, ELISA in Human.

**Reconstitution**

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

**Anti-IFN gamma Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3458**Other Names**

Interferon gamma, IFN-gamma, Immune interferon, IFNG

**Calculated MW**

19348 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat<br> <br>ELISA , 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, -<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Secreted.

**Tissue Specificity**

Released primarily from activated T lymphocytes.

**Protein Name**

Interferon gamma(IFN-gamma)

**Contents**

Each vial contains 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>. 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 human IFN gamma recombinant protein(Position: Q24-Q166).

**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.

**Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the type II (or gamma) interferon family.

**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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16914093" target="\_blank">16914093</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8666937" target="\_blank">8666937</a>). Primarily signals through the JAK-STAT pathway after interaction with its receptor IFNGR1 to affect gene regulation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8349687" target="\_blank">8349687</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16914093" target="\_blank">16914093</a>). Plays a role in class I antigen presentation pathway by inducing a replacement of catalytic proteasome subunits with immunoproteasome subunits (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8666937" target="\_blank">8666937</a>). In turn, increases the quantity, quality, and repertoire of peptides for class I MHC loading (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8163024" target="\_blank">8163024</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11112687" target="\_blank">11112687</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7729559" target="\_blank">7729559</a>). 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.

**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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Anti-IFN gamma Antibody - Images

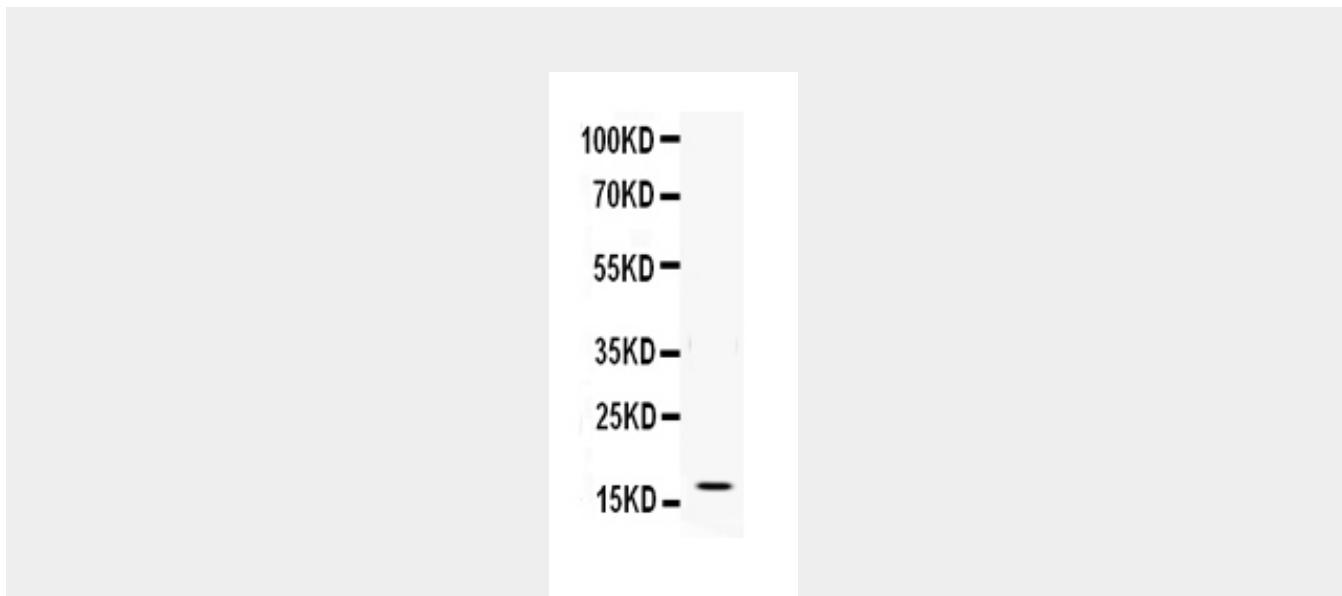


Figure . Western blot analysis of IFN gamma using anti- IFN gamma antibody (ABO12687). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions. Lane: Recombinant Human IFN gamma Protein 0.5ng After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti- IFN gamma antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12687) at 0.5  $1\frac{1}{4}$ g/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for IFN gamma at approximately 17KD. The expected band size for IFN gamma is at 17KD.

#### 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.