

Interferon gamma Antibody Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP91102

## **Specification**

## **Interferon gamma Antibody - Product Information**

ApplicationWB, FC, ICCPrimary AccessionP01579ReactivityRatClonalityMonoclonalOther NamesIFG; IFI; IFN gamma; IFN, immune; IFN-gamma; IFNG; Immune interferon; Interferon gamma;

lsotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	<b>19348 Da</b>

#### **Interferon gamma Antibody - Additional Information**

Purification Immunogen	Affinity-chromatography A synthesized peptide derived from human Interferon gamma
Description	Interferon (IFN)-γ is an antiviral and antiparasitic agent produced by CD4+/CD8+ lymphocytes and natural killer cells that undergo activation by antigens, mitogens or alloantigens. It is a potent activator of macrophages, it has antiproliferative effects on transformed cells and it can potentiate the antiviral and antitumor effects of the type I interferons.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

#### Interferon 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/8666937" 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.

# Interferon gamma Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- <u>Flow Cytomety</u>
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Interferon gamma Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of Interferon gamma expression in Jurkat cell lysate.