

IFN-γ Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YM0354

Reactivity: Human

Applications: WB;ELISA

Target: IFN-γ

Fields: >>Proteasome;>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>HIF-1 signaling

pathway;>>Necroptosis;>>TGF-beta signaling pathway;>>Osteoclast

differentiation;>>Antigen processing and presentation;>>JAK-STAT signaling

pathway;>>Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;>>IL-17 signaling

pathway;>>Th1 and Th2 cell differentiation;>>Th17 cell differentiation;>>T cell

receptor signaling pathway;>>Type I diabetes

mellitus;>>Leishmaniasis;>>Chagas disease;>>African trypanosomiasis;>>Malari a;>>Toxoplasmosis;>>Amoebiasis;>>Tuberculosis;>>Hepatitis C;>>Influenza A;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>PD-L1 expression

and PD-1 checkpoint pathway in cancer;>>Inflammatory bowel

disease;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus;>>Rheumatoid arthritis;>>Allograft rejection;>>Graft-versus-host disease;>>Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis

Gene Name: IFNG

Protein Name: Interferon gamma

Human Gene Id: 3458

Human Swiss Prot P01579

No:

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

P01580

Immunogen : Recombinant human IFN-γ (BioSource company, Cat.No. PHC4033)

Specificity: IFN-y Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IFN-y protein.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Monoclonal, Mouse

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Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification : Affinity purification

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight: 19kD

Cell Pathway: Proteasome; Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction; Regulation of

autophagy;TGF-beta;Jak STAT;Natural killer cell mediated

cytotoxicity; T Cell Receptor; Type I diabetes mellitus; Systemic lupus erythemato

P References: 1. Dean GA. LaVoy A. Burkhard MJ. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 2004, Jul,

100(1-2):49-59.

2. Arens R. Schepers K. Nolte MA. et al. J Exp Med. 2004, Jun 7,

199(11):1595-605.

3. Podhorecka M. Dmoszyn

Background: This gene encodes a soluble cytokine that is a member of the type II interferon

class. The encoded protein is secreted by cells of both the innate and adaptive immune systems. The active protein is a homodimer that binds to the interferon gamma receptor which triggers a cellular response to viral and microbial

infections. Mutations in this gene are associated with an increased susceptibility to viral, bacterial and parasitic infections and to several autoimmune diseases.

[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2015],

Function: disease:In Caucasians, genetic variation in IFNG is associated with the risk of

aplastic anemia (AA) [MIM:609135]. AA is a rare disease in which the reduction of the circulating blood cells results from damage to the stem cell pool in bone marrow. In most patients, the stem cell lesion is caused by an autoimmune attack.

T-lymphocytes, activated by an endogenous or exogenous, and most often unknown antigenic stimulus, secrete cytokines, including IFN-gamma, which would in turn be able to suppress hematopoiesis., function: Produced by

lymphocytes activated by specific antigens or mitogens. IFN-gamma, in addition to having antiviral activity, has important immunoregulatory functions. 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.,online information:Interferon ga

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Expression : Released primarily from activated T lymphocytes.

Tag: orthogonal

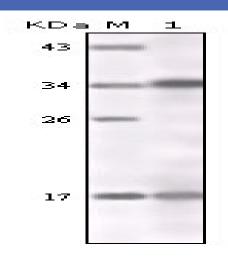


Sort : 8329

No1: 16-7411-85

No2: 16-7411-85

Products Images



Western Blot analysis using IFN- γ Monoclonal Antibody against IFN- γ recombinant protein.