

## IFNG

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse

**Tested applications:** WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:** 19kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human IFNG

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

b

**Synonym:**

IFNG;IFG;IFI; IFN-

**Catalog #:** A0242

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 3458

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P01579

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Interferons (IFNs) appear both locally and systematically early after viral infection and participate in limiting the spread of infection. They also affect cell differentiation, growth, surface antigen expression and immunoregulation (1). There are three naturally occurring interferons: , and . IFN- is derived from lymphoblastic tissue and has a number of therapeutic applications in the treatment of various human cancers and diseases of viral origin. Recombinant IFN- from both natural and synthetic genes binds to a common cell surface receptor and induces antiviral activity in a variety of cell lines. When binding to discrete cell surface receptors on target cells, IFN- induces rapid changes in Jak/Stat phosphorylation, which initiates the Jak/Stat signaling pathway (2). IFN- signaling also involves production of DAG without an increased intracellular free calcium concentration and the subsequent activation of calcium-independent isoforms of PKC ( and ) (3). All IFN- signaling pathways lead to final alterations of gene expression, which mediate their pleiotropic biologic activities. IFNG, also known as type II interferon, is produced mainly in activated T lymphocytes and natural killer cells (4) and has broad effects on various cells of the immune system. Many signaling proteins including IL-2, FGF, and EGF induce the synthesis of IFNG.

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