Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-02016F)

TargetMol

Anti-IFN gamma Antibody-FITC (9I367)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	FITC
Clone:	9I367
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of Human IFN-γ expression on human peripheral blood lymphocytes. Human peripheral blood mononulcear cells were stimulated for 4-6 hours with PMA and Ionomycin in the presence of GolgiPlug. The cells were treated according to manufacturer's manual (BD Pharmingen™ Cat. No. 554714), stained with FITC-conjugated anti-Human IFN-γ and PE-conjugated anti-Human CD3. The dot plots were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of viable lymphocytes.
Application:	FCM
Recommended	5 μl/Test, 0.1 mg/ml

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 12 months, do not freeze. Keep away from direct sunlight. Sodium azide is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Flush with large volumes of water during disposal.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human IFN gamma / IFNG Protein (TMPY-01714)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	IFN γ;interferon, γ;interferon, gamma
Biology Area:	Neuroinflammation

Research Background

IFN gamma, also known as IFNG, is a secreted protein that belongs to the type II interferon family. IFN gamma is produced predominantly by natural killer and natural killer T cells as part of the innate immune response, and by CD4 and CD8 cytotoxic T lymphocyte effector T cells once antigen-specific immunity develops. IFN gamma has antiviral, immunoregulatory, and anti-tumor properties. IFNG, in addition to having antiviral activity, has important immunoregulatory functions, it is a potent activator of macrophages and has antiproliferative effects on transformed cells and it can potentiate the antiviral and antitumor effects of the type I interferons. The IFNG monomer consists of a core of six α-helices and an extended unfolded sequence in the C-terminal region. IFN gamma is critical for innate and adaptive immunity against viral and intracellular bacterial infections and tumor control. Aberrant IFN gamma expression is associated with some autoinflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The importance of IFN gamma in the immune system stems in part from its ability to inhibit viral replication directly, and most importantly from its immunostimulatory and immunomodulatory effects. IFNG also promotes NK cell activity.

Cancer ImmunotherapyImmune CheckpointImmunotherapyTargeted Therapy

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