

Ifng

Rat Anti-Mouse IFN-gamma Clone RMMG-1 Neutralizing mAb

Catalog No.	CM2030	Quantity:	0.5 mg
Alternate Names:	interferon gamma, IFN-g, Ifg		
Description:	Interferon gamma (IFNG) is the sole representative of the class II interferons. Originally, it was designated immune interferon and unlike the Type I interferons, it is inactivated by incubation at pH 2. This interferon is produced by T-cells, B-cells, NK cells, NKT cells, monocytes, macrophages and dendritic cells. Interferon gamma has many activities in addition to direct antiviral protection of cells. It upregulates cell surface class I and class II MHC which increases the likelihood that foreign antigens will be presented to the adaptive immune system. IFNG is a major Th1 cytokine and amplifies Th1 responses through regulation of cell surface markers and its effects on the growth and differentiation of cells. It inhibits the growth of tumor cells and a variety of other cells and has profound effects on leukocyte trafficking.		
Concentration:	5.0 mg/ml		
Gene ID:	15978		
Purity:	> 95%		
Specificity:	Neutralizes mouse IFN-gamma. The mAb binds to mouse IFN-gamma with high affinity ($K_A \geq 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1}$).		
Host:	Rat		
Immunogen:	Mouse IFN-gamma		
Isotype:	Rat IgG1, κ		
Clone:	RMMG-1		
Formulation:	Liquid in PBS containing 0.1% BSA.		
Purification:	Ion exchange, hydrophobic interaction, and size exclusion chromatography		
Applications:	ELISA, Western Blot, Neutralization. The optimal concentration should be determined by the user for each specific application.		
Application Notes:	Assay used to measure bioactivity/specificity: Neutralization was determined by the ability of this antibody to block the activity of mouse IFN-gamma in a cytopathic effect assay using L929 cells challenged with EMCV. The activity is also measured in a direct binding ELISA to mouse IFN-gamma coated plates.		
Storage & Stability:	After receipt, product should be kept at -80°C for retention of full activity. Thaw product vial by incubation in cold tap water until just thawed - the contents of the tube should be apportioned in separate tubes so that freezing and thawing is kept to a minimum. Refreezing should be done on dry ice or in a dry ice/alcohol bath. Further dilution of the product should be in buffers containing protein such as 0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA). Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.		

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