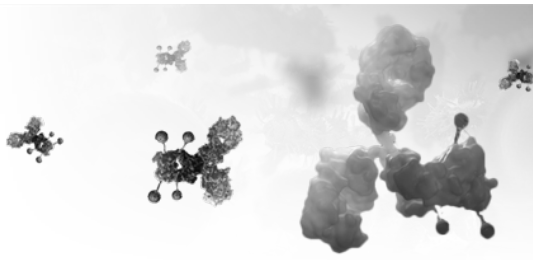

Rabbit Anti-Rhesus IFNG Polyclonal Antibody (CABT-NS1779)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Rhesus IFN gamma
Target	IFNG
Immunogen	Recombinant Rhesus IFN gamma protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Rhesus
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA Recommended dilution: ELISA: 0.5-1.0 µg/mL. This antibody can be used at 0.5-1.0 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect Rhesus IFN gamma. The detection limit for Rhesus IFN gamma is 0.039 ng/well. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.
Format	Liquid, Purified
Size	50 µl, 100 µl, 200 µl
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS
Preservative	None

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Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free.Sodium azide is recommended to avoid contamination (final concentration 0.05%-0.1%). It is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	IFN gamma, also known as IFNG, is a secreted protein which belongs to the type I I 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 for tumor control. Aberrant IFN gamma expression is associated with a number of 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.
Keywords	IFNG; interferon, gamma; IFG; IFI; interferon gamma; IFN-gamma; immune interferon

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