

Datasheet

IFNG (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog Number: P5817

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human IFNG (143 a.a.) full-length recombinant protein with His tag expressed in Barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare*).

Host: Plants

Theoretical MW (kDa): 25, 27

Applications: Func, SDS-PAGE
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at <http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Lyophilized

Preparation Method: Barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare*) expression system

Purification: Chromatography

Concentration: 100 ug/mL

Purity: > 98% by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin Level: Endotoxin level is less than 0.005ng per ug protein (0.05EU/ug) as measured by turbidimetric kinetic assay

Activity: The ED50 is determined by the dose-dependent cytostatic effects of serial dilutions of IFNG in the presence of TNF-alpha, on HT-29 (human carcinoma) cells. The ED50 is typically below 5 ng/mL. This lot has ED50 2.7-4.1 ng/mL.

Storage Buffer: Lyophilized from PBS, pH 7.4

Storage Instruction: Store at -20°C on dry atmosphere. After reconstitution with sterile water to a concentration of no less than 100 ug/mL, store at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 3458

Gene Symbol: IFNG

Gene Alias: IFG, IFI

Gene Summary: Interferon-gamma (IFNG), or type II interferon, is a cytokine critical for innate and adaptive immunity against viral and intracellular bacterial infections and for tumor control. Aberrant IFNG expression is associated with a number of autoinflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The importance of IFNG in the immune system stems in part from its ability to inhibit viral replication directly, but most importantly derives from its immunostimulatory and immunomodulatory effects. IFNG is produced predominantly by natural killer (NK) and natural killer T (NKT) cells as part of the innate immune response, and by CD4 (MIM 186940) and CD8 (see MIM 186910) cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) effector T cells once antigen-specific immunity develops (Schoenborn and Wilson, 2007 [PubMed 17981204]).[supplied by OMIM]