

Product datasheet

Anti-Interferon gamma antibody [H22] ab10742

Overview

Product name	Anti-Interferon gamma antibody [H22]
Description	Armenian Hamster monoclonal [H22] to Interferon gamma
Host species	Armenian hamster
Tested applications	Suitable for: ELISA, WB, IP, Neutralising
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Mouse
Immunogen	Purified recombinant mouse interferon gamma.
Epitope	The antibody epitope resides between amino acid residues 15 and 99 of mouse interferon gamma.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Preservative: None Constituents: 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	Protein A purified
Purification notes	The product is provided as (protein A) purified and sterile filtered antibody.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	H22
Myeloma	P3x63-Ag8.653
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab10742** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent dilution.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use a concentration of 0.25 - 0.5 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 16 kDa.
IP		Use at an assay dependent dilution.
Neutralising		Use at an assay dependent dilution.

Target

Function	Produced by lymphocytes activated by specific antigens or mitogens. IFN-gamma, in addition to having antiviral activity, has important immunoregulatory functions. It is a potent activator of macrophages, it has antiproliferative effects on transformed cells and it can potentiate the antiviral and antitumor effects of the type I interferons.
Tissue specificity	Released primarily from activated T lymphocytes.
Involvement in disease	In Caucasians, genetic variation in IFNG is associated with the risk of aplastic anemia (AA) [MIM:609135]. AA is a rare disease in which the reduction of the circulating blood cells results from damage to the stem cell pool in bone marrow. In most patients, the stem cell lesion is caused by an autoimmune attack. T-lymphocytes, activated by an endogenous or exogenous, and most often unknown antigenic stimulus, secrete cytokines, including IFN-gamma, which would in turn be able to suppress hematopoiesis.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the type II (or gamma) interferon family.
Post-translational modifications	Proteolytic processing produces C-terminal heterogeneity, with proteins ending alternatively at Gly-150, Met-157 or Gly-161.
Cellular localization	Secreted.

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