Product datasheet

Anti-Interferon gamma antibody ab9918

★★★★☆ 2 Abreviews  2 References

Overview

Product name  Anti-Interferon gamma antibody
Description  Rabbit polyclonal to Interferon gamma
Host species  Rabbit
Tested applications  Suitable for: Sandwich ELISA, WB, ELISA, Neutralising
Species reactivity  Reacts with: Mouse
Immunogen  Highly pure (>98%) recombinant mIFN-g (mouse Interferon-gamma).
Positive control  Recombinant mouse Interferon gamma protein (ab9922) can be used as a positive control in WB.

Properties

Form  Lyophilised: Reconstitute with 200µl of sterile water. Please note that if you receive this product in liquid form it has already been reconstituted as described and no further reconstitution is necessary.
Storage buffer  pH: 7.40
Purity  Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality  Polyclonal
Isotype  unknown
Light chain type  unknown

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab9918 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
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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