

Product datasheet

Recombinant Bottlenose dolphin Interferon gamma protein ab136364

Description

Product name	Recombinant Bottlenose dolphin Interferon gamma protein	
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. ab136364 was purified by Ion-exchange chromatography.	
Expression system	Yeast	
Accession	Q9TV67	
Protein length	Full length protein	
Animal free	No	
Nature	Recombinant	
Species	Bottlenose dolphin	
Sequence	SYCQAPFFKE IQNLKEYFNA SNPDVAGGGP LFLEILENWK DESDKKIIQS QVSFYFKLF ENLKGNQIIQ RSMDIIKQDM FQKFLNGSSE KLDDFKKLIQ IPVDDLQIQR KAISELIRVM KDLSPRSNLR KRRRSQNLFR GQRASK	
Predicted molecular weight	17 kDa	
Amino acids	21 to 166	

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab136364** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	SDS-PAGE
Form	Lyophilized

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Constituents: 89% PBS, 10% Trehalose
Reconstitution	Reconstitute with sterile phosphate-buffered saline containing at least 0.1% carrier protein.

General Info

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.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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