

Recombinant Mouse IFN gamma (E. coli)

Catalog No.: RP0052

Basic Information

Information

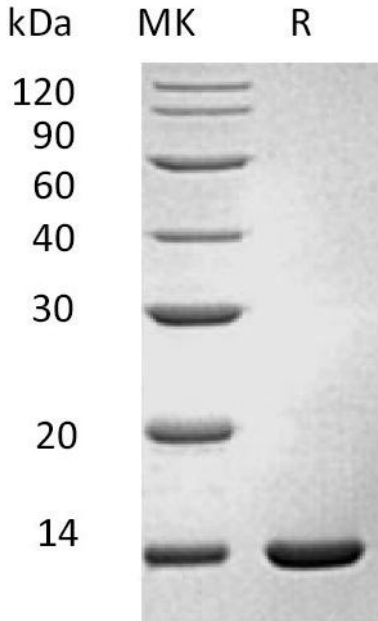
Source	<i>E.coli</i>
Description	Recombinant Mouse Interferon Gamma is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding His23-Cys155 is expressed.
Accession	P01580
Known As	Ifng;Interferon gamma; IFN-gamma
Predicted Mol Mass	15.7 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass	14 KDa, reducing conditions

Properties

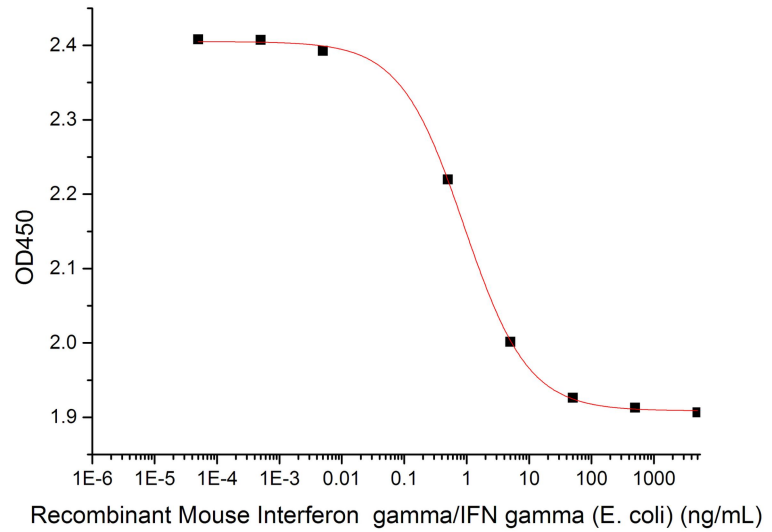
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 4mM HCl.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Endotoxin	< 0.01 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening.Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in 4mM HCl. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

Experimental Data

Purity-SDS-PAGE



Bioactivity-Cell Based Assay



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)

Determined by its ability to inhibit the proliferation of murine WEHI-279 cells. The ED50 for this effect is 1 ng/ml. (Regularly tested)

Background

Mouse Ifng is a secreted protein which belongs to the type I I (or gamma) interferon family. IFNG is produced by lymphocytes and activated by specific antigens or mitogens. In addition to having antiviral activity, IFNG also has important immunoregulatory functions. It is a potent activator of macrophages and has antiproliferative effects on transformed cells. It can potentiate the antiviral and antitumor effects of the type I interferons. Genetic variation in IFNG is associated with the risk of aplastic anemia (AA) which 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.