

Mouse anti-Human IFN-g Monoclonal Antibody | anti-IFN-g antibody

Mouse Anti-Human IFN-g Monoclonal Antibody, Azide Free Clone B-B1

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA58558	Mouse	Human	Functional Assay, ELISA, ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay

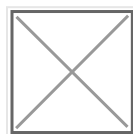
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

IFN-g; Monoclonal Antibody; Mouse Anti-Human IFN-g Monoclonal Antibody; Azide Free Clone B-B1; anti-IFN-g antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

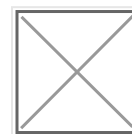
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1 Kappa light chain
Clone Number	B-B1
Specificity	Anti-Human IFN-g
Purity/Purification	Affinity Chromatography
Form/Format	Phosphate-buffered saline. Sterile-filtered through 0.22 um. Carrier and preservative free
Concentration	1.0mg/mL (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	155
Applicable Applications for anti-IFN-g antibody	FA (Functional Assay), ELISpot, ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)
Production Method	Hybridoma culture supernatant (Serum free)
Appearance	Clear colorless solution
Hybridoma	Myeloma X63/AG.8653 x Balb/c spleen cells
Immunogen	Recombinant human IFN-g
Biological Activity	Inhibits IFN? induced proliferation
Conjugation	Azide free
Preparation and Storage	Stable at +2-8°C short term. For longer storage freeze aliquots.

IMAGES



FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)

The graph shows B-B1 with non-activated lymphocytes. The dotted line represents the IgG1 isotype control.



FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)

The graph represents activated lymphocytes marked with B-B1. The dotted line represents the IgG1 isotype control.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-IFN-g antibody	Background: Interferon-gamma (IFN-γ, IFN-g, IFN gamma), also known as type II or immune interferon, is a dimerized soluble cytokine. Interferon gamma is produced mainly by activated T cells and Natural Killer cells as part of the innate immune response, and by CD4 Th1 and CD8 cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) effector T cells once antigen-specific immunity develops. IFN gamma is also produced by non-cytotoxic innate lymphoid cells (ILC), a family of immune cells first discovered in the early 2010s IFNγ is considered to be a proinflammatory cytokine, that activates macrophages and endothelial cells, it also regulates immune responses by effecting APC, and T cells. IFN gamma is a cytokine that is critical for innate and adaptive immunity against viral, some bacterial and protozoal infections. IFN gamma is an important activator of macrophages and inducer of Class II major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecule expression. Aberrant IFNγ expression is associated with a number of autoinflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The importance of IFNγ in the immune system stems in part from its ability to inhibit viral replication directly, and most importantly from its immunostimulatory and immunomodulatory effects. Different populations of T-cells secrete differing patterns of cytokines that ultimately lead to different immune responses. IFNγ production is a key function of Th1, CD8+ CTLs and also NK cells. It is a cytokine critical for cell mediated immunity against viral and intracellular bacterial infections and is involved in the inflammatory response following secretion via macrophage activation and stimulation of antibody secretion. IFN is the hallmark effector cytokine of Th1 and therefore is an excellent marker for identifying a host response to intracellular pathogens. IFN is produced during infection by T cells of the cytotoxic/suppressor phenotype (CD8) and by a subtype of helper T cells, the Th1 cells. Th1 cells secrete IL-2, IL-3, TNFγ and IFNγ, whereas Th2 cells mainly produce IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, and IL-10, but little or no IFNγ. IFNγ preferentially inhibits the proliferation of Th2 but not Th1 cells, indicating that the presence of IFNγ during an immune response will result in the preferential proliferation of Th1 cells. In addition, IFNγ has several properties related to immunoregulation. IFNγ is a potent activator of mononuclear phagocytes, and activates macrophages to kill tumor cells by releasing reactive oxygen intermediates and TNFγ. IFNγ induces or augments the expression of MHC antigens on macrophages, T and B cells and some tumor cell lines. On T and B cells IFNγ promotes differentiation. It enhances proliferation of activated B cells and can act synergistically with IL-2 to increase immunoglobulin light-chain synthesis. The role of IFNγ as a disease marker has been demonstrated for a number of different pathological situations including, viral infection, autoimmune disease, transplant rejection, diabetes and allergy.
References	Aldemir et.al J immunol 2005

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	33468859
NCBI GeneID	15978
NCBI Accession #	NP_032363.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_008337.3
UniProt Accession #	P01580 ; Q542B8
NCBI Official Full Name	interferon gamma
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	interferon gamma
NCBI Official Symbol	Ifng
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Ifg; IFN-g
NCBI Protein Information	interferon gamma
UniProt Protein Name	Interferon gamma
UniProt Gene Name	Ifng
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	IFN-gamma
UniProt Entry Name	IFNG_MOUSE

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/ifn-g-antibody-clone-b-b1-functional-assay-immunohistochemistry-flow-cytometry-elisa/58558>