

Recombinant Mouse IFN γ

Catalog No: C746

Description	Recombinant Mouse Interferon gamma is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding His23-Cys155 is expressed.
Source	E.coli
Alternative name	lfng;Interferon gamma;IFN-gamma
Accession No.	P01580
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of 20mM Tris,150mM NaCl, pH8.0.
Reconstitution	<p>Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.</p> <p>It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml.</p> <p>Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.</p> <p>Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.</p>
Quality Control	<p>Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.</p> <p>Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg) as determined by LAL test.</p>
Shipping	<p>The product is shipped at ambient temperature.</p> <p>Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.</p>
Storage	<p>Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.</p> <p>Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days.</p> <p>Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.</p>
Amino Acid Sequence	MHGTVIESLESNNYFNSSGIDVEEKSLFLDIWRNWQKDGMKILQSQIISFYLRLEVLKDNQAISNNISVIES HLITFFSNSKA KKDAFMSSIAKFEVNNPQVQRQAFNELIRVVHQLLPESSLRKRKRSRC
Background	<p>Mouse lfng 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.</p>

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