

Ferret IFNG / Interferon Gamma Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 60007-F08H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

IFNG

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the ferret IFNG (A4PIZ9) (Met1-Lys166) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Ferret

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: (43.0+47.1+9.3) % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Gln 24

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant Ferret IFNG consists of 154 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 18.4 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the recombinant protein is approximately 28,23 and 19 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

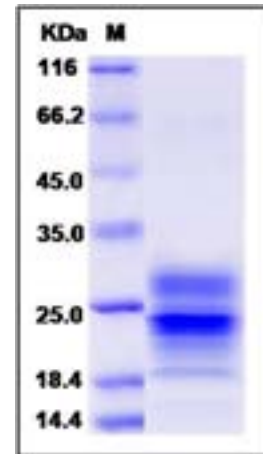
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

IFN gamma, also known as IFNG, is a secreted protein which belongs to the type I interferon family. IFN gamma is produced predominantly by natural killer and natural killer T cells as part of the innate immune response, and by CD4 and CD8 cytotoxic T lymphocyte effector T cells once antigen-specific immunity develops. IFN gamma has antiviral, immunoregulatory, and anti-tumor properties. IFNG, in addition to having antiviral activity, has important immunoregulatory functions, it is a potent activator of macrophages, and has antiproliferative effects on transformed cells and it can potentiate the antiviral and antitumor effects of the type I interferons. The IFNG monomer consists of a core of six α -helices and an extended unfolded sequence in the C-terminal region. IFN gamma is critical for innate and adaptive immunity against viral and intracellular bacterial infections and for tumor control. Aberrant IFN gamma expression is associated with a number of autoinflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The importance of IFN gamma in the immune system stems in part from its ability to inhibit viral replication directly, and most importantly from its immunostimulatory and immunomodulatory effects. IFNG also promotes NK cell activity.

References

- 1.Gray P W, *et al.* (1982) Structure of the human immune interferon gene. *Nature*. 298: 859-63.
- 2.Taya Y, *et al.* (1982) Cloning and structure of the human immune interferon-gamma chromosomal gene. *EMBO J.* 1: 953-8.
- 3.Goshima N, *et al.* (2008) Human protein factory for converting the transcriptome into an in vitro-expressed proteome. *Nomura N Nat Methods*. 5: 1011-7.

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For US Customer: Fax: 267-657-0217 • Tel: 215-583-7898

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