

CHASELECTION

Recombinant Human IFN- γ

Catalog Number: CYG037F0XXX、CY037F0XXX

Synonym: Immune Interferon, type II interferon, T cell interferon, MAF

Source: *E. coli*

Structure:

The protein carries no tag.

Assession number: P01579.1 Gene ID: 3458

AA Sequence:

MQDPYVKEAENLKKYFNAGHSDVADNGTLFLG
ILKNWKEESDRKIMQSQIVSFYFKLFKNFKDDQ
SIQKSVEIKEDMNVKFFNSNKKKRDDFEKLTN
YSVTDLNVQRKAIHELIVMAELSPAAGTGKRK
RSQMLFRGRRASQ

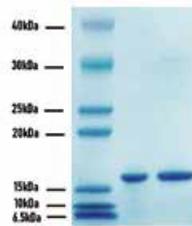
Molecular Weight :

Approximately 16.9 kDa, 144 amino acids

Purity:

≥95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE & HPLC.

SDS-PAGE



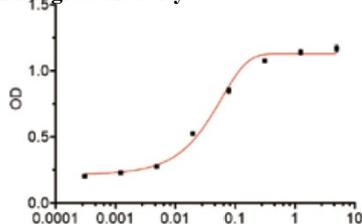
2 μ g/lane of Recombinant Human IFN- γ was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (N) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing R and NR bands at 17kDa.

Endotoxin: < 0.1 EU/ μ g

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4, with 5% Trehalose

Biological Activity:



The ED₅₀ determined by a cytotoxicity assay using HT-29 cells is <0.05 ng/mL, corresponding to a specific activity of $\geq 2 \times 10^7$ units/mg.

Reconstitution:

Before use this product, please read the direction below carefully.

1. This vial must be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom.
2. Reconstitute in a sterile aqueous buffer to an appropriate concentration.
3. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at ≤ -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.

Shipping & Storage:

The product is shipped with blue ice. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended. For long term storage, the product should be stored ≤ 20 °C.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles after reconstitution.

1. At least 24 months from date of receipt, ≤ -20 °C as supplied;
2. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution;
3. 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Description:

Interferon-gamma (IFN- γ), also known as Type II interferon or immune interferon, is a dimerized soluble cytokine that is critical for innate and adaptive immunity against viral, some bacterial and protozoal infections. It is produced primarily by CD4 and CD8 T lymphocytes as well as natural killer (NK) and natural killer T(NKT) cells. The primary role for IFN- γ is the activation of macrophages to increase phagocytosis, tumoricidal properties, and intracellular killing of pathogens. IFN- γ also increases expression of MHC antigens by macrophages and this facilitates antigen presentation to T cells.

