

Recombinant Mouse IFN gamma (E.

coli)

Catalog # EPT095

Expression Host E.coli

DESCRIPTION Recombinant Mouse Interferon Gamma is produced

by our E.coli expression system and the target gene

encoding His23-Cys155 is expressed.

Accession P01580

Synonyms Ifng;Interferon gamma; IFN-gamma

Mol Mass 15.7 KDa

AP Mol Mass 14 KDa, reducing conditions

Purity Greater than 95% as determined by reducing

SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin Less than 0.001 ng/ μ g (0.01 EU/ μ g) as determined by

LAL test.

FORMULATION Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM

Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 5% Sucrose, pH 6.8.

RECONSTITUTION Always centrifuge tubes before opening.Do not mix by

vortex or pipetting.



+86-27-59760950 ELKbio@ELKbiotech.com

www.elkbiotech.com



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.

STORAGE

Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20 ° C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days.

Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20° C for 3 months.

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



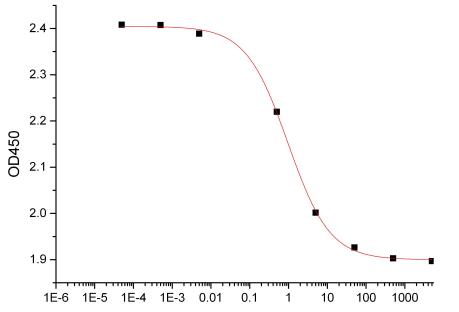


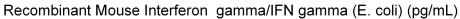
type I interferons. Genetic variation in IFNG is associated with the risk of aplastic anemia (AA) which is a rare disease in which the reduction of the circulating blood cells results from damage to the stem cell pool in bone marrow. In most patients, the stem cell lesion is caused by an autoimmune attack. 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.

SDS-PAGE











+86-27-59760950