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Polyclonal Antibody to Interferon Gamma (IFNg)

Interferon Gamma
Catalog # AP74693

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P42160
Reactivity	Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	19338

Additional Information

Gene ID	100034181
Other Names	IFN-G; IFG; IFI; INFr; IFN, Immune Interferon
Target/Specificity	Equus caballus; Equine (Horse)
Dilution	WB~~Western blotting: 0.2-2 □g/mL;1:250-2500 Immunohistochemistry: 5-20 □g/mL;1:25-100 Immunocytochemistry: 5-20 □g/mL;1:25-100 Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.
Format	PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.02% NaN3, 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	IFNG
Function	Type II interferon produced by immune cells such as T-cells and NK cells that plays crucial roles in antimicrobial, antiviral, and antitumor responses by activating effector immune cells and enhancing antigen presentation. Primarily signals through the JAK-STAT pathway after interaction with its receptor IFNGR1 to affect gene regulation. Upon IFNG binding, IFNGR1 intracellular domain opens out to allow association of downstream signaling components JAK2, JAK1 and STAT1, leading to STAT1 activation, nuclear translocation and transcription of IFNG-regulated genes. Many of the induced genes are transcription factors such as IRF1 that are able to further drive regulation of a next wave of transcription. Plays a role in class I antigen presentation pathway by inducing a replacement of catalytic proteasome subunits with immunoproteasome subunits. In turn, increases the quantity, quality, and repertoire of peptides for class I MHC loading. Increases the

	efficiency of peptide generation also by inducing the expression of activator PA28 that associates with the proteasome and alters its proteolytic cleavage preference. Up-regulates as well MHC II complexes on the cell surface by promoting expression of several key molecules such as cathepsins B/CTSB, H/CTSH, and L/CTSL (By similarity). Participates in the regulation of hematopoietic stem cells during development and under homeostatic conditions by affecting their development, quiescence, and differentiation (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01579}.
Tissue Location	Released primarily from activated T lymphocytes.

Images