

Rabbit Anti-Interferon-gamma (IFNG) [MD180R]: RM0193, RM0193RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Interferon-gamma (IFNG) is a potent multifunctional cytokine secreted primarily by activated lymphocytes such as CD4 T helper type 1 (Th1) cells and CD8 cytotoxic T cells, NK cells, B cells, and antigen-presenting cells. Originally characterized based on anti-viral activities, IFN-gamma also exerts anti-proliferative, immunoregulatory, and proinflammatory activities. IFN-gamma can upregulate MHC class I and II antigen expression by antigen-presenting cells. IFNG expression is induced by mitogens and cytokines. The downstream target genes of IFNG signaling pathway regulate several biological functions, including cell cycle, apoptosis, and inflammation. In adaptive immunity, IFNG directly regulates the differentiation, activation, and homeostasis of Th1 cells; inhibits Th2 cell development; promotes regulatory T cell development and natural killer cell activity. This antibody recognizes a human interferon protein of 20-25kDa, and both recombinant and native human IFNG. It is specific to human IFNG.

Specifications

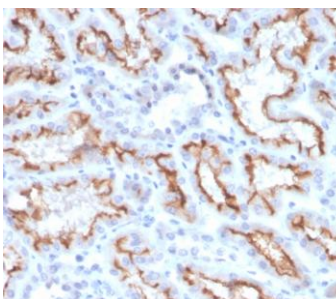
Clone:	MD180R
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Recombinant full-length human IFNG protein
Localization:	Cytoplasm, membrane
Formulation:	Protein A/G purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN ₃)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC
Package:	

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Interferon-gamma (IFNG) Concentrated	RM0193	1 ml
Interferon-gamma (IFNG) Prediluted	RM0193RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Appendix, thyroid, renal or testicular carcinoma
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human kidney stained with anti-MSH2 using DAB

References:

1. Fecal Stream Diversion Changes Intestinal Environment, Modulates Mucosal Barrier, and Attenuates Inflammatory Cells in Crohn's Disease. Watanabe Y, et al. Dig Dis Sci N/A:N/A, 2021. PubMed: 34041649.
2. Cross-linking of T cell to B cell lymphoma by the T cell bispecific antibody CD20-TCB induces IFN γ /CXCL10-dependent peripheral T cell recruitment in humanized murine model. Cremasco F, et al. PLoS One 16:e0241091, 2021. PubMed: 33406104.

Doc. 100-RM0193
Rev. A