Recombinant Human IFN gamma (E. coli)

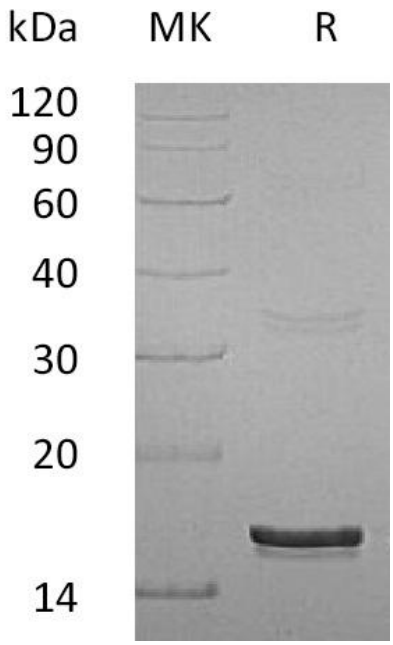
Catalog No.: RP0053

Basic Information

Information	
Source	*E.coli*
Description	Recombinant Human Interferon Gamma is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Gln24-Gln166 is expressed.
Accession	P01579
Known As	Interferon Gamma; IFN-Gamma; Immune Interferon; IFNG
Predicted Mol Mass	16.88 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass	16 KDa, reducing conditions
Properties	
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 5% Sucrose, 4% Mannitol, 0.02% Tween 80, pH7.4.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Endotoxin	< 0.01 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening.Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. 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.

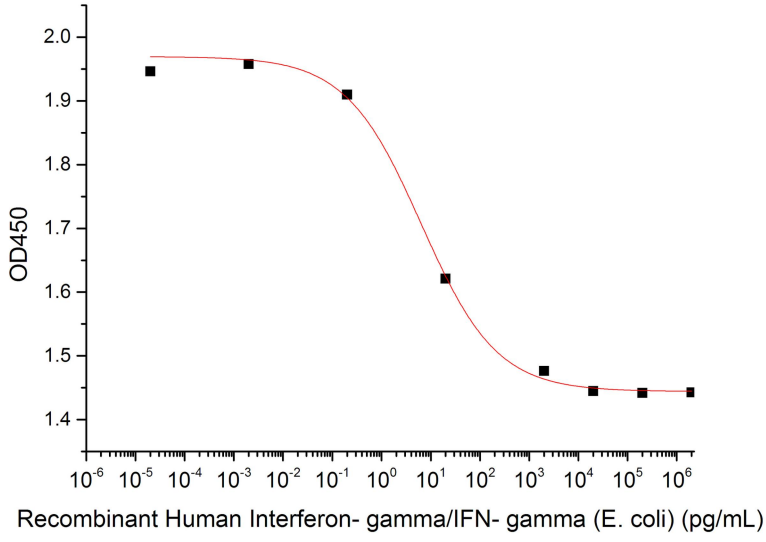
Experimental Data

Purity-SDS-PAGE



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)

Bioactivity-Cell Based Assay



Measured by a cytotoxicity assay using HT-29 cells. The ED50 for this effect is 17 pg/ml. (Regularly tested)

Background

IFNγ is the major interferon produced by mitogenically or antigenically stimulated lymphocytes. It is structurally different from type I interferon and its major activity is immunoregulation. It has been implicated in the expression of class II histocompatibility antigens in cells that do not normally produce them, leading to autoimmune disease. Interferon gamma is produced mainly byT-cells and natural killer cells activated by antigens, mitogens, or alloantigens. It is produced by lymphocytes expressing the surface antigens CD4 and CD8. IFNγ synthesis is induced by IL-2, FGF-basic, and EGF.