

Mouse IFN- γ Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.	E-KAB-0551	Applications	ELISA
Synonyms	IFNG;IFG;IFI;Type II Interferon		

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Mouse IFN- γ Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 μ g	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Mouse IFN- γ Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 μ L	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

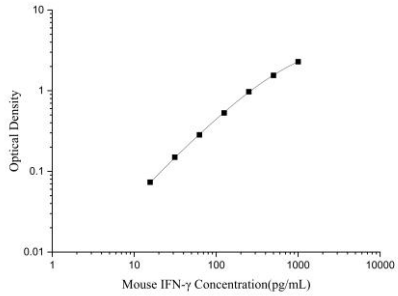
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0551)	
		Mouse IFN- γ Capture Antibody	Mouse IFN- γ Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse IFN- γ protien	Recombinant Mouse IFN- γ protien
	Swissprot	P01580	
Product details	Reactivity	Mouse	Mouse
	Host	Rat	Rat
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5 mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1% protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5
	Purify	Protein A or G	Protein A or G
	Specificity	Detects Mouse IFN- γ in ELISAs.	

Applications

Mouse IFN- γ Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	Mouse IFN- γ Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Mouse IFN- γ Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

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. Participates in the regulation of hematopoietic stem cells during development and under homeostatic conditions by affecting their development, quiescence, and differentiation.