

PE/Elab Fluor® 594 Anti-Mouse IFN-γ Antibody[XMG1.2]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1101P

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

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG1, κ
Clone No.	XMG1.2
Isotype Control	PE/Elab Fluor® 594 Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control[HRPN] [Product E-AB-F09822P]
Conjugation	PE/Elab Fluor® 594
Conjugation Information	PE/Elab Fluor® 594 is designed to be excited by the blue (488 nm), Green (532 nm) and yellow-green (561 nm) lasers and detected using an optical filter centered near 620 nm (e.g., a 610/20 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA.

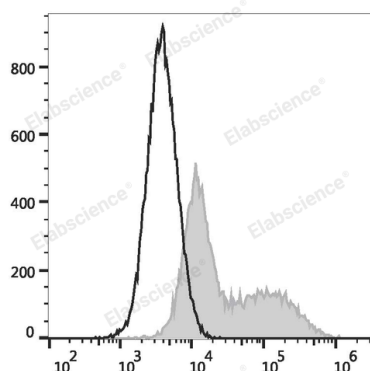
Applications

Recommended usage

FCM

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. **The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



HEK293T cells transiently transfected with pcDNA3.1 plasmid encoding Mouse IFN-γ gene are stained with PE/Elab Fluor® 594 Anti-Mouse IFN-γ Antibody (filled gray histogram) or PE/Elab Fluor® 594 Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control (empty black histogram).

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	IFN-gamma;IFNγ;Ifnγ;Interferon gamma
Uniprot ID	P01580

For Research Use Only

Gene ID

15978

Background

IFN- γ is a potent multifunctional cytokine which is secreted primarily by activated NK cells and T cells. Originally characterized based on anti-viral activities, IFN- γ also exerts anti-proliferative, immunoregulatory, and proinflammatory activities. IFN- γ can upregulate MHC class I and II antigen expression by antigen-presenting cells.