# Recombinant Mouse IFN-y Protein(GST Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEM100198



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

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Species Mouse

Source E.coli-derived Mouse IFN-y protein His23-Cys155, with an N-terminal GST

 Mol\_Mass
 40.6 kDa

 Accession
 P01580

**Bio-activity** Not validated for activity

## **Properties**

**Purity** > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin** < 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Storage Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80

°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping

This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation

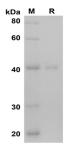
Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%

Mannitol

**Reconstitution** It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of

0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis

### Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Mouse IFN-γ proteins, 2μg/lane of Recombinant Mouse IFN-γ proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 40 KD

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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IFN gamma, also known as IFNG, is a secreted protein that belongs to the type II interferon family. IFN gamma is produced predominantly by natural killer and natural killer T cells as part of the innate immune response, and by CD4 and CD8 cytotoxic T lymphocyte effector T cells once antigen-specific immunity develops. IFN gamma has antiviral, immunoregulatory, and anti-tumor properties. IFNG, in addition to having antiviral activity, has important immunoregulatory functions, it is a potent activator of macrophages and has antiproliferative effects on transformed cells and it can potentiate the antiviral and antitumor effects of the type I interferons. The IFNG monomer consists of a core of six  $\alpha$ -helices and an extended unfolded sequence in the C-terminal region. IFN gamma is critical for innate and adaptive immunity against viral and intracellular bacterial infections and tumor control. Aberrant IFN gamma expression is associated with some autoinflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The importance of IFN gamma in the immune system stems in part from its ability to inhibit viral replication directly, and most importantly from its immunostimulatory and immunomodulatory effects. IFNG also promotes NK cell activity.