Best Tools for immunology Research

IFN-γ (PN0458) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

Catalog No :	YA0605
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	ELISA
Target :	IFNγ
Fields :	>>Proteasome;>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>HIF-1 signaling pathway;>>Necroptosis;>>TGF-beta signaling pathway;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>Antigen processing and presentation;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;>>IL-17 signaling pathway;>>Th1 and Th2 cell differentiation;>>Th17 cell differentiation;>>T cell receptor signaling pathway;>>Type I diabetes mellitus;>>Leishmaniasis;>>Chagas disease;>>African trypanosomiasis;>>Malaria;>>Toxoplasmosis;>>Amoebiasis;>>Tuberculosis;>>Hepatitis C;>>Influenza A;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>PD-L1 expression and PD-1 checkpoint pathway in cancer;>>Inflammatory bowel disease;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus;>>Rheumatoid arthritis;>>Allograft rejection;>>Graft-versus-host disease;>>Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis
Gene Name :	IFNG
Protein Name :	Interferon gamma
Human Gene Id :	3458
Human Swiss Prot No :	P01579
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant Human IFNγ
Specificity :	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of IFNγ protein.
Formulation :	Phosphate-buffered solution
Source :	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell

Dilution :	ELISA 1:5000-100000
Purification :	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration :	Please check the information on the tube
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
Cell Pathway :	Proteasome;Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Regulation of autophagy;TGF-beta;Jak_STAT;Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;T_Cell_Receptor;Type I diabetes mellitus;Systemic lupus erythemato
Background :	This gene encodes a soluble cytokine that is a member of the type II interferon class. The encoded protein is secreted by cells of both the innate and adaptive immune systems. The active protein is a homodimer that binds to the interferon gamma receptor which triggers a cellular response to viral and microbial infections. Mutations in this gene are associated with an increased susceptibility to viral, bacterial and parasitic infections and to several autoimmune diseases. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2015],
Function :	disease:In Caucasians, genetic variation in IFNG is associated with the risk of aplastic anemia (AA) [MIM:609135]. AA is a rare disease in which the reduction of the circulating blood cells results from damage to the stem cell pool in bone marrow. In most patients, the stem cell lesion is caused by an autoimmune attack. T-lymphocytes, activated by an endogenous or exogenous, and most often unknown antigenic stimulus, secrete cytokines, including IFN-gamma, which would in turn be able to suppress hematopoiesis.,function:Produced by lymphocytes activated by specific antigens or mitogens. IFN-gamma, in addition to having antiviral activity, has important immunoregulatory functions. It is a potent activator of macrophages, it has antiproliferative effects on transformed cells and it can potentiate the antiviral and antitumor effects of the type I interferons.,online information:Interferon ga
Subcellular Location :	Secreted.

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