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## Product Datasheet

### Recombinant Mouse IFN gamma (E. coli) EBT-EPT095

Artikelname	Recombinant Mouse IFN gamma (E. coli)
Artikelnummer	EBT-EPT095
Hersteller Artikelnummer	EPT095
Alternativnummer	EBT-EPT095-10
Hersteller	ELK Biotechnology
Kategorie	Proteine/Peptide
Produktbeschreibung	Recombinant Mouse Interferon Gamma is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding His23-Cys155 is expressed....
Molekulargewicht	Molecular weight: 15.7 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 14 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	<a href="#">P01580</a>
Reinheit	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Anwendungsbeschreibung

Redissolve: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in 4mM HCl. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.. Endotoxin: Less than 0.001 ng/µg (0.01 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test. Biological activity: Determined by its ability to inhibit the proliferation of murine WEHI-279 cells. The expected ED50 is 1 ng/ml. Background: Mouse Ifng is a secreted protein which belongs to the type I I (or gamma) interferon family. IFNG is produced by lymphocytes and activated by specific antigens or mitogens. In addition to having antiviral activity, IFNG also has important immunoregulatory functions. It is a potent activator of macrophages and has antiproliferative effects on transformed cells. It can potentiate the antiviral and antitumor effects of the type I interferons. Genetic variation in IFNG is associated with the risk of aplastic anemia (AA) which 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