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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

IFNG (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog Number: P8159

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human IFNG (P01579, 24 a.a. - 161 a.a.) partial recombinant protein expressed in *Escherichia coli*.

Sequence:

MQDPYVKEAENLKKYFNAGHSDVADNGTLFLGILKNW
KEESDRKIMQSQIVSFYFKLFKNFKDDQSIQKSVETIKE
DMNVKFFNSNKKKRDDFEKLTNYSVTDLNVQRKAIHE
LIQVMAELSPAAKTGKRKRSQMLFRG

Host: *Escherichia coli*

Theoretical MW (kDa): 16.3

Protocols: See our web site at <http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Preparation Method: *Escherichia coli* expression system

Purity: > 90% by SDS-PAGE

Activity: The ED₅₀ is < 0.5 ng/mL, measured in a cytotoxicity assay using WiDr cells.

Recommend Usage: Biological Activity
SDS-PAGE

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS pH 7.4 (10% glycerol)

Storage Instruction: Store at 2°C to 8°C for 1 week.
For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 3458

Gene Symbol: IFNG

Gene Alias: IFG, IFI

Gene Summary: Interferon-gamma (IFNG), or type II interferon, is a cytokine critical for innate and adaptive immunity against viral and intracellular bacterial infections and for tumor control. Aberrant IFNG expression is associated with a number of autoinflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The importance of IFNG in the immune system stems in part from its ability to inhibit viral replication directly, but most importantly derives from its immunostimulatory and immunomodulatory effects. IFNG is produced predominantly by natural killer (NK) and natural killer T (NKT) cells as part of the innate immune response, and by CD4 (MIM 186940) and CD8 (see MIM 186910) cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) effector T cells once antigen-specific immunity develops (Schoenborn and Wilson, 2007 [PubMed 17981204]).[supplied by OMIM]