

DATASHEET Version 20181206

IFN-γ, Rat

Cat. No.: Z03274-1 Size: 1.0 mg

Synonyms: Type II interferon, T cell interferon, MAF

Description:

Interferon gamma (IFN- γ), also known as Type II interferon, is a cytokine produced primarily by Tlymphocytes and natural killer cells. The active form of IFN- γ is an antiparallel dimer that interacts with the receptor IFN- γ R1 and activates the IFN- γ /JAK/STAT pathway. IFN- γ signaling promotesbiological functions primarily related to antiviral and antibacterial defense, apoptosis, inflammation, and regulation of innate and acquired immune responses. While IFN- γ -induced inflammatory cascades summon a variety of immune-related cell types, such as macrophages, natural killer (NK) cells and cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs), IFN- γ is also implicated in resistance to NK cell and CTL responses and in immune escape in a variety of cancers.

Recombinant Rat Interferon gamma (IFN- γ) produced in *E.coli* is a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 134 amino acids. A fully biologically active molecule, rrIFN- γ has a molecular mass of 15.5 kDa analyzed by reducing SDS-PAGE and is obtained by chromatographic techniques at GenScript.

Amino Acid Sequence:

00001 GTLIESLESL KNYFNSSSMD AMEGKSLLLD IWRNWQKDGN 00041 TKILESQIIS FYLRLFEVLK DNQAISNNIS VIESHLITNF 00081 FSNSKAKKDA FMSIAKFEVN NPQIQHKAVN ELIRVIHQLS 00121 PESSLRKKR SRC

Source: E. coli

Species: Rat

Biological Activity: $ED_{50} < 0.5$ ng/ml, measured by cytotoxicity assay using WEHI-279 cells, corresponding to a specific activity of >2×10⁶ units/mg.

Molecular Weight: 15.5 kDa, observed by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Formulation: Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.

Reconstitution: Reconstituted in ddH_2O or PBS at 100 µg/ml.

Purity: > 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE and HPLC.

Endotoxin Level: $< 0.2 \text{ EU/}\mu\text{g}$, determined by LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized recombinant Rat IFN- γ remains stable up to 6 months at lower than -70°C from date of receipt. Upon reconstitution, recombinant Rat IFN- γ should be stable up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 2 months at -20°C.

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