

## Product datasheet for **TP728228M**

### Recombinant IFN gamma (Interferon gamma), Human

#### Product data:

<b>Product Type:</b>	Recombinant Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	Recombinant IFN gamma (Interferon gamma), Human
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host:</b>	E. coli
<b>Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:</b>	MQDPYVKEAENLKKYFNAGHSDVADNGTLFLGILKNWKEESDRKIMQSQIVSFYFKLFKNFKDDQSIQKS VETIKEDMNVKFFNSNKKKRDDFEKLTNYSVTDLNVQRKAIHELIVMAELSPAAKTGKRKRSQMLFQGR RASQ with polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Tag:</b>	His Tag (C-term)
<b>Predicted MW:</b>	The protein has a calculated MW of 17.7 kDa. The protein migrates as 17 kDa under reducing condition (SDS-PAGE analysis).
<b>Purity:</b>	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
<b>Buffer:</b>	The protein was lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution containing 1X PBS, pH 8.0.
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	Measure by its ability to induce cytotoxicity in HT29 cells. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is <1 ng/mL. The specific activity of recombinant human IFN gamma is approximately >2 x 10 <sup>6</sup> IU/mg.
<b>Endotoxin:</b>	<0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Reconstitution Method:</b>	Centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 5 mins before opening. It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile H <sub>2</sub> O to a concentration not less than 100 µg/mL and incubate the stock solution at room temperature for at least 20 mins to ensure sufficient re-dissolved. Do Not Vortex! Vigorous shaking may impair the biological activity of the protein.
<b>Applications:</b>	Cell culture
<b>Storage:</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C for 1 year. Upon reconstitution, store at 2°C to 8°C for up to 1 week. Further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 10%FBS, 5%HSA or 5% trehalose solution), protein aliquots should be stored at -20°C or -80°C for 3-6 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	<a href="#">P01579</a>
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Type II interferon, T-cell interferon, MAF



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**Summary:**

The cytokine IFN gamma could protect cells from viral infections and belongs to the family of interferons. A lot of studies have shown that IFN gamma secreted by antigen triggered cell types, including T cells, naive CD4+ T cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, and B cells. IFN gamma plays an important role to trigger the macrophage act against a diverse group of microbial targets, and the pleiotropic molecule associated with antiproliferative, pro-apoptotic and antitumor mechanisms. Based on the effector cytokine considered as a major effector of immunity, it has been used in the treatment of several diseases.