

Recombinant Murine Interferon-gamma (rMuIFN-γ)

PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

Catalog Number: 126-06

Source: Escherichia coli.

Molecular Weight: Approximately 15.5 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 133 amino acids.

Quantity: $100 \mu g/500 \mu g/1 mg$

AA Sequence: HGTVIESLES LNNYFNSSGI DVEEKSLFLD IWRNWQKDGD MKILQSQIIS FYLRLFEVLK

DNQAISNNIS VIESHLITTF FSNSKAKKDA FMSIAKFEVN NPQVQRQAFN ELIRVVHQLL

PESSLRKRKR SRC

Purity: > 96 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.

Biological Activity: Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED_{50} as determined by an anti-viral assay

using murine L929 cells infected with encephalomyocarditis (EMC) virus is less than 0.8 ng/ml,

corresponding to a specific activity of $> 1.3 \times 10^6$ IU/mg.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in 20 mM Tris-HCl pH8.0, 300 mM NaCl, containing

5 % trehalose, 0.05 % Tween-20.

Endotoxin: Less than 1 EU/μg of rMuIFN-γ as determined by LAL method.

Reconstitution: We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the

bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled 20 mM Tris-HCl pH8.0 with 50 mM NaCl to a concentration of 0.1-0.3 mg/ml. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at \leq -20 °C.

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Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.

Shipping: The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature

recommended below.

Stability & Storage: Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

■ 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.

• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

• 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Usage: This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further

evaluation purposes. **NOT FOR HUMAN USE**.

Murine Interferon-gamma

Interferon-gamma (IFN- γ), also known as Type II interferon or immune interferon, is a cytokine produced primarily by T-lymphocytes and natural killer cells. The protein shares no significant homology with IFN- β or the various IFN- α family proteins. Mature IFN- γ exists as noncovalently-linked homodimers. It shares high sequence indentity with rat IFN- γ (86 %). IFN- γ was originally characterized based on its antiviral activities. The protein also exerts antiproliferative, immunoregulatory and proinflammatory activities and is thus important in host defense mechanisms. IFN- γ induces the production of cytokines, upregulates the expression of class I and II MHC antigens, Fc receptor and leukocyte adhesion molecules. It modulates macrophage effector functions, influences isotype switching and potentiates the secretion of immunoglobulins by B cells. Additionally, IFN- γ augments TH1 cell expansion and may be required for TH1 cell differentiation.

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