SONY

Product Data Sheet

Spark NIR™ 685 anti-human IFN-γ

Catalog # / Size: 3112755 / 25 tests
3112760 / 100 tests

Clone: 4S.B3

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

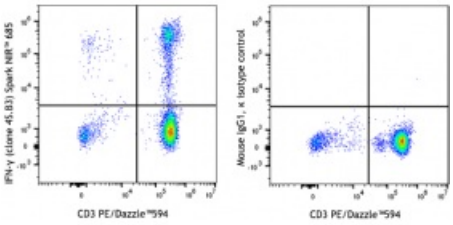
Immunogen: Partially purified, native human IFN-γ

Reactivity: Human, Non-human primate, Other

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Spark NIR™ 685 under optimal conditions.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA)

Concentration: Lot-specific



PMA+ ionomycin stimulated (6 hours) human peripheral blood lymphocytes (in the presence of monensin) were fixed, permeabilized then stained with CD3 PE/Dazzle™ 594 and IFN-γ (clone 4S.B3) Spark NIR™ 685 (left) or mouse IgG1, κ Spark NIR™ 685 isotype control (right).

Applications:

Applications: Intracellular Staining for Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 µL per million cells in 100 µL staining volume or 5 µL per 100 µL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Spark NIR™ 685 has a maximum excitation of 665 nm and a maximum emission of 685 nm.

Application Notes: **ELISA or ELISPOT Detection[5]:** The biotinylated 4S.B3 antibody is useful as a detection antibody for a sandwich ELISA or ELISPOT assay, when used in conjunction with purified NIB42 antibody as the capture antibody.
Flow Cytometry[3,4,6-8]: The fluorochrome-labeled 4S.B3 antibody is useful for intracellular immunofluorescent staining and flow cytometric analysis to identify IFN-? -producing cells within mixed cell populations.
Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: neutralization[1,2], Western blotting, immunohistochemical staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed, saponin-treated tissue sections, and immunocytochemistry. The 4S.B3 antibody can neutralize the bioactivity of natural or recombinant IFN-?.

Application References:

1. Meager A, *et al.* 1984. *J. Interferon Res.* 4:619. (Neut)
2. Meager A, 1987. *Lymphokines and Interferons:A Practical Approach*. IRL Press Ltd, Oxford, p. 105. (Neut)
3. Sester M, *et al.* 2002. *J. Virol.* 76:3748. (ICFC)
4. Infante-Duarte C, *et al.* 2000 *J. Immunol.* 165:6107. (ICFC)
5. Goodier M, *et al.* 2000. *J. Immunol.* 165:139. (ELISA)
6. Chen H, *et al.* 2005. *J. Immunol.* 175:591. (ICFC)
7. Smeltz RB, 2007. *J. Immunol.* 178:4786. (ICFC)
8. Iwamoto S, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 179:1449. (ICFC) PubMed
9. Yoshino N, *et al.* 2000. *Exp. Anim. (Tokyo)* 49:97. (ICFC)

Description: Interferon-γ is a potent multifunctional cytokine which is secreted primarily by activated NK cells and T cells. Originally characterized based on anti-viral activities, IFN-γ also exerts anti-proliferative, immunoregulatory, and proinflammatory activities. IFN-γ can upregulate MHC class I and II antigen expression by antigen-presenting cells.

Antigen References:

1. Fitzgerald K, *et al.* Eds. 2001. The Cytokine FactsBook. Academic Press, San Diego.
2. De Maeyer E, *et al.* 1992. *Curr. Opin. Immunol.* 4:321.
3. Farrar M, *et al.* 1993. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 11:571.
4. Gray P, *et al.* 1987. *Lymphokines* 13:151.