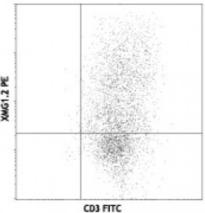
## **Product Data Sheet**

## PE anti-mouse IFN-γ

Catalog # / Size:	3129040 / 100 μg 3129035 / 25 μg	
Clone:	XMG1.2	
Isotype:	Rat IgG1, κ	
Immunogen:	<i>E. coli</i> -expressed, recombinant mouse IFN-γ	XMG1.2 PE
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Mouse	
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and unconjugated antibody.	
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.	PMA/I T-cell
<b>Concentration:</b>	0.2	and X



PMA/lonomycin-stimulated BALB/c T-cells were stained with CD3 FITC and XMG1.2 PE

## **Applications:**

Applications:	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 $\leq 0.25$ microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
Application Notes:	<ul> <li>ELISA<sup>1-4,11,14</sup> or ELISPOT5 Detection: The biotinylated XMG1.2 antibody is useful as a detection antibody for a sandwich ELISA or ELISPOT assay, when used in conjunction with purified R4-6A2 antibody (Cat. No. 505702/505706) as the capture antibody and recombinant mouse IFN-γ (Cat. No. 575309) as the standard.</li> <li>ELISA or ELISPOT Capture: The purified XMG1.2 antibody is useful as a capture antibody for a sandwich ELISA or ELISPOT assay, when used in conjunction with biotinylated R4-6A2 antibody (Cat. No. 505704) as the detection antibody and recombinant mouse IFN-γ (Cat. No. 505704) as the detection antibody and recombinant mouse IFN-γ (Cat. No. 505704) as the detection antibody and recombinant mouse IFN-γ (Cat. No. 505704) as the detection antibody and recombinant mouse IFN-γ (Cat. No. 505704) as the detection antibody is useful for intracellular immunofluorescent staining and flow cytometric analysis to identify IFN-γ-producing cells within mixed cell populations.</li> <li>Neutralization<sup>1-3,9,10</sup>: The XMG1.2 antibody can neutralize the bioactivity of natural or recombinant IFN-γ. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin &lt;0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for neutralization of mouse IFN-γ bioactivity <i>in vivo</i> and <i>in vitro</i> (Cat. No. 505812). For <i>in vivo</i> studies or highly sensitive assays, we recommend Ultra-LEAF™ purified antibody (Cat. No. 505834) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAF™ purified antibodies (Endotoxin &lt;0.01 EU/microg).</li> <li>Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: Western blotting, immunohistochemical staining of frozen tissue sections<sup>6,22,23</sup>, and immunocytochemistry.</li> <li>Note: For testing mouse IFN-γ in serum, plasma or supernatant, BioLegend's ELISA Max™ Sets (Cat. No. 430801 to 430806) are specially developed and recommended.</li> </ul>

Application References:	<ol> <li>Abrams J, <i>et al.</i> 1992. <i>Immunol. Rev.</i> 127:5. (ELISA, Neut)</li> <li>Sander B, <i>et al.</i> 1993. <i>J. Immunol. Meth.</i> 166:201. (ELISA, Neut)</li> <li>Abrams J, <i>et al.</i> 1995. <i>Curr. Prot. Immunol.</i> John Wiley and Sons, New York. Unit</li> <li>Co. (ELISA, Neut)</li> <li>Yang X, <i>et al.</i> 1993. <i>J. Immunoassay</i> 14:129. (ELISA)</li> <li>Klinman D, <i>et al.</i> 1994. <i>Curr. Prot. Immunol.</i> John Wiley and Sons, New York. Unit</li> <li>(ELISPOT)</li> <li>Sander B, <i>et al.</i> 1991. <i>Immunol. Rev.</i> 119:65. (IHC)</li> <li>Ferrick D, <i>et al.</i> 1995. <i>Nature</i> 373:255. (FC)</li> <li>Ko SY, <i>et al.</i> 2005. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 175:3309. (FC) PubMed</li> <li>Peterson KE, <i>et al.</i> 2000. <i>J. Virol.</i> 74:5363. (Neut)</li> <li>DeKrey GK, <i>et al.</i> 1998. <i>Infect. Immunol.</i> 178:2113. (ELISA)</li> <li>Lawson BR, <i>et al.</i> 2007. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 178:5366. (FC)</li> <li>Ko St, <i>et al.</i> 2006. <i>Nature Immunol.</i> 8:181. (FC) PubMed</li> <li>Xue <i>et al.</i> 2007. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 173:4084. PubMed</li> <li>Montfort M, <i>et al.</i> 2008. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 180:2855. (FC) PubMed</li> <li>Montfort M, <i>et al.</i> 2008. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 180:2855. (FC) PubMed</li> <li>Tonkin DR, <i>et al.</i> 2008. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 181:4516. PubMed</li> <li>Haring JS, <i>et al.</i> 2008. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 181:4516. PubMed</li> <li>Tonkin DR, <i>et al.</i> 2008. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 181:4516. PubMed</li> <li>Tonkin DR, <i>et al.</i> 2008. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 181:4516. PubMed</li> <li>Cui Y, <i>et al.</i> 2009. <i>Invest. Ophth. Vis. Sci.</i> 50:5811. (FC) PubMed</li> <li>Mykkanen OT, <i>et al.</i> 2013. <i>Mol. Carcinog.</i> 52:760. (IHC)</li> <li>Mottram PL, <i>et al.</i> 1998. <i>J Immunol.</i> 161:602. (IHC)</li> </ol>

## **Description:** IFN-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.

Antigen1. Fitzgerald K, *et al.* Eds. 2001. The Cytokine FactsBook. Academic Press, SanReferences:Diego.

2. De Maeyer E, et al. 1992. Curr. Opin. Immunol. 4:321.

3. Farrar M, et al. 1993. Annu. Rev. Immunol. 11:571