## **Brilliant Violet 650™ anti-mouse IFN-γ**

**Catalog # / Size:** 3129155 / 125 μl

Clone: XMG1.2 Isotype: Rat IgG1, κ

**Immunogen:** E. coli-expressed, recombinant mouse

IFN-γ

Reactivity: Mouse

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 650™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 650™ and

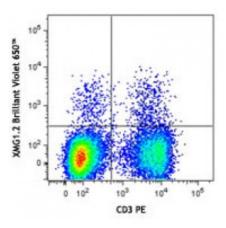
unconjugated antibody.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA

(origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific



PMA + Ionomycin-stimulated (6 hours) C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes (in the presence of monensin) were stained with CD3 PE, fixed, permeabilized, and then stained with IFN- $\gamma$  (clone XMG1.2) Brilliant Violet 650 <sup>™</sup>.

## **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  $\leq 5$  microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be

titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet  $650^{\text{TM}}$  excites at 405 nm and emits at 645 nm. The bandpass filter 660/20 nm is recommended for detection, although filter optimization may be required depending on other fluorophores used. **Be sure to verify that your cytometer configuration and software setup are appropriate for detecting this channel.** Refer to your instrument manual or manufacturer for support. Brilliant Violet  $650^{\text{TM}}$  is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

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Application Notes:

**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- $\gamma$  (Cat. No. 575309) as the

**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. 575309) as the standard. The LEAF™ purified antibody is suggested for ELISPOT capture (Cat. No. 505812).

Flow Cytometry<sup>7,8,12,13,16</sup>: The fluorochrome-labeled XMG1.2 antibody is useful for intracellular immunofluorescent staining and flow cytometric analysis to identify IFN-γ-producing cells within mixed cell populations.

**Neutralization**<sup>1-3,9,10</sup>: The XMG1.2 antibody can neutralize the bioactivity of natural or recombinant IFN-γ. The LEAF<sup>™</sup> purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μg, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm filtered) is recommended for neutralization of mouse IFN-γ bioactivity *in vivo* and *in vitro* (Cat. No. 505812). For *in vivo* studies or highly sensitive assays, we recommend Ultra-LEAF<sup>™</sup> purified antibody (Cat. No. 505834) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAF<sup>™</sup> purified antibodies (Endotoxin <0.01 EU/microg).

#### Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include:

Western blotting, immunohistochemical staining of frozen tissue sections  $^{6,22,23}$ , and immunocytochemistry.

**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.

# Application References:

- 1. Abrams J, et al. 1992. Immunol. Rev. 127:5. (ELISA, Neut)
- 2. Sander B, et al. 1993. J. Immunol. Meth. 166:201. (ELISA, Neut)
- 3. Abrams J, et al. 1995. Curr. Prot. Immunol. John Wiley and Sons, New York. Unit 6.20. (ELISA, Neut)
- 4. Yang X, et al. 1993. J. Immunoassay 14:129. (ELISA)
- 5. Klinman D, et al. 1994. Curr. Prot. Immunol. John Wiley and Sons, New York. Unit 6.19. (ELISPOT)
- 6. Sander B, et al. 1991. Immunol. Rev. 119:65. (IHC)
- 7. Ferrick D, et al. 1995. Nature 373:255. (FC)
- 8. Ko SY, et al. 2005. J. Immunol. 175:3309. (FC) PubMed
- 9. Peterson KE, et al. 2000. J. Virol. 74:5363. (Neut)
- 10. DeKrey GK, et al. 1998. Infect. Immun. 66:827. (Neut)
- 11. Dzhagalov I, et al. 2007. J. Immunol. 178:2113. (ELISA)
- 12. Lawson BR, et al. 2007. J. Immunol. 178:5366. (FC)
- 13. Lee JW, et al. 2006. Nature Immunol. 8:181. (FC) PubMed
- 14. Xu G, et al. 2007. J. Immunol. 179:5358. (ELISA) PubMed
- 15. Montfort M, et al. 2004. J. Immunol. 173:4084. PubMed
- 16. Haring JS, et al. 2008. J. Immunol. 180:2855. (FC) PubMed
- 17. Jordan JM, et al. 2008. Infect Immun. 76:3717. PubMed
- 18. Tonkin DR, *et al.* 2008. *J. Immunol.* 181:4516. PubMed
- 19. Charles N, et al. 2010. Nat. Med. 16:701. (FC) PubMed
- 20. Cui Y, et al. 2009. Invest. Ophth. Vis. Sci. 50:5811. (FC) PubMed
- 21. Mykkanen OT, et al. 2014. PLoS One. 9:114790. PubMed
- 22. Yokogawa M, et al. 2013. Mol. Carcinog. 52:760. (IHC)
- 23. Mottram PL, et al. 1998. J Immunol. 161:602. (IHC)

#### **Description:**

IFN- $\gamma$  is a potent multifunctional cytokine which is secreted primarily by activated NK cells and T cells. Originally characterized based on anti-viral activities, IFN- $\gamma$  also exerts anti-proliferative, immunoregulatory, and proinflammatory activities. IFN- $\gamma$  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