

APC/Fire™ 750 anti-mouse IFN-γ

Catalog # / Size: 3129300 / 100 μg
3129295 / 25 μg

Clone: XMG1.2

Isotype: Rat IgG1, κ

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

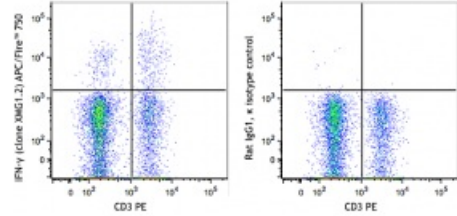
Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with APC/Fire™ 750 under optimal conditions.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Workshop Number: 750 under optimal conditions.

Concentration: 0.2 mg/ml

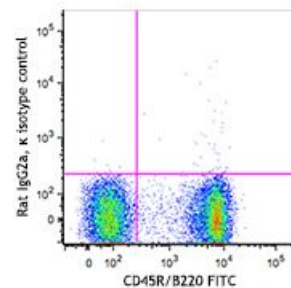


C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes stimulated with PMA+ Ionomycin in the presence of monensin (6hrs) were stained with CD3 (145-2C11) PE, then fixed, permeabilized, and intracellularly stained with IFN-γ (clone XMG1.2) APC/Fire™ 750 (left) or rat IgG1, κ APC/Fire™ 750 isotype control (right).

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 ≤ 0.25 μg per million cells in 100 μl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.



* APC/Fire™ 750 has a maximum excitation of 650 nm and a maximum emission of 787 nm.

Application Notes: **ELISA^{1-4,11,14} 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 as the capture antibody and recombinant mouse IFN-γ

**Application
References:**

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 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)
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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.

**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.