

IFN- γ (3F1E3) Mouse mAb

100 μl

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This product is for *in vitro* research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.

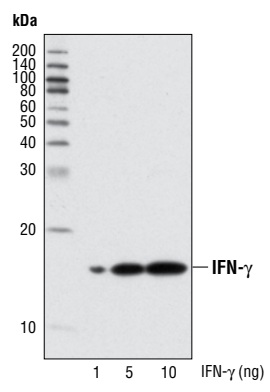
Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source	Isotype
W, IP, E-P Recombinant	H	17 kDa	Mouse	IgG1

Background: Interferons (IFNs) appear both locally and systematically early after viral infection and participate in limiting the spread of infection. They also affect cell differentiation, growth, surface antigen expression and immunoregulation (1). There are three naturally occurring interferons: α , β and γ . IFN- α is derived from lymphoblastic tissue and has a number of therapeutic applications in the treatment of various human cancers and diseases of viral origin. Recombinant IFN- α from both natural and synthetic genes binds to a common cell surface receptor and induces antiviral activity in a variety of cell lines. When binding to discrete cell surface receptors on target cells, IFN- α induces rapid changes in Jak/Stat phosphorylation, which initiates the Jak/Stat signaling pathway (2). IFN- α signaling also involves production of DAG without an increased intracellular free calcium concentration and the subsequent activation of calcium-independent isoforms of PKC (β and ϵ) (3). All IFN- α signaling pathways lead to final alterations of gene expression, which mediate their pleiotropic biologic activities.

IFN- γ , also known as type II interferon, is produced mainly in activated T lymphocytes and natural killer cells and has broad effects on various cells of the immune system (4). Synthesis of IFN- γ is induced by many signaling proteins including IL-2, FGF, and EGF.

Specificity/Sensitivity: IFN- γ (3F1E3) Mouse mAb detects recombinant human IFN- γ .

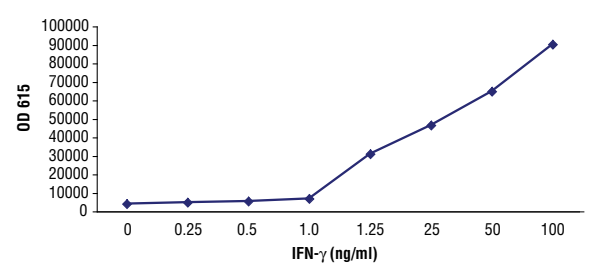
Source/Purification: Mouse monoclonal antibodies were prepared from mice immunized with Ni-NTA purified recombinant human IFN- γ expressed in *E. Coli*. Antibodies were prepared from ascites.



Western blot analysis of lysates containing recombinant human IFN- γ using IFN- γ (3F1E3) Mouse mAb.

Background References:

- (1) Stiehm, E.R. et al. (1982) *Ann Intern Med* 96, 80–93.
- (2) Pellegrini, S. et al. (1989) *Mol Cell Biol* 9, 4605–12.
- (3) Pfeffer, L.M. and Colamonici, O.R. (1991) *Pharmacol Ther* 52, 149–57.
- (4) Young, H.A. and Hardy, K.J. (1995) *J Leukoc Biol* 58, 373–81.



ELISA analysis of plates coated with recombinant human IFN- γ using IFN- γ (3F1E3) Mouse mAb.

Entrez-Gene ID #3458
Swiss-Prot Acc. #P01579

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C . Do not aliquot the antibody.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by Western blot.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:50
ELISA (Peptide)	1:100

Companion Products:

- IFN- α (6B18) Mouse mAb #3110
- IFN- α (8C21) Mouse mAb #3115
- Phototope[®]-HRP Western Blot Detection System, Anti-mouse IgG, HRP-linked Antibody #7072
- Anti-mouse IgG, HRP-linked Antibody #7076
- Prestained Protein Marker, Broad Range (Premixed Format) #7720
- Biotinylated Protein Ladder Detection Pack #7727
- 20X LumiGLO[®] Reagent and 20X Peroxide #7003

IMPORTANT: For Western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Western Immunoblotting Protocol (Primary Antibody Incubation in Milk)

For Western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

A Solutions and Reagents

NOTE: Prepare solutions with Milli-Q or equivalently purified water.

- 1X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS)
- 1X SDS Sample Buffer:** 62.5 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8 at 25°C), 2% w/v SDS, 10% glycerol, 50 mM DTT, 0.01% w/v bromophenol blue or phenol red
- Transfer Buffer:** 25 mM Tris base, 0.2 M glycine, 20% methanol (pH 8.5)
- 10X Tris Buffered Saline (TBS):** To prepare 1 liter of 10X TBS: 24.2 g Tris base, 80 g NaCl; adjust pH to 7.6 with HCl (use at 1X).
- Nonfat Dry Milk (weight to volume [w/v])
- Blocking Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 with 5% w/v nonfat dry milk; for 150 ml, add 15 ml 10X TBS to 135 ml water, mix. Add 7.5 g nonfat dry milk and mix well. While stirring, add 0.15 ml Tween-20 (100%).
- Wash Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 (TBS/T)
- Primary Antibody Dilution Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 with 5% nonfat dry milk; for 20 ml, add 2 ml 10X TBS to 18 ml water, mix. Add 1.0 g nonfat dry milk and mix well. While stirring, add 20 µl Tween-20 (100%).
- Phototope®-HRP Western Blot Detection System #7072:** Includes biotinylated protein ladder, secondary anti-mouse (#7076) antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP), anti-biotin antibody conjugated to HRP, LumiGLO® chemiluminescent reagent and peroxide.
- Prestained Protein Marker, Broad Range (Premixed Format) #7720
- Biotinylated Protein Ladder Detection Pack #7727
- Blotting Membrane:** This protocol has been optimized for nitrocellulose membranes, which CST recommends. PVDF membranes may also be used.

B Protein Blotting

A general protocol for sample preparation is described below.

- Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
- Aspirate media from cultures; wash cells with 1X PBS; aspirate.
- Lyse cells by adding 1X SDS sample buffer (100 µl per well of 6-well plate or 500 µl per plate of 10 cm diameter plate). Immediately scrape the cells off the plate and transfer the extract to a microcentrifuge tube. Keep on ice.
- Sonicate for 10–15 seconds to shear DNA and reduce sample viscosity.
- Heat a 20 µl sample to 95–100°C for 5 minutes; cool on ice.
- Microcentrifuge for 5 minutes.
- Load 20 µl onto SDS-PAGE gel (10 cm x 10 cm).

NOTE: CST recommends loading prestained molecular weight marker (#7720, 10 µl/lane) to verify electrotransfer and biotinylated protein ladder (#7727, 10 µl/lane) to determine molecular weights.

- Electrotransfer to nitrocellulose or PVDF membrane.

C Membrane Blocking and Antibody Incubations

NOTE: Volumes are for 10 cm x 10 cm (100 cm²) of membrane; for different sized membranes, adjust volumes accordingly.

- (Optional) After transfer, wash nitrocellulose membrane with 25 ml TBS for 5 minutes at room temperature.
- Incubate membrane in 25 ml of blocking buffer for 1 hour at room temperature.
- Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.
- Incubate membrane and primary antibody (at the appropriate dilution) in 10 ml primary antibody dilution buffer with gentle agitation overnight at 4°C.
- Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.
- Incubate membrane with HRP-conjugated secondary antibody (1:2000) and HRP-conjugated anti-biotin antibody (1:1000) to detect biotinylated protein markers in 10 ml of blocking buffer with gentle agitation for 1 hour at room temperature.
- Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.

D Detection of Proteins

- Incubate membrane with 10 ml LumiGLO® (0.5 ml 20X LumiGLO®, 0.5 ml 20X Peroxide and 9.0 ml Milli-Q water) with gentle agitation for 1 minute at room temperature.

NOTE: LumiGLO® substrate can be further diluted if signal response is too fast.

- Drain membrane of excess developing solution (do not let dry), wrap in plastic wrap and expose to x-ray film. An initial 10-second exposure should indicate the proper exposure time.

NOTE: Due to the kinetics of the detection reaction, signal is most intense immediately following LumiGLO® incubation and declines over the following 2 hours.

Immunoprecipitation Protocol / (For Analysis By Western Immunoblotting)

A Solutions and Reagents

NOTE: Prepare solutions with Milli-Q or equivalently purified water.

- 1X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS)
- 1X Cell Lysis Buffer:** 20 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 1% Triton X-100, 2.5 mM Sodium pyrophosphate, 1 mM β -glycerophosphate, 1 mM Na_3VO_4 , 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ Leupeptin

NOTE: Add 1 mM PMSF immediately prior to use.

- Transfer Buffer:** 25 mM Tris base, 0.2 mM glycine, 20% methanol (pH 8.5)
- Protein A or G Agarose Beads:** (Can be stored for 2 weeks at 4°C.) Please prepare according to manufacturer's instructions. Use Protein A for rabbit IgG pull down and Protein G for mouse IgG pull down.
- 3X SDS Sample Buffer:** 187.5 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8 at 25°C), 6% w/v SDS, 30% glycerol, 150 mM DTT, 0.03% w/v bromophenol blue

B Preparing Cell Lysates

- Aspirate media. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
- To harvest cells under nondenaturing conditions, remove media and rinse cells once with ice-cold PBS.
- Remove PBS and add 0.5 ml ice-cold 1X cell lysis buffer to each plate (10 cm) and incubate the plates on ice for 5 minutes.
- Scrape cells off the plates and transfer to microcentrifuge tubes. Keep on ice.
- Sonicate samples on ice three times for 5 seconds each.
- Microcentrifuge for 10 minutes at 14,000 X g, 4°C, and transfer the supernatant to a new tube. If necessary, lysate can be stored at -80°C.

C Immunoprecipitation

Optional: It may be necessary to perform a lysate pre-clearing step to reduce non-specific binding to the Protein A/G agarose beads (See section below).

- Take 200 μl cell lysate and add primary antibody. Incubate with gentle rocking overnight at 4°C.
- Add either protein A or G agarose beads (20 μl of 50% bead slurry). Incubate with gentle rocking for 1–3 hours at 4°C.
- Microcentrifuge for 30 seconds at 4°C. Wash pellet five times with 500 μl of 1X cell lysis buffer. Keep on ice during washes.
- Resuspend the pellet with 20 μl 3X SDS sample buffer. Vortex, then microcentrifuge for 30 seconds.
- Heat the sample to 95–100°C for 2–5 minutes and microcentrifuge for 1 minute at 14,000 X g.
- Load the sample (15–30 μl) on SDS-PAGE gel (12–15%).
- Analyze sample by Western blotting (see Western Immunoblotting Protocol).

Cell Lysate Pre-Clearing (Optional)

- Take 200 μl cell lysate and add to either Protein A or G agarose beads (20 μl of 50% bead slurry).
- Incubate at 4°C for 30 – 60 minutes.
- Spin for 10 minutes at 4°C. Transfer the supernatant to a fresh tube.
- Proceed to step 1 of Immunoprecipitation.

ELISA-Peptide Assay Protocol

A Solutions and Reagents

- Carbonate Buffer:** 15 mM Na_2CO_3 , 35 mM NaHCO_3 , 0.2 g/L NaN_3 (pH 9.6). Use 1 μM synthetic peptide in carbonate buffer.
- 10X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS):** To prepare 1 L add 80 g sodium chloride (NaCl), 2 g potassium chloride (KCl), 14.4 g sodium phosphate, dibasic (Na_2HPO_4) and 2.4 g potassium phosphate, monobasic (KH_2PO_4) to 1 L dH_2O . Adjust pH to 7.4.
- Wash Buffer:** 1X PBS containing 0.05% Tween-20 (PBST)
- Blocking Buffer:** 10 mg/ml bovine serum albumin (BSA) in PBST
- Antibody Dilution Buffer:** 3% BSA in PBST
- DELFI[®] Europium-labeled Anti-mouse IgG for mouse primary antibodies or Anti-rabbit IgG (PerkinElmer Life Sciences #AD0124) for rabbit primary antibodies.
- DELFI[®] Enhancement Solution (PerkinElmer Life Sciences #1244-105)

(DELFI[®] is a registered trademark of PerkinElmer, Inc.)

B Protocol

- Coat the wells of a 96-well microtiter plate with 100 μl of 1 μM synthetic peptide in carbonate buffer by incubating overnight at 4°C or for 2 to 6 hours at 37°C. If the peptide does not bind or absorb, try other buffers in the pH 4–8 range.
- Wash plate three times 200 μl /well with wash buffer.
- Block plate with 200 μl /well blocking buffer for 1 hour at 37°C. Wash plate three times with wash buffer. (May leave dry plate at 4°C for 1–2 months if desired.)
- Prepare appropriate dilution of primary antibody with antibody dilution buffer. Add 100 μl to wells and incubate at 37°C for 1 hour.
- Wash three times with wash buffer.
- Add 67 ng/well DELFI[®] Europium-labeled Anti-mouse IgG, diluted in 100 μl /well antibody dilution buffer. Incubate at 37°C for 30 minutes.
- Wash five times with wash buffer.
- Add 100 μl enhancement solution and incubate at 37°C for 15 minutes. Read plate at 615 nm with an appropriate time-resolved plate reader.