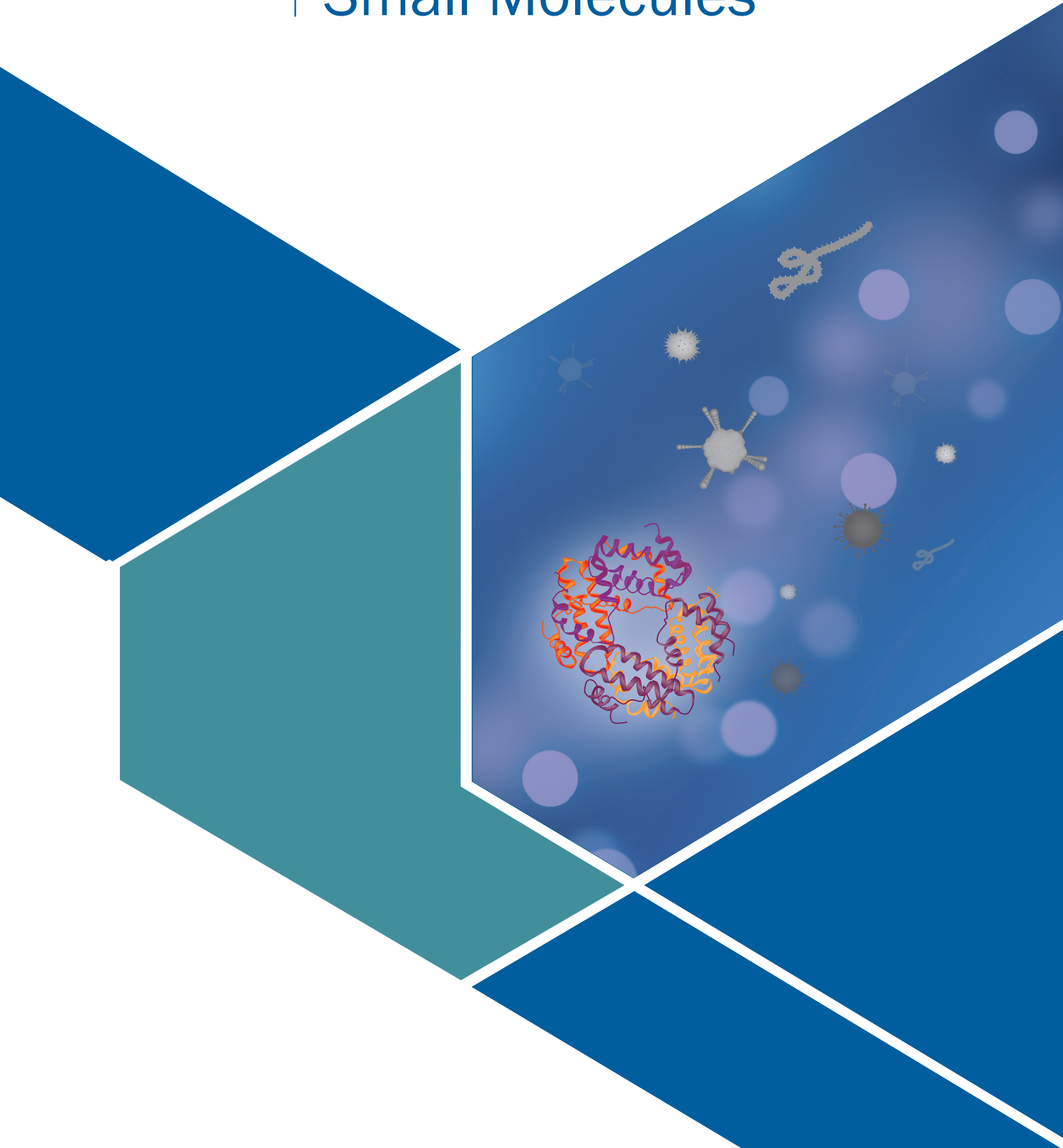


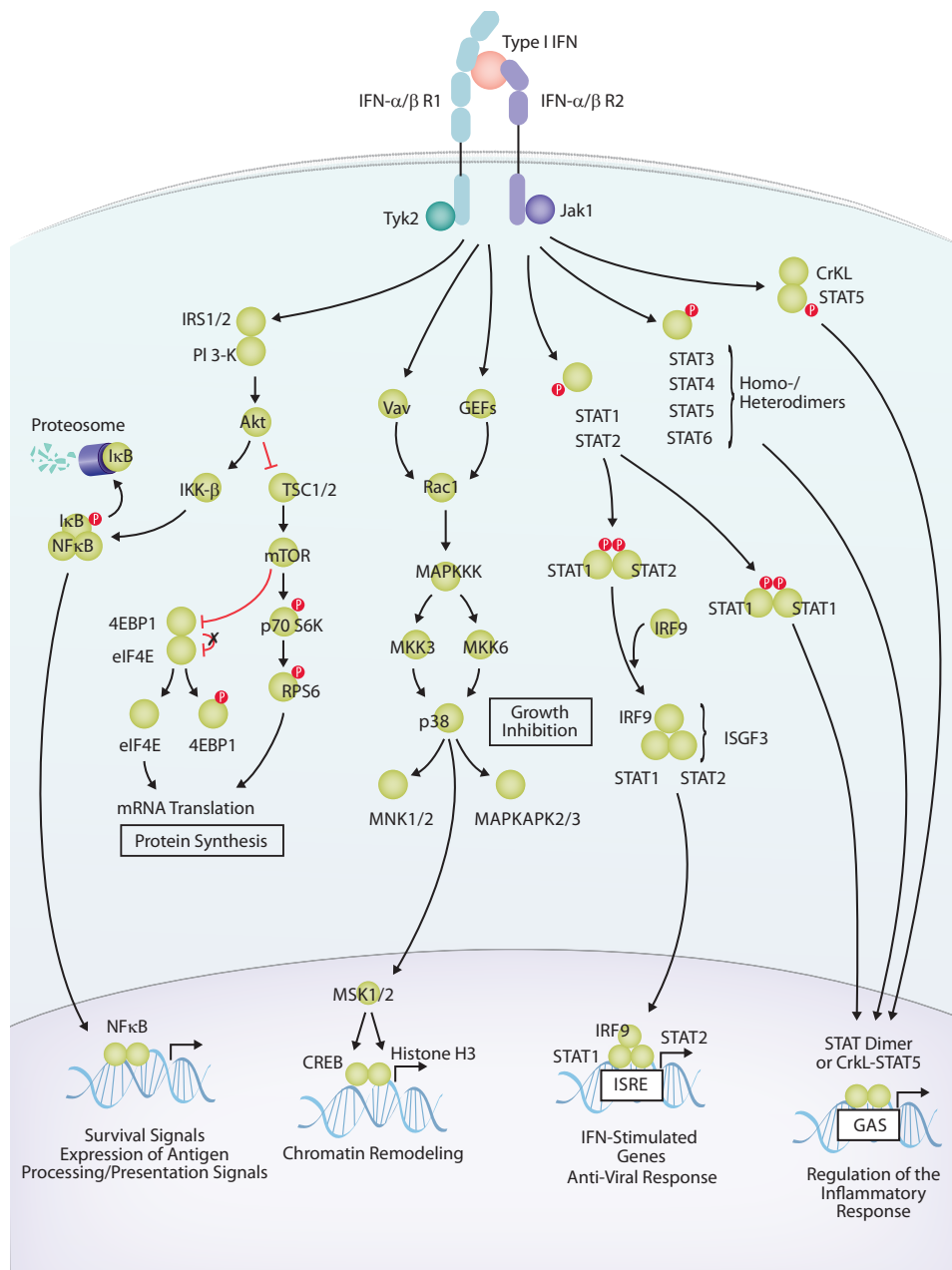
biotechne®

Interferons and Anti-Viral Small Molecules



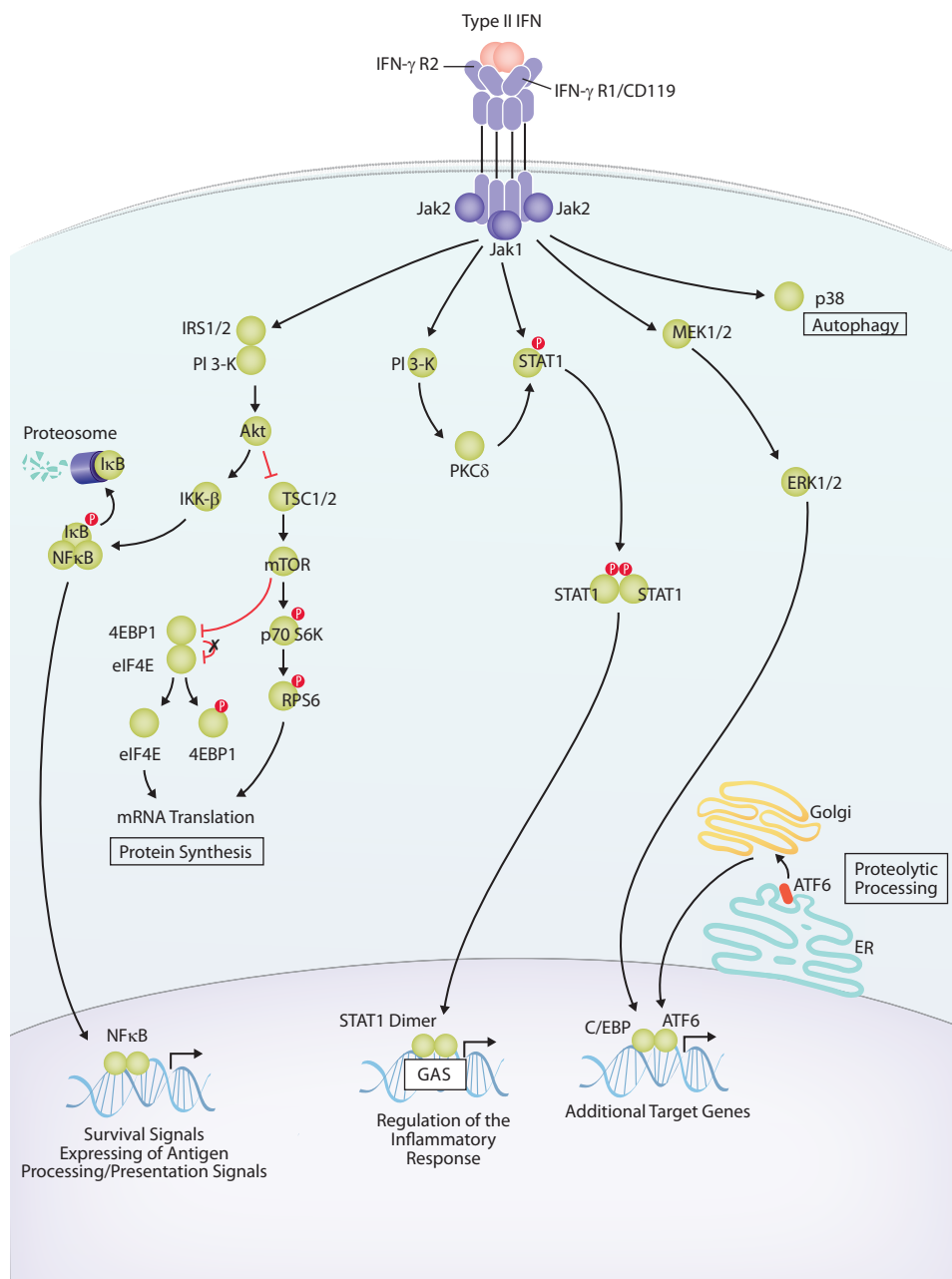
Type I Interferons

Type I interferons (IFNs) are produced following recognition of microbial products by cell surface and intracellular pattern recognition receptors. The type I IFN family consists of multiple IFN- α subtypes, IFN- β , IFN- δ , IFN- ϵ , IFN- κ , IFN- τ , IFN- ω , and IFN- ζ (limitin). IFN- α , IFN- β , IFN- ϵ , IFN- κ , and IFN- ω are all found in humans, while IFN- δ , IFN- τ , and IFN- ζ have only been described in pigs, cattle, and mice, respectively. No human homologues of these three type I interferon subclasses have been identified. All type I interferons have significant structural homology and bind to a common heterodimeric receptor consisting of the IFN- α/β R1 and IFN- α/β R2 subunits, which are expressed on most cell types. Receptor engagement activates the IFN- α/β R1-associated Tyk2 protein tyrosine kinase and the IFN- α/β R2-associated Jak1 protein tyrosine kinase. These kinases subsequently regulate the phosphorylation and activation of different STAT proteins. Activated STAT proteins homo- or heterodimerize and translocate to the nucleus, where they promote the expression of numerous target genes. In addition, type I IFNs can activate the MAPK, PI 3-K-Akt, and NF κ B signaling pathways. One transcriptional complex that is formed following stimulation by type I IFNs is the IFN-stimulated gene factor 3 (ISGF3) complex. This complex consists of phosphorylated STAT1, STAT2, and IRF9 and binds to IFN-stimulated response elements (ISREs) found in the promoters of numerous IFN-stimulated genes (ISGs). Other STAT homo- or heterodimers induced by type I IFNs bind to regulatory sequences in the promoters of target genes known as IFN- γ -activated sequence (GAS) sites. Binding of STAT proteins to either ISREs or GAS sites regulates the expression of several hundred ISGs, which mediate the anti-viral, anti-proliferative, and apoptotic effects of type I IFNs.



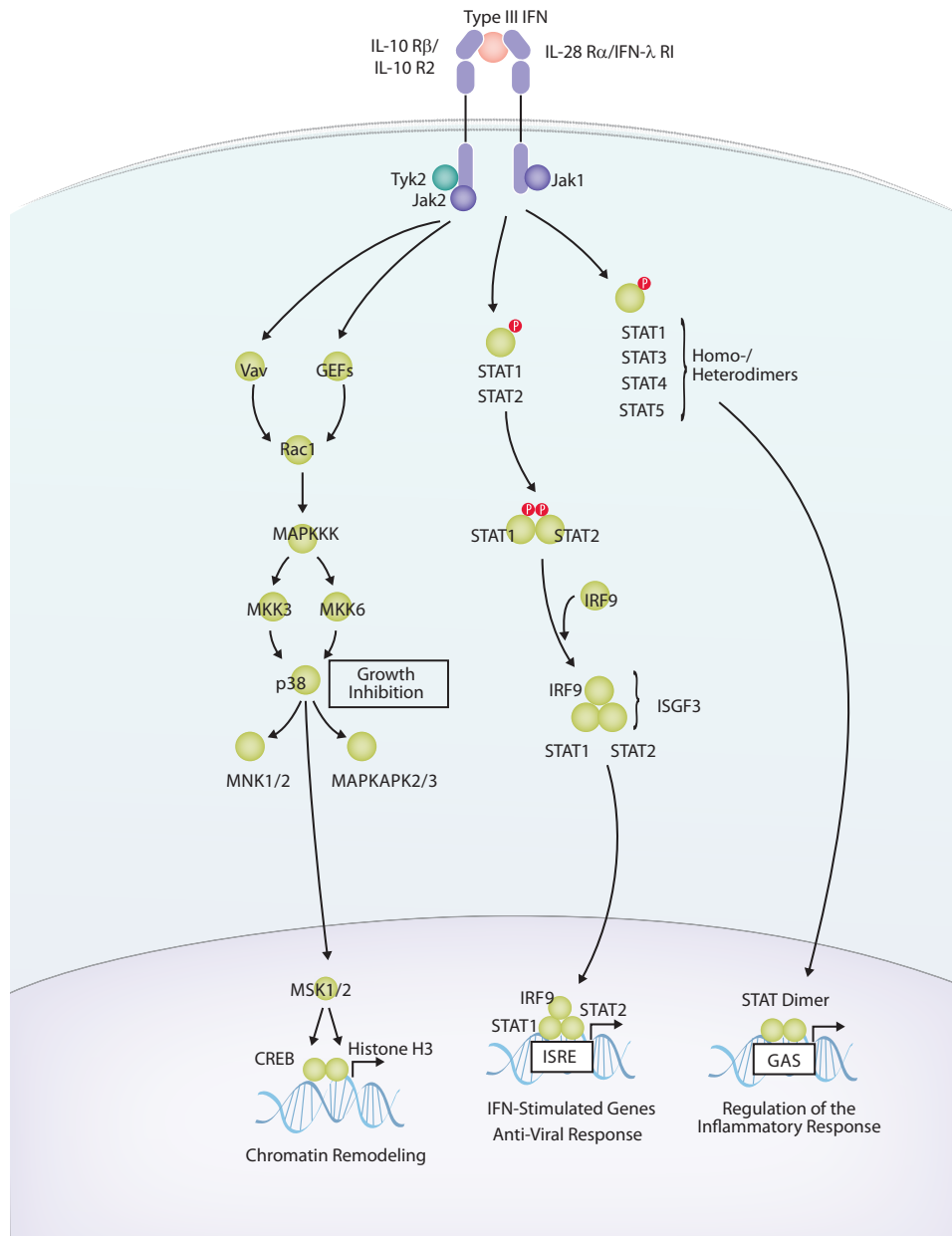
Type II Interferon

IFN- γ is the only type II interferon. While it does not share structural homology or a common receptor with the type I IFNs, it too has anti-viral and immunomodulatory properties. The biologically active form of IFN- γ is a noncovalently-linked homodimer. This homodimer binds to the extracellular domain of two IFN- γ R1/CD119 chains, which interact with IFN- γ R2 to form the functional IFN- γ receptor complex. The IFN- γ R1 subunits of the receptor complex are associated with Jak1, while the IFN- γ R2 subunits are associated with Jak2. Activation of Jak1 and Jak2 results in phosphorylation of the receptor and subsequent recruitment and phosphorylation of STAT1. STAT1 phosphorylation leads to its homodimerization and nuclear translocation. Once in the nucleus, STAT1 homodimers bind to IFN- γ -activated sequence (GAS) elements in the promoters of target genes to regulate their transcription. Many of the target genes that are induced by IFN- γ /STAT1 signaling are transcription factors that then drive the expression of secondary response genes. In addition, IFN- γ signaling can activate MAPK, PI 3-K-Akt, and NF κ B signaling pathways to regulate the expression of a number of other genes. IFN- γ signaling plays a key role in host defense by promoting macrophage activation, upregulating the expression of antigen processing and presentation molecules, driving the development and activation of Th1 cells, enhancing natural killer cell activity, regulating B cell functions, and inducing the production of chemokines that promote effector cell trafficking to sites of inflammation. While IFN- γ has historically been known for its cytotoxic, cytostatic, and anti-tumor properties, multiple studies have also suggested that IFN- γ may also have context-dependent proliferative and pro-tumorigenic effects.



Type III Interferons

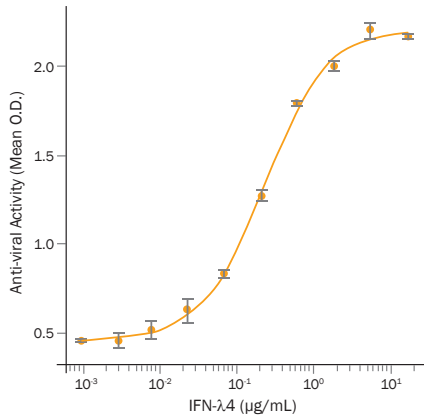
The type III interferon family consists of four proteins, IL-29/IFN- λ 1, IL-28A/IFN- λ 2, IL-28B/IFN- λ 3, and IFN- λ 4, which are distantly related to members of the IL-10 and type I IFN cytokine families. IL-29/IFN- λ 1 is found only in humans and is 81% homologous to IL-28A/IFN- λ 2 and IL-28B/IFN- λ 3, which share 96% amino acid identity. IFN- λ 4 was originally thought to be a pseudogene but it's since been found that a dinucleotide frameshift variant (TT or Δ G) can generate a functional IFN- λ 4 protein. All type III IFNs bind to a receptor complex formed by the IL-28 R α /IFN- λ R1 ligand-binding subunit and the IL-10 R β accessory chain. Like type I IFNs, type III IFNs activate Jak1 and Tyk2, leading to the phosphorylation and activation of STAT1 and STAT2. Phosphorylated STAT1 and STAT2 associate with IRF9 to form the ISGF3 complex, which subsequently translocates to the nucleus and regulates the expression of ISGs. In addition, IFN- λ s can also induce Jak2 phosphorylation and activate other STAT family proteins, as well as MAPK signaling pathways. Type III IFNs have similar anti-viral, anti-proliferative, apoptotic, and immunomodulatory effects as the type I IFNs and typically induce a subset of the target genes that are induced by the type I IFN- α and - β proteins. As IL-28 R α /IFN- λ R1 is primarily expressed on epithelial cells, it has been proposed that the type III IFNs may have specifically evolved to provide anti-viral protection at epithelial surfaces.



Recombinant Proteins

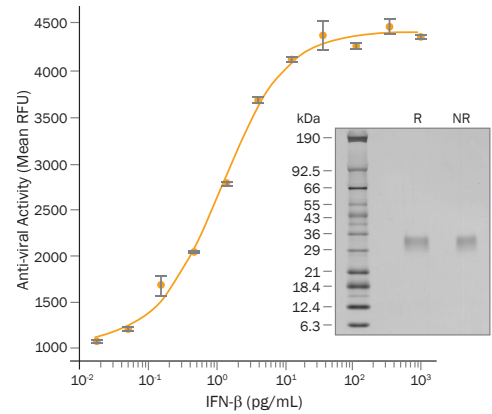
R&D Systems offers the widest selection of interferon proteins on the market. Recent additions to our protein portfolio include Recombinant Human and Mouse IFN- β and Recombinant Human IFN- λ 4. We also offer Recombinant Viral B8R, a potent inhibitor of IFN- γ , Recombinant Viral B19R, an inhibitor of all type I interferons, and Recombinant Viral 136R, an inhibitor of both type I and type III interferons. Stringent production and purification standards ensure that R&D Systems® proteins will provide researchers with industry-leading bioactivity and lot-to-lot consistency.

New! Bioactive Recombinant Human IFN- λ 4 Exclusively Available from R&D Systems

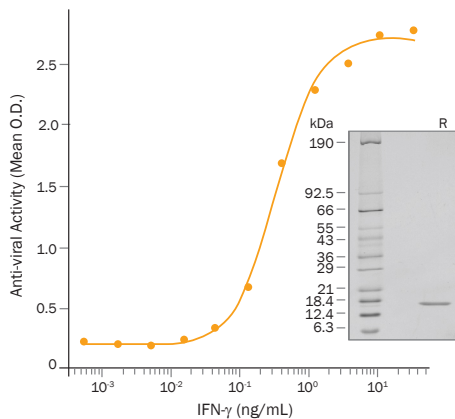


IFN- λ 4 Inhibits EMCV-induced Cytopathy. The HepG2 human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line infected with encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) was treated with increasing concentrations of Recombinant Human IFN- λ 4 (Catalog # 9165-IF) and EMCV-induced cytopathy was measured. The ED_{50} for this effect is typically 0.2–1.2 μ g/mL.

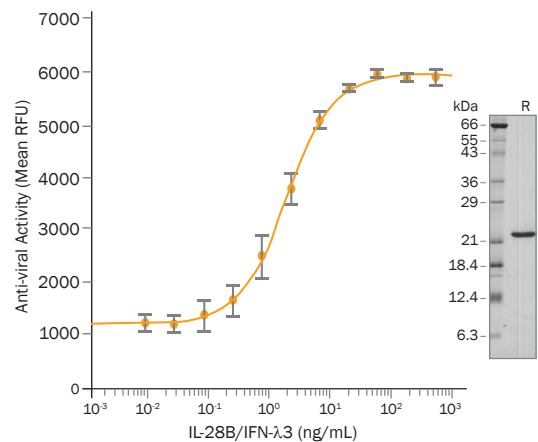
NEW! Bioactive Recombinant Mouse IFN- β



IFN- β Suppresses Viral Activity in Mouse Fibroblasts. L-929 mouse fibroblasts infected with encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) were treated with increasing concentrations of Recombinant Mouse IFN- β (Catalog # 8234-MB) and anti-viral activity was measured. The ED_{50} for this effect is typically 1–6 pg/mL. The purity of Recombinant Mouse IFN- β (Catalog # 8234-MB) was assessed by SDS-PAGE analysis under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by silver staining (inset).

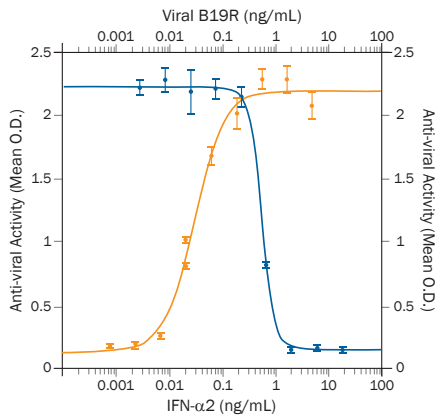


IFN- γ Inhibits EMCV-induced Cytopathy. The HeLa human cervical epithelial cell line infected with encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) was treated with increasing concentrations of Recombinant Human IFN- γ (Catalog # 285-IF) and EMCV-induced cytopathy was measured by crystal violet staining. The ED_{50} for this effect is typically 0.15–0.75 ng/mL. The purity of Recombinant Human IFN- γ (Catalog # 285-IF) was assessed by SDS-PAGE analysis under reducing (R) conditions and visualized by silver staining (inset).

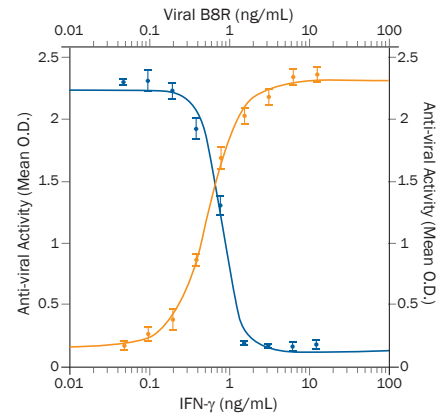


IL-28B/IFN- λ 3 Inhibits EMCV-induced Cytopathy. The HepG2 human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line infected with encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) was treated with increasing concentrations of Recombinant Human IL-28B/IFN- λ 3 (Catalog # 5259-IL) and EMCV-induced cytopathy was measured. The ED_{50} for this effect is typically 1–5 ng/mL. The purity of Recombinant Human IL-28B/IFN- λ 3 (Catalog # 5259-IL) was assessed by SDS-PAGE analysis under reducing (R) conditions and visualized by silver staining (inset).

Viral IFN Inhibitors Available from R&D Systems



Viral B19R Inhibits Type I IFN-mediated Anti-Viral Activity. Recombinant Human IFN-α2 (Catalog # 11105-1) protects the HeLa human cervical epithelial cell line from encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV)-mediated lysis (orange line). The protective effect elicited by 1 ng/mL Recombinant Human IFN-α2 is inhibited by treating the cells with increasing concentrations of the Type I IFN inhibitor, Recombinant Viral B19R (Catalog # 8185-BR; blue line). The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.3–1.8 ng/mL.



Viral B8R Inhibits IFN-γ-mediated Anti-Viral Activity. Recombinant Human IFN-γ (Catalog # 285-IF) protects the HeLa human cervical epithelial cell line from encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV)-mediated lysis (orange line). The protective effect elicited by 10 ng/mL Recombinant Human IFN-γ is inhibited by treating the cells with increasing concentrations of the potent IFN-γ inhibitor, Recombinant Viral B8R (Catalog # 8225-BR; blue line). The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.5–3 ng/mL.

| Type I Interferons | | |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|
| Molecule | Species | Catalog # |
| Universal Type I IFN | Human | 11200-1 |
| | | 11200-2 |
| IFN-α1 | Human | 11175-1 |
| IFN-α2 (α2B) | Human | 11105-1 |
| IFN-α4a (αM1) | Human | 11177-1 |
| IFN-α4b (α4) | Human | 11180-1 |
| IFN-αA | Human | 11101-1 |
| | | 11101-2 |
| IFN-αA (α2A) | Human | 11100-1 |
| IFN-αB2 | Human | 11115-1 |
| IFN-αC | Human | 11120-1 |
| IFN-αD | Human | 11125-1 |
| IFN-αF | Human | 11130-1 |
| IFN-αG | Human | 11135-1 |
| IFN-αH2 | Human | 11145-1 |
| IFN-αI | Human | 11150-1 |
| IFN-αJ1 | Human | 11160-1 |
| IFN-αK | Human | 11165-1 |
| IFN-αWA | Human | 11190-1 |
| IFN-α1 | Mouse | 12105-1 |
| IFN-α4 | Mouse | 12115-1 |
| IFN-α11 | Mouse | 12125-1 |
| IFN-α13 | Mouse | 12130-1 |
| IFN-αA | Human | 12100-1 |
| | | 8499-IF |
| | | 8234-MB |
| | Mouse | 12400-1 |
| | | 12401-1 |
| | | 12405-1 |
| IFN-β1a | Human | 11410-2 |
| | | 11415-1 |
| IFN-ε | Mouse | 9147-ME |

| Type I Interferons | | |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|
| Molecule | Species | Catalog # |
| IFN-κ | Mouse | 8437-MK |
| IFN-ω | Human | 11395-1 |
| Limitin/IFN-ζ | Mouse | 597-LM |
| | | 1535-LM |
| Type II Interferon | | |
| IFN-γ | Human | 285-IF |
| | Mouse | 485-MI |
| Type III Interferons | | |
| IFN-λ4 | Human | 9165-IF |
| IL-28A/IFN-λ2 | Human | 1587-IL |
| | Mouse | 8417-IL |
| IL-28B/IFN-λ3 | Human | 4635-ML |
| | Mouse | 5259-IL |
| IL-29/IFN-λ1 | Human | 1789-ML |
| | Human | 1598-IL |

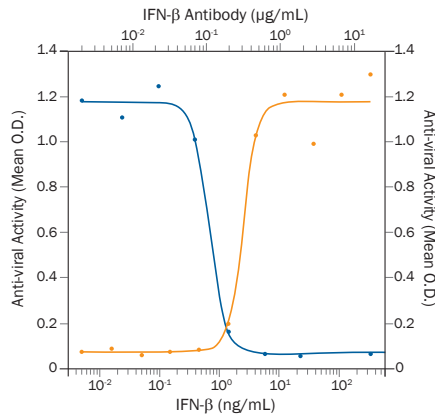
| Interferon Receptors | | |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|
| Molecule | Species | Catalog # |
| IFN-α/β R1 | Human | 245-AB |
| | Mouse | 3039-AB |
| IFN-α/β R2 | Human | 4015-AB |
| | Mouse | 1083-AB |
| IFN-γ RI | Human | 673-IR |
| | Mouse | 1026-GR |
| IFN-γ R2 | Human | 1185-GR |
| | Mouse | 874-RB |
| IL-10 Rβ | Human | 5368-RB |
| | Mouse | 5260-MR |
| IL-28 Rα/IFN-λ R1 | Human | 5260-MR |
| | Mouse | 5384-MR |

| Interferon Inhibitors | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------|
| Molecule | Species | Catalog # |
| B8R | Viral | 8225-BR |
| B19R | Viral | 8185-BR |
| 136R/Y136 | Viral | 8976-BR |

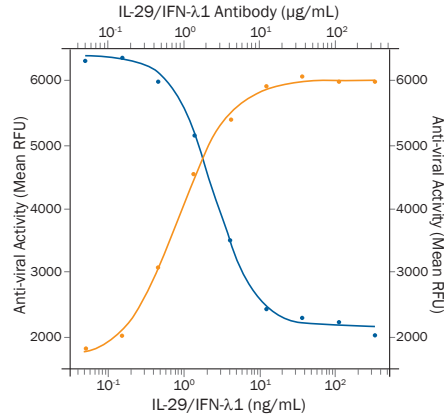
Antibodies for Interferons and Interferon Receptors

R&D Systems offers an unparalleled selection of unconjugated and fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies for interferons and interferon receptors that are qualified for blocking/neutralization, flow cytometry, immunocytochemistry (ICC), immunohistochemistry (IHC), and/or Western blot. All of our antibodies are designed to provide specificity and consistent performance and are 100% guaranteed to work in the applications and species listed on the R&D Systems website.

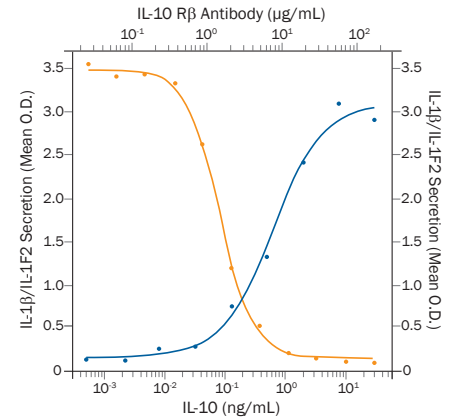
Antibodies for Blocking/Neutralization



IFN- β -mediated Inhibition of EMCV-induced Cytopathy and Neutralization using an Anti-Human IFN- β Antibody. The HeLa human cervical epithelial carcinoma cell line infected with encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) was treated with increasing concentrations of Recombinant Human IFN- β (Catalog # 8499-IF) and EMCV-induced cytopathy was measured by crystal violet staining (orange line). The inhibitory effect elicited by 10 ng/mL Recombinant Human IFN- β was neutralized by treating the cells with increasing concentrations of a Goat Anti-Human IFN- β Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF814; blue line). The ND_{50} is typically 0.05–0.2 μ g/mL.

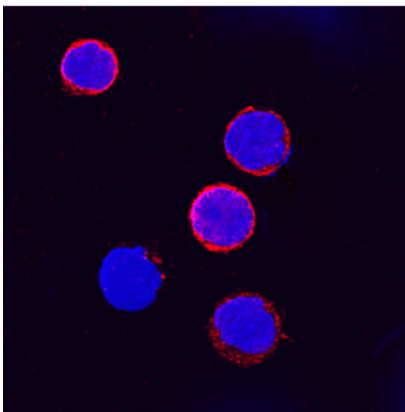


IL-29/IFN- λ 1-mediated Inhibition of EMCV-induced Cytopathy and Neutralization using an Anti-Human IL-29/IFN- λ 1 Antibody. The HepG2 human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line infected with encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) was treated with increasing concentrations of Recombinant Human IL-29/IFN- λ 1 (Catalog # 1598-IL) and anti-viral activity was measured by Resazurin (Catalog # AR002; orange line). The inhibitory effect elicited by 40 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-29/IFN- λ 1 was neutralized by treating the cells with increasing concentrations of a Mouse Anti-Human IL-29/IFN- λ 1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB15981; blue line). The ND_{50} is typically 1–4 μ g/mL.

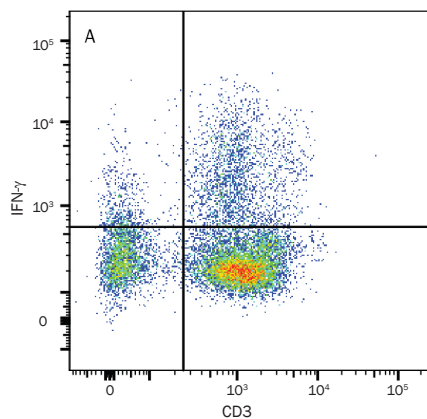


IL-10-mediated Inhibition of IL-1 β secretion and Neutralization using an Anti-Human IL-10 R β Antibody. Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells activated with lipopolysaccharide (LPS) were treated with increasing concentrations of Recombinant Human IL-10 (Catalog # 217-IL). IL-1 β /IL-1F2 secretion was measured using the Human IL-1 β /IL-1F2 Quantikine[®] ELISA Kit (Catalog # DLB50; orange line). The inhibitory effect elicited by 0.25 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-10 was neutralized by treating the cells with increasing concentrations of a Goat Anti-Human IL-10 R β Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF874; blue line). The ND_{50} is typically 2–6 μ g/mL in the presence of 0.25 ng/mL LPS.

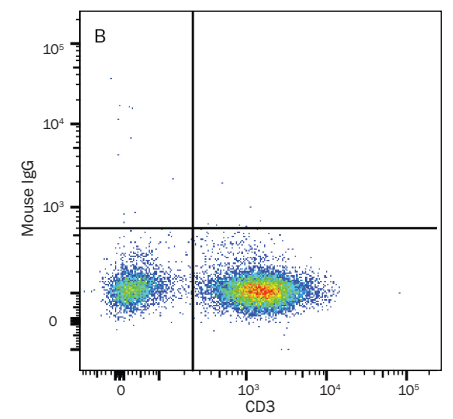
Antibodies for Immunocytochemistry or Flow Cytometry



Detection of IFN- γ R1/CD119 in Human Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells by Immunocytochemistry. IFN- γ R1/CD119 was detected in immersion-fixed human peripheral blood mononuclear cells using a Goat Anti-Human IFN- γ R1/CD119 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF673) at 15 μ g/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights[™] 557-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # NL001; red) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to the plasma membrane.



Detection of IFN- γ in Human Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells by Flow Cytometry. Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells were treated with 50 ng/mL PMA, 1 μ g/mL ionomycin, and 3 μ M monensin overnight and then stained with an APC-conjugated Mouse Anti-Human CD3 ϵ Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB100A) and either (A) an Alexa Fluor[®] 488-conjugated Mouse Anti-Human IFN- γ Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # IC285G) or (B) an Alexa Fluor[®] 488-conjugated Mouse IgG_{2b} Isotype Control (Catalog # IC0041G). To facilitate intracellular staining, the cells were fixed and permeabilized using the FlowX FoxP3 Fixation & Permeabilization Buffer Kit (Catalog # FC012).



R&D Systems® Antibodies for Research on Interferons and Interferon Receptors

| Type I Interferons | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|---------------|---|--|
| Molecule | Species | Clone | Unlabeled Antibodies Catalog # (Applications) | Fluorochrome-labeled Antibodies Catalog # (Applications) |
| IFN- α | Human | MMHA-2 | 21100-1 (B/N, E, WB) | |
| | | MMHA-2 | 21100-2 (B/N, E, WB) | |
| | | MMHA-6 | 21125-1 (B/N, E) | |
| | | MMHA-8 | 21110-1 (B/N, E) | |
| | | MMHA-9 | 21127-1 (B/N) | |
| | | MMHA-11 | 21112-1 (B/N, E) | 21112-3 (FC, IHC) |
| | | MMHA-13 | 21116-1 (E) | |
| | | MMHA-14 | 21129-1 (B/N) | |
| | | MMHA-17 | 21118-1 (B/N, E) | |
| | | Polyclonal | 31101-1 (B/N) | |
| | | Polyclonal | 31100-1 (B/N) | |
| | Polyclonal | 31130-1 (B/N) | | |
| | Mouse | RMMA-1 | 22100-1 (B/N, E) | 22100-3 (FC, IHC) |
| Polyclonal | | 32100-1 (B/N) | | |
| IFN- β | Human | 76703R | MAB814R (B/N) | |
| | | 2036A | MAB8142 (ICC/IF) | |
| | | Polyclonal | AF814 (B/N, WB) | |
| | | 76703 | MAB814 (B/N, WB) | |
| | | MMHB-1 | 21405-1 (E) | |
| | | MMHB-3 | 21400-1 (B/N) | 21400-3 (FC, IHC) |
| | | MMHB-12 | 21450-1 (E) | |
| | | MMHB-13 | 21455-1 (E) | |
| | | MMHB-14 | 21460-1 (E) | |
| | | MMHB-15 | 21465-1 (E) | |
| | | MMHB-16 | 21470-1 (E) | |
| | | Polyclonal | 31410-1 (B/N) | |
| | Polyclonal | 31401-1 (B/N) | | |
| | Mouse | Polyclonal | 32400-1 (B/N) | |
| RMMB-1 | | 22400-1 (E) | 22400-3 (FC, IHC) | |
| Polyclonal | | 32401-1 (B/N) | | |
| IFN- κ | Mouse | Polyclonal | AF5206 (SW, WB) | |
| IFN- ω | Human | OMG-4 | 21395-1 (B/N) | |
| Limitin/IFN- ζ | Mouse | Polyclonal | AF597 (B/N, IHC, WB) | |
| | | 183707 | MAB5971 (B/N, E) | |
| | | 183727 | MAB597 (WB) | |
| Type II Interferon | | | | |
| Molecule | Species | Clone | Unlabeled Antibodies Catalog # (Applications) | Fluorochrome-labeled Antibodies Catalog # (Applications) |
| IFN- γ | Human | 25718 | MAB285 (B/N, ICC/IF) | IC2851S, T, V (FC) |
| | | Polyclonal | AF-285-NA (B/N, ICC/IF, WB) | |
| | | Polyclonal | AB-285-NA (B/N, WB) | |
| | | K3.53 | MAB2852 (B/N, E, WB) | |
| | | 25723 | MAB2851 (B/N, FC, ICC/IF) | IC285A, C, F, G, P (FC) |

| Type III Interferons | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------|---|--|
| Molecule | Species | Clone | Unlabeled Antibodies Catalog # (Applications) | Fluorochrome-labeled Antibodies Catalog # (Applications) |
| IL-28A/IFN- λ 2 | Human | Polyclonal | AF1587 (B/N, ICC/IF, WB) | |
| | | 248526 | MAB1587 (B/N) | |
| | | 248512 | MAB15871 (E) | |
| | Mouse | Polyclonal | AF4635 (B/N, WB) | |
| | | 625616 | MAB4635 (B/N) | |
| IL-28A/B (IFN- λ 2/3) | Mouse | 244716 | MAB17892 (B/N, E) | |
| IL-28B/IFN- λ 3 | Human | 247801 | MAB15981 (B/N, E) | |
| | | 567143 | MAB5259 (WB) | |
| | Mouse | 244710 | MAB1789 (B/N, WB) | |
| | | Polyclonal | AF1789 (B/N, WB) | |
| IL-29/IFN- λ 1 | Human | 247801 | MAB15981 (B/N, E) | |
| | | Polyclonal | AF1598 (B/N, WB) | |
| Interferon Receptors | | | | |
| Molecule | Species | Clone | Unlabeled Antibodies Catalog # (Applications) | Fluorochrome-labeled Antibodies Catalog # (Applications) |
| IFN- α / β R1 | Human | Polyclonal | AF245 (FC, WB) | |
| | | 85228 | MAB245 (FC, WB) | FAB245A, C, F, N, P (FC) |
| | Mouse | Polyclonal | AF3039 (B/N, WB) | |
| IFN- α / β R2 | Human | Polyclonal | AF4015 (WB) | |
| | | Polyclonal | AF7014 (WB) | |
| | Mouse | Polyclonal | AF1083 (B/N, WB) | FAB1083A, F, P (FC) |
| | | 237526 | MAB1083 (WB) | |
| IFN- γ R1/CD119 | Human | 92101 | MAB6731 (B/N, FC, WB) | FAB673F, P (FC) |
| | | Polyclonal | AF673 (B/N, ICC/IF, WB) | |
| | | GIR208 | MAB6732 (B/N) | |
| | Mouse | 170911 | MAB10262 (B/N, E) | |
| | | 1F1.93.2 | MAB10261 (WB) | |
| | | 2E2.4 | MAB1026 (WB) | FAB1026P (FC) |
| | Polyclonal | AF1026 (B/N, WB) | | |
| IFN- γ R2 | Human | Polyclonal | AF773 (B/N, FC, WB) | FAB773A, F (FC) |
| | Mouse | MOB47 | MAB773 (B/N, FC, WB) | |
| | | Polyclonal | AF1185 (B/N, WB) | |
| IL-10 R β | Human | Polyclonal | AF874 (B/N, FC, WB) | |
| | | 90220 | MAB874 (B/N, FC, WB) | FAB874A, G, P (FC) |
| | | 90227 | MAB8741 (WB) | |
| | Mouse | Polyclonal | AF5368 (FC, WB) | |
| | | 547324 | MAB53681 (FC) | FAB53681A, C, G (FC) |
| IL-28 R α /IFN- λ R1 | Human | Polyclonal | AF5260 (FC, WB) | |
| | | 601106 | MAB5260 (FC) | FAB5260P (FC) |

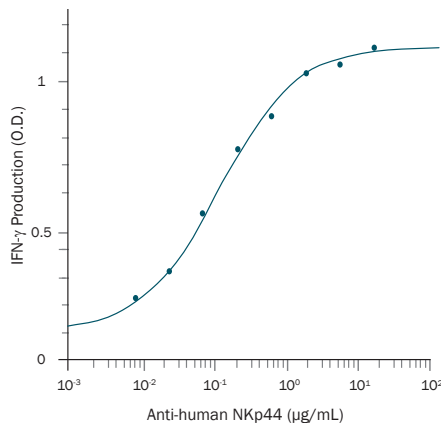
ELISA Kits for Detecting IFNs and Soluble IFN Receptors

R&D Systems offers complete, ready-to-run Quantikine® Colorimetric Sandwich ELISA Kits and the more flexible DuoSet® ELISA Development Systems for detecting specific type I, type II, and type III IFNs or soluble IFN-γ R1. Quantikine® Kits are rigorously tested in-house to ensure that they provide the highest levels of specificity, accuracy, precision, and sensitivity in analyte quantification. DuoSet® ELISA Development Systems offer an economical alternative to Quantikine® Kits by providing all of the components necessary for a customer to develop their own working assay.

Quantikine® ELISA Kits

Features

- Complete, ready-to-use kits
- Exhaustively tested for superior quality and reproducibility
- Detailed protocol booklets
- Colorimetric detection



Detection of Anti-NKp44-induced IFN-γ Secretion by IL-2-activated Human Natural Killer Cells. Human peripheral blood natural killer (NK) cells were isolated using the MagCollect™ Human NK Cell Isolation Kit (Catalog # MAGH109). Isolated cells were treated with Recombinant Human IL-2 (Catalog # 202-IL) and the indicated concentrations of immobilized Goat Anti-Human NKp44 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF2249). IFN-γ secretion was measured using the Human IFN-γ Quantikine® ELISA Kit (Catalog # DIF50).

DuoSet® ELISA Development Systems

Features

- Provides sufficient reagents for five or fifteen 96-well plates
- Contains carefully selected and validated antibodies, reducing development time
- Includes mass-calibrated recombinant standard, reducing assay variability
- Can be adapted for use across multiple platforms

Quantikine® ELISA Kits

| Type II Interferon | | |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|
| Molecule | Species | Catalog # |
| IFN-γ | Human | DIF50 |
| | Mouse | MIF00 |
| Type III Interferons | | |
| IL-28B/IFN-λ3 | Human | D28B00 |

DuoSet® ELISA Development Systems

| Type I Interferons | | |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|
| Molecule | Species | Catalog # |
| IFN-α | Human | 41100-1 |
| IFN-α MS | Human | 41105-1 |
| IFN-α Serum | Human | 41110-1 |
| IFN-α | Mouse | 42120-1 |
| IFN-β | Human | 41410-1 |
| | Mouse | 42400-1 |
| IFN-ω | Human | 41395-1 |
| Limitin/IFN-ζ | Mouse | DY597 |
| Type II Interferon | | |
| IFN-γ | Human | DY285 |
| | Mouse | DY485 |
| Type III Interferons | | |
| IL-28A/IFN-λ2 | Human | DY1587 |
| IL-28B/IFN-λ3 | Human | DY5259 |
| IL-29/IFN-λ1 | Human | DY7246 |
| IL-29/IL-28B | Human | DY1598B |
| IL-28A/B | Mouse | DY1789B |
| Interferon Receptors | | |
| IFN-γ R1 | Human | DY673 |
| | Mouse | DY1026 |

Multiplex Assays

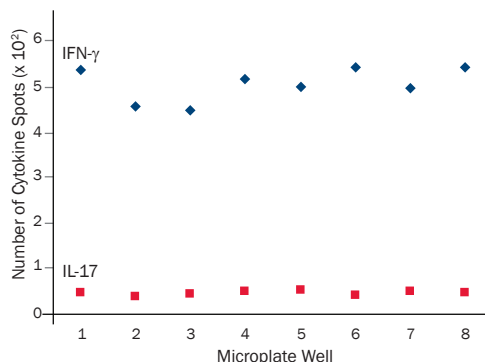
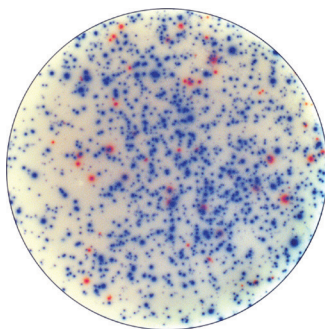
In addition to our single analyte ELISA Kits, R&D Systems also offers multiplex assay options for simultaneously detecting multiple target analytes in qualified sample types. These assays include the membrane-based Proteome Profiler™ Antibody Arrays and the bead-based Luminex® Assays and High Performance Assays. Several Proteome Profiler™ Antibody Arrays include IFN- γ as a target analyte and the Human Luminex® Assays offer IFN- γ R1, IFN- γ , IL-28A/IFN- λ 2, and now IFN- β and IL-28B/IFN- λ 3 on the menu of available target analytes for both the magnetic and polystyrene bead formats. Please visit our website at rndsystems.com/ProteomeProfiler or rndsystems.com/Luminex for more information on these assays.

ELISpot and FluoroSpot Kits for Detecting Interferon-Secreting Cells

Microplate-based ELISpot Kits, FluoroSpot Kits, and ELISpot Development Modules for detecting cells secreting IFN- γ alone or cells secreting IFN- γ along with a second analyte are also available from R&D Systems. Complete ELISpot kits are ready-to-run and require no further development or refinement. These assays are highly sensitive and can quantitate actively secreting cells even when cell frequencies fall below 1 in 100,000. As an alternative to our complete kits, we also offer Mouse or Human IFN- γ ELISpot Development Modules, which provide a flexible, do-it-yourself format for ELISpot Development.

Features

- Our kits offer up to 20% greater sensitivity than the competition—measure responses with frequencies below 1 in 100,000 cells
- Brighter, crisper spots with less background noise
- Wide dynamic range of quantifiable spots: up to 1000 spots per well
- Positive control protein is provided
- Large kit selection including single analyte and dual-color ELISpot Kits



Detection of IFN- γ and IL-17 Secretion by Mouse Splenocytes using the Dual-Color ELISpot Kit. IFN- γ (blue spots) and IL-17 (red spots) were secreted from mouse splenocytes stimulated with PMA/Ca²⁺ ionomycin. Spots of cytokine secretion were visualized using the Mouse IFN- γ /IL-17 Dual-Color ELISpot Kit (Catalog # ELD5007).

Reproducibility in the Number of Cells Releasing Mouse IFN- γ or IL-17 in Multiple Trials. Mouse splenocytes, stimulated with PMA/Ca²⁺ ionomycin, were plated equally into eight wells of a microplate dish and assayed for IFN- γ and IL-17 secretion using the Mouse IFN- γ /IL-17 Dual-Color ELISpot Kit (Catalog # ELD5007). The number of blue spots (IFN- γ) and red spots (IL-17) in each well were counted using an ELISpot reader system and compared to determine the reproducibility of the results.

| Molecule | Species | ELISpot/FluoroSpot Kit (Catalog #) |
|--|---------|------------------------------------|
| IFN- γ | Human | EL285* |
| | Mouse | EL485* |
| CD4 ⁺ /IFN- γ | Mouse | EL2019 |
| CD8 α ⁺ /IFN- γ | Human | EL3094 |
| IFN- γ /Granzyme B | Human | ELD5818 |
| | Human | ELD5818NL |
| | Mouse | ELD5819 |
| | Mouse | ELD5819NL |
| IFN- γ /IL-2 | Human | ELD4506 |
| | Human | ELD4506NL |
| | Mouse | ELD5006 |
| IFN- γ /IL-4 | Human | ELD5008 |
| | Human | ELD5008NL |
| | Mouse | ELD5217 |

| Molecule | Species | ELISpot/FluoroSpot Kit (Catalog #) |
|----------------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| IFN- γ /IL-5 | Human | ELD7327 |
| | Mouse | ELD7420 |
| IFN- γ /IL-10 | Human | ELD5505 |
| | Human | ELD5505NL |
| IFN- γ /IL-13 | Human | ELD7328 |
| | Mouse | ELD7424 |
| IFN- γ /IL-17 | Human | ELD5219 |
| | Human | ELD5219NL |
| | Mouse | ELD5007 |
| | Mouse | ELD5007NL |

* ELISpot Development Modules are also available for these analytes.

Tocris® Anti-Viral Small Molecules

| Small Molecule | Description | Cat. # |
|------------------------------|---|--------|
| 18A | HIV cell entry blocker | 5612 |
| Abacavir | Reverse transcriptase inhibitor; antiretroviral | 4148 |
| Acetyl Pepstatin | Aspartic protease inhibitor; inhibits HIV-1/2 proteinases | 5852 |
| Acyclovir | Antiviral agent; active against herpes simplex viruses | 2513 |
| Aphidicolin | Antiviral; inhibits DNA polymerase α , δ , and ϵ | 5736 |
| API-2 | Selective inhibitor of Akt/PKB signaling; antitumor; antiviral | 2151 |
| Arctigenin | Potent MEK1 inhibitor; antiproliferative and antiviral | 1777 |
| Arcyriaflavin A | Cdk4/Cyclin D1 inhibitor; inhibits human cytomegalovirus | 2457 |
| Azidothymidine | Selective reverse transcriptase inhibitor; antiretroviral | 4150 |
| Bay 55-9837 | VPAC ₂ agonist; reduces HIV-1 viral replication | 2711 |
| BMS 509744 | ITK kinase inhibitor; attenuates establishment of HIV infection | 5009 |
| Caffeic acid phenethyl ester | Inhibitor of NF κ B activation; antiviral agent | 2743 |
| Costunolide | Telomerase inhibitor; displays antiviral properties | 2483 |
| D609 | Phosphatidyl choline-specific PLC inhibitor; antitumor agent | 1437 |
| DAPTA | CCR5 antagonist; selective antiviral for R5 tropic HIV-1 strains | 2423 |
| Dequelin | Anticancer and antiviral agent; pro-apoptotic | 1770 |
| Delavirdine | Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor | 4149 |

| Small Molecule | Description | Cat. # |
|-------------------------|--|--------|
| DMXAA | mSTING agonist; antiviral | 5601 |
| FC 131 | CXCR4 antagonist; displays anti-HIV activity | 4320 |
| Hypericin | Photosensitive antiviral; anticancer and antidepressant agent | 1520 |
| Imiquimod | Immunomodulator with antiviral and antitumor activity | 3700 |
| IT1t | Potent CXCR4 antagonist; blocks interaction with HIV envelope protein | 4596 |
| K-252c | PKC inhibitor; antiviral against strains of human cytomegalovirus | 2287 |
| Leukotriene B4 | Lipid inflammatory mediator; antiviral towards DNA viruses, retroviruses | 2307 |
| Maraviroc | Selective CCR5 antagonist; inhibits HIV-1 cell entry | 3756 |
| MI 14 | Potent and selective PI 4-kinase IIIb inhibitor | 5604 |
| Miqlostat hydrochloride | Glycosyltransferase inhibitor; broad spectrum antiviral activity | 3117 |
| Mycophenolic acid | Inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase inhibitor; antiviral and antitumor | 1505 |
| NBD 556 | CD4 mimetic; blocks HIV-1 cell entry | 5811 |
| Nelfinavir | Potent HIV-1 protease inhibitor | 3766 |
| PF 429242 | Competitive inhibitor of SREBP site 1 protease; antiviral | 3354 |
| Resiquimod | TLR7 agonist; antiviral | 4536 |
| Ribavirin | Antiviral guanosine analog; blocks eIF4E activity | 4501 |

| Small Molecule | Description | Cat. # |
|-------------------------|---|--------|
| Ritonavir | HIV-1 and HIV-2 protease inhibitor | 5856 |
| Ro 48-8071 | Inhibits Ebola virus (EBOV) cell entry; OSC inhibitor | 5389 |
| Ro 5-3335 | Core binding factor inhibitor; inhibits HIV-1 replication | 4694 |
| Rosmarinic acid | Anti-inflammatory, cytostatic, and antiviral; GPR35 agonist | 0630 |
| RWJ 21757 | TLR7 agonist; displays antitumor and antiviral activity | 2719 |
| Saquinavir | HIV protease inhibitor | 4418 |
| Stavudine | Nucleoside analog; antiviral | 4990 |
| Suramin hexasodium salt | P2 purinergic antagonist; anticancer and antiviral agent | 1472 |
| Tenofovir | Selectively inhibits HIV reverse transcriptase | 3666 |
| WR 1065 | p53 activator; exhibits broad spectrum antiviral activity | 3356 |

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