

IFNA4 recombinant protein

IFNA4 Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc Tag)

CATALOG #
AAA257409

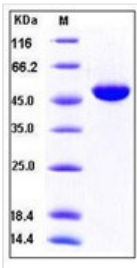
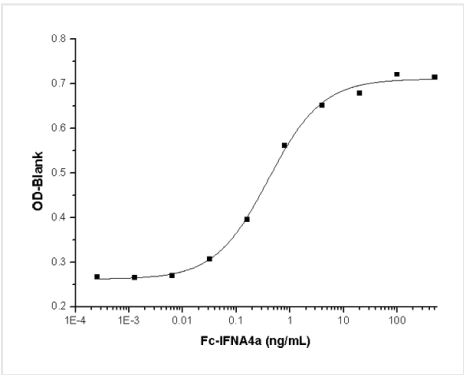
HOST
HEK293 Cells

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

IFNA4; IFNA4 Protein; Human; Recombinant (hFc Tag); Human IFNalpha4/IFNa4/Interferon alpha-4 Protein (Fc Tag); interferon; alpha 4; IFN-alpha4a Protein; INFA4 Protein; MGC142200 Protein; IFNA4 recombinant protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	HEK293 Cells
Purity/Purification	>97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Form/Format	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH7.4 Normally 5%-8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Sequence Positions	403aa
Sequence	Cys23-Asp189
Species	Human
Tag	hFc
Endotoxin	<1.0EU per ug of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Predicted N Terminal	Glu
Protein Construction	JA DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human IFN-alpha4a (NP_066546.1) (Cys 23-Asp 189) was expressed with the N-terminal fused Fc region of human IgG1
Activity	Measured in antiviral assays using WISH human amnion cells infected with vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV). The EC50 for this effect is 0.2-1ng/mL.
Preparation and Storage	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Store it under sterile conditions at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Shipping: They are shipped out with blue ice pack



Application Data

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for IFNA4 recombinant protein

Interferon, alpha 4 (IFNA4) belongs to the alpha/beta interferon family. Two variants of IFNA4 (IFNA4a and IFNA4b) are known, which differ from each other by changes in their coding regions at nucleotide positions 220 and 410 and can be distinguished by selective restriction enzyme analysis. Interferons are produced by macrophages, IFN-alpha has antiviral activities. Interferon stimulates the production of two enzymes: a protein kinase and an oligoadenylate synthetase. IFN-alpha, the first cytokine to be produced by recombinant DNA technology, has emerged as an important regulator of growth and differentiation, affecting cellular communication and signal transduction pathways as well as immunological control. Originally discovered as an antiviral substance, the efficacy of IFN-alpha in malignant, viral, immunological, angiogenic, inflammatory, and fibrotic diseases suggests a spectrum of interrelated pathophysiologies. IFN-alpha emerged as a prototypic tumor suppressor protein that represses the clinical tumorigenic phenotype in some malignancies capable of differentiation.

References

Lau JY, et al. (1993) Discrepancy between biochemical and virological responses to interferon-alpha in chronic hepatitis C. Lancet. 342(8881): 1208-9. Kessler DS, et al. (1990) Interferon-alpha regulates nuclear translocation and DNA-binding affinity of ISGF3, a multimeric transcriptional activator. Genes Dev. 4(10): 1753-65. Gutterman JU. Cytokine therapeutics: lessons from interferon alpha. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 91(4): 1198-205.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	10835103
NCBI GeneID	3441
NCBI Accession #	NP_066546.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_021068.2
Molecular Weight	21,808 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	interferon alpha-4
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	interferon, alpha 4
NCBI Official Symbol	IFNA4
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	INFA4; IFN-alpha4a
NCBI Protein Information	interferon alpha-4; IFN-alpha-4; interferon alpha-4B; interferon alpha-76; interferon alpha-M1

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.