Human IFNA4 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10336-H08Y

General Information
Gene Name Synonym:
IFN-alpha4a; INFA; MGC142200

Protein Construction:
A DNA sequence encoding the human IFNA4 (NP_066546.1) (Cys24-Asp189) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human
Expression Host: Yeast

QC Testing
Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Bio Activity:
Measured in antiviral assays using WISH cells infected with vesicular stomatitis virus. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 2-10pg/mL.

Endotoxin:
Please contact us for more information.

Stability:
Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Cys 24

Molecular Mass:
The recombinant human IFNA4 consists of 176 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 20.8 kDa.

Formulation:
Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide
Storage:
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:
Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:

Protein Description
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 have 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