

Cynomolgus Interferon alpha-B / IFNA8 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 90106-C05H



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

IFNA8

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus IFNA8(G7PS89) (Met1-Glu189) was expressed with Fc region of mouse IgG at the C-terminus.

Source: cynomolgus

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio-Activity

Measured in antiviral assays using WISH human amnion cells infected with vesicular stomatitisvirus (VSV).
The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.1-0.6 ng/mL.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

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 cynomolgus IFNA8 is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 400 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 46 KDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 48 KDa respectively in SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, PH 7.4.

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

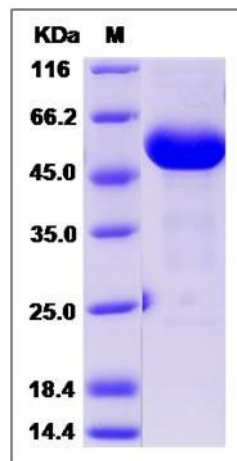
Usage Guide

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.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

Interferon alpha-B, also known as IFNA8, belongs to the alpha/beta interferon family. Interferons are proteins made and released by host cells in response to the presence of pathogens such as viruses, bacteria, parasites or tumor cells. Interferon stimulates the production of two enzymes: a protein kinase and an oligoadenylate synthetase. They also allow for communication between cells to trigger the protective defenses of the immune system that eradicate pathogens or tumors. Interferons also activate immune cells, such as natural killer cells and macrophages. They increase recognition of infection or tumor cells by up-regulating antigen presentation to T lymphocytes. They also increase the ability of uninfected host cells to resist new infection by virus. Certain symptoms, such as aching muscles and fever, are related to the production of IFNs during infection. Produced by macrophages, IFN-alpha have antiviral activities.

References

1. Henco K. et al., 1985, J Mol Biol. 185 (2): 227-60.
2. Goeddel DV. et al., 1981, Nature. 290 (5801): 20-6.
3. Yelverton E. et al., 1981, Nucleic Acids Res. 9 (3): 731-41.
4. Kempaiah P. et al., 2012, Hum Genet. 131 (8): 1375-91.

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