Mouse IFNA14 / Interferon alpha-14 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **50669-M08H**

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General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

IFNA14

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse IFNA14 (NP_996858.1)(Cys24-Lys189) was expressed with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio-Activity

Measured in antiviral assays using L929 cells infected with vesicular stomatitisvirus (VSV).
The ED50 for this effect is typically 5-40 pg/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 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Cys 24

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse IFNA14 comprises 177 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 20.5 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 20 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

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.

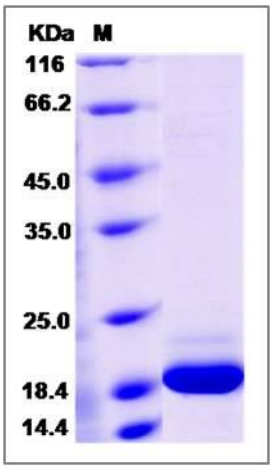
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ 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-14, also known as Interferon alpha-H, IFN-alpha-14, LeIF H, Interferon lambda-2-H and IFNA14, is a secreted protein which belongs to the?alpha/beta interferon family. IFNA14 is produced by macrophages, IFN-alpha have antiviral activities. Interferon stimulates the production of two enzymes: a protein kinase and an oligoadenylate synthetase.Interferons (IFNs) are proteins made and released by host cells in response to the presence of pathogens such as viruses, bacteria, or parasites or tumor cells. They allow communication between cells to trigger the protective defenses of the immune system that eradicate pathogens or tumors. IFNs belong to the large class of glycoproteins known as cytokines. IFNs have other functions: they 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; and they increase the ability of uninfected host cells to resist new infection by virus. Certain host symptoms, such as aching muscles and fever, are related to the production of IFNs during infection.

References

1. De Veer. et al., 2001,Journal of leukocyte biology. 69?(6): 912-20.
2. Liu YJ. et al., 2005, Annu Rev Immunol?23: 275-306.
3. Fensterl V. et al., 2009, Biofactors?35?(1): 14-20.