

Human Interferon alpha 10 / IFNA10 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 10349-H01H



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

IFN-alphaC, MGC119878, MGC119879

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human IFNA10 (P01566) (Cys 24-Asp 189) was fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % 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 20-80 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 °C

Predicted N terminal: Glu

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human IFNA10/Fc chimera is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 427 amino acids with a predicted molecular mass of 48 kDa. AsrhIFNA10/Fc monomer migrates as an approximately 50 kDa band 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.

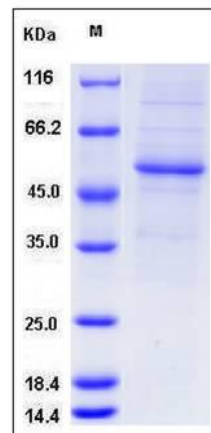
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°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

Interferons belong to the group of the regulatory glycoproteins, of low molecular mass. They are the products of infected cell-genome, but not virus, as a consequence of the cause answer by different inducers. Interferon stimulates the production of two enzymes: a protein kinase and an oligoadenylate synthetase. They allow communication between cells to trigger the protective defenses of the immune system that eradicate pathogens or tumors. 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. Human IFN are divided on the sequence of amino-acids into three groups: Alpha, Beta and Gamma Interferons. Interferon alpha-10 (IFNA10) is a member of the Interferon family.

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 .

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