Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPH-02735)

TargetMol

IFI204 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Ifi204;Interferon-activable protein 204;Ifi-204;Interferon-inducible protein p204
Protein Construction:	216-417 aa
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	P. pastoris (Yeast)
Accession:	P0DOV2
Molecular Weight:	24.2 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	QNIPRGAVLHSEPLTVMVLTATDPFEYESPEHEVKNMLHATVATVSQYFHVKVFNINLKEKFTKKNFIIISNYFE SKGILEINETSSVLEAAPDQMIEVPNSIIRNANASPKICDIQKGTSGAVFYGVFTLHKKTVNRKNTIYEIKDGSGSI EVVGSGKWHNINCKEGDKLHLFCFHLKTIDRQPKLVCGEHSFIKISKRGN

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	If the delivery form is liquid, the default storage buffer is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 5%-50% glycerol. If the delivery form is lyophilized powder, the buffer before lyophilization is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/mL. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Interferon-stimulated protein that plays a role in several biological processes including cell differentiation, autophagy and innate immunity. Cooperates with CGAS to sense dsDNA and activates the STING-dependent type I

IFN pathway. Mechanistically, gets acteylated upon bacterial infection and then translocates from nucleus into cytoplasm to recruit STING for activation of TBK1-dependent IRF3 nuclear translocation and IFN-beta release. Inhibits the transcription of ribosomal RNA. May inhibit DNA binding by UBTF. Inhibits cell growth via p53/TP53 and RB1-dependent and independent pathways. Acts as a coactivator of RUNX2 during osteogenesis. May be involved in macrophage differentiation. Enables skeletal muscle and cardiac myocyte differentiation by sequestring Id proteins in the cytosol and promoting their ubiquitination and subsequent degradation.

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