

Interferon alpha 4/IFNA4 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	interferon, α 4;MGC142200;interferon, alpha 4;INFA4;IFN- α 4a;IFN-alpha4a
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human IFN α 4a (NP_066546.1) (Met 1-Asp 189) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Cys 24
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Baculovirus Insect Cells
Accession:	P05014
Molecular Weight:	20.7 kDa (predicted); 20 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured in antiviral assays using WISH human amnion cells infected with vesicular stomatitis virus(VSV). The ED50 for this effect is typically 2-8 pg/mL.
Purity:	> 88 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/ μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% gly. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.25 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot.
Stability & Storage:	It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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. <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small>
Shipping:	In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

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 has 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.

Reference

Lau JY, et al. (1993) Discrepancy between biochemical and virological responses to interferon-alpha in chronic hepatitis C. *Lancet*. 342(8881): 1208-9.

Gutterman JU. Cytokine therapeutics: lessons from interferon alpha. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 91(4): 1198-205.

Kessler DS, et al. (1990) Interferon-alpha regulates nuclear translocation and DNA-binding affinity of ISGF3, a multimeric transcriptional activator. *Genes Dev*. 4(10): 1753-65.

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