Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-04864)

TargetMol

Interferon alpha 10/IFNA10 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	IFN-alphaC
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human IFNA10 (NP_002162.1) (Met1-Asp189) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P01566
Molecular Weight:	20.9 kDa (predicted)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured in antiviral assays using WISH cells infected with vesicular stomatitisvirus (VSV). The ED50 for this effect is 0.3-3 pg/mL.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the hardcopy of datasheet or the lot-specific COA.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Please refer to the lot-specific COA.

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.

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 alpha-10 (IFNA10) is a member of the interferon family. 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 inductors. 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 the virus. Certain host symptoms, such as aching muscles and fever, are related to the production of IFNs during infection. Human IFNs are divided on the sequence of amino-acids into three groups: Alpha, Beta, and Gamma interferons.

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