

Human IFNA10 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10349-H08H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

IFN-alphaC; MGC119878; MGC119879

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human IFNA10 (NP_002162.1) (Met1-Asp189) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg 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: Cys 24

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human IFNA10 consists of 177 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 20.9 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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:

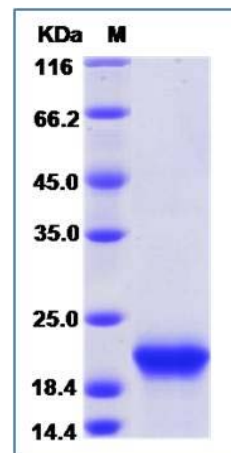
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

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 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.

References

1. De Veer MJ, *et al.* (2001) Functional classification of interferon-stimulated genes identified using microarrays. *J Leukoc Biol.* 69 (6): 912-20.
2. Liu YJ. (2005) IPC: professional type 1 interferon-producing cells and plasmacytoid dendritic cell precursors. *Annu Rev Immunol.* 23: 275-306.
3. Fensterl V, *et al.* (2009) Interferons and viral infections. *Biofactors.* 35 (1): 14-20.

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