

Human IFN- β
Catalog # PBG10576**Specification**

Human IFN- β - Product Information**Human IFN- β - Additional Information****Description**

Proteins of this family play an important role in inducing non-specific resistance against a broad range of viral infections. They also affect cell proliferation and modulate immune responses. Produced by peripheral blood leukocytes and lymphoblastoid cells, IFN α is an acid stable molecule that signals through IFN α / β R, which is also used by IFN β . Both IFNs have similar anti-viral activity and regulate expression of MHC class I antigens. IFN α contains four highly conserved cysteine residues which form two disulfide bonds, one of which is necessary for biological activity. Recombinant human IFN β is a 20.0 kDa protein containing 166 amino acid residues. Due to glycosylation, IFN β has an approximate MW of 22.3 kDa based on SDS-PAGE gel and Mass Spectrometry.

Biological Activity

Assay #1: Measured by its ability to induce apoptosis in HeLa cells. The expected ED₅₀ for this effect is 20-30 ng/ml.
Assay #2: Determined by its ability to stimulate the proliferation of human TF-1 cells. The expected ED₅₀ is ≤ 0.1 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of $\geq 1 \times 10^7$ units/mg.

Authenticity

Verified by N-terminal and Mass Spectrometry analyses (when applicable).

Endotoxin

Endotoxin level is <0.1 ng/ μ g of protein (<1 EU/ μ g).

Protein Content

Verified by UV Spectroscopy and/or SDS-PAGE gel.

Storage

-20°C

Precautions

Human IFN- β is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Human IFN- β - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)

- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Human IFN- β - Images