

Human CellExp IFN-alpha 2b, Human recombinant protein Human Cellexp Human Recombinant IFN-alpha 2b Catalog # PBV10691r

Specification

Human CellExp IFN-alpha 2b, Human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession Calculated MW

<u>P01563</u>

16 kDa, monomer, glycosylated KDa

Human CellExp IFN-alpha 2b, Human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID3440Gene SymbolIFNA2Other NamesLeukocyte interferon, B cell interferon, Type I interferon, IFNA2, IFN-α 2a.

Gene Source	Human
Source	Human 293 cell expressed
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥95%
Assay2&Purity2	N/A;
Recombinant	Yes
Results	0.02 to 0.08 ng/ml
Application Notes	_

Reconstitute in sterile PBS containing 0.1% endotoxin-free recombinant human serum albumin.

Format Lyophilized

Storage -80°C; Lyophilized from a PBS solution.

Human CellExp IFN-alpha 2b, Human recombinant protein - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Human CellExp IFN-alpha 2b, Human recombinant protein - Images

Human CellExp IFN-alpha 2b, Human recombinant protein - Background

Interferons (IFNs) are proteins made and released by host cells in response to the presence of



pathogens. They belong to the large class of glycoproteins known as cytokines. IFN-alpha is produced by macrophages and has antiviral activities. IFNs also 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.

Human CellExp IFN-alpha 2b, Human recombinant protein - References

Goeddel D.V.,et al.Nature 287:411-416(1980). Goeddel D.V.,et al.Nature 290:20-26(1981). Lawn R.M.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 78:5435-5439(1981). Oliver G.,et al.Rev. Latinoam. Microbiol. 27:141-150(1985). Austruy E.,et al.Cancer Gene Ther. 5:247-256(1998).