

DESCRIPTION

Source Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived human IFN-alpha 21/IFNA21 protein
Cys24-Glu189
Accession # P01568.2

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Cys24

Predicted Molecular Mass 19 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 18-22 kDa, under reducing conditions.

Activity Measured in anti-viral assays using HeLa human cervical epithelial carcinoma cells infected with encephalomyocarditis (EMC) virus. Meager, A. (1987) in *Lymphokines and Interferons, a Practical Approach*. Clemens, M.J. *et al.* (eds): IRL Press. 129. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 1.00-30.0 pg/mL.

Endotoxin Level <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in PBS.

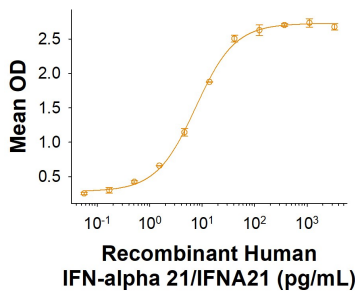
Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

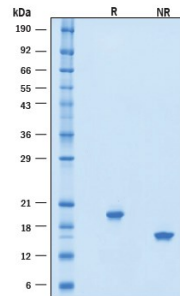
DATA

Bioactivity



Recombinant Human IFN-alpha 21/IFNA21 Protein Bioactivity. Recombinant Human IFN-alpha 21/IFNA21 Protein (Catalog # 11159-IF) demonstrates anti-viral activity in HeLa human cervical epithelial carcinoma cells infected with encephalomyocarditis (EMC) virus. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 1.00-30.0 pg/mL.

SDS-PAGE



Recombinant Human IFN-alpha 21/IFNA21 Protein SDS-PAGE. 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human IFN-alpha 21/IFNA21 Protein (Catalog # 11159-IF) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 18-22 kDa, under reducing conditions.

BACKGROUND

Interferons (IFN) are a family of cytokines with potent antiviral, anti-proliferative and immunomodulatory properties, classified based on their binding specificity to cell surface receptors (1). Human IFNA2 was originally cloned in the early '80s and now more than a dozen closely related IFN alpha subtypes have been identified in both the human and mouse genome, each sharing about 80% amino acid (aa) sequence homology (2-4). Structurally, type I IFNs belong to the class of five helical-bundle cytokines, with the IFNA subtypes containing 2 conserved disulfide bonds (5). There is not a mouse homolog for IFNA21, but mature human IFNA21 is identical to chimpanzee IFNA21. The type I IFNs bind to the interferon alpha receptor (IFNAR), which consists of two subunits: IFNAR1 (alpha -subunit) and IFNAR2 (beta -subunit) (6, 7). Individual IFNA subtypes are known to display unique efficacies to viral protection, with IFNA21 displaying intermediate activity inducing interferon stimulating genes (8). Further, human IFNA21 has shown weak anti-viral activity against viruses such as metapneumovirus (9).

References:

1. Pestka, S. *et al.* (1987) *Annu Rev Biochem.* **56**:727.
2. Goeddel, D.V. *et al.* (1980) *Nature* **287**:411.
3. Matsumiya, T. *et al.* (2007) *J. Immunol.* **179**:4542.
4. Schreiber, G. and J. Piehler (2015) *Trends Immunol.* **36**:139.
5. Wittling, M.C. *et al.* (2021) *Front Immunol.* **11**:605673.
6. van Pesch, V. *et al.* (2004) *J. Virol.* **78**:8219.
7. James, C.M. *et al.* (2007) *Vaccine.* **25**(10):1856.
8. Moll, H.P. *et al.* (2011) *Cytokine.* **53**:52.
9. George, J. and Mattapallil, J.J. (2018) *Frontiers in immunology* 9:299.