

DESCRIPTION

Source	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived		
	Mouse Limitin (Leu22 - Arg182) Accession # BAA83749	IEGRMD	Human IgG ₁ (Pro100 - Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Leu22		
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer		
Predicted Molecular Mass	45.0 kDa (monomer)		

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	50-55 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured in an anti-viral assay using L-929 mouse fibroblast cells infected with encephalomyocarditis (EMC) virus. Vogel, S.N. <i>et al.</i> (1982) <i>Infect. Immunol.</i> 38 :681. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 0.1-0.5 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<1.0 EU per 1 μ g of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 100 μ g/mL in sterile 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.

BACKGROUND

Limitin is a secreted interferon (IFN)-like glycoprotein. It has antiviral activity and selectively inhibits B-lineage lymphoid-cell development both *in vivo* and *in vitro*, while having little effect on myelopoiesis or erythropoiesis. Mouse Limitin cDNA encodes a 182 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with an N-terminal 21 aa residue putative signal peptide. Limitin binds to the IFN- α/β receptors and induces IFN regulatory factor-1. Mouse Limitin displays 32%, 26% and 30% amino acid identity with mouse IFN- α , mouse IFN- β , and human IFN- ω , respectively.

References:

1. Oritani, K. *et al.* (2001) *J. Mol. Med.* **79**:168.
2. Oritani, K. *et al.* (2000) *Nature Med.* **6**:659.