

DESCRIPTION

Source Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived
Leu22-Lys199
Accession # Q7TSL0

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Leu22

Predicted Molecular Mass 21 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 19-22 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured in an anti-viral assay using L-929 mouse fibroblast cells infected with encephalomyocarditis (EMC) virus. Vogel, S.N. *et al.* (1982) *Infect. Immunol.* **38**:681.
The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.2-1.2 ng/mL.

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

Purity >95%, by SDS-PAGE with silver staining.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in Sodium Acetate, NaCl and EDTA with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

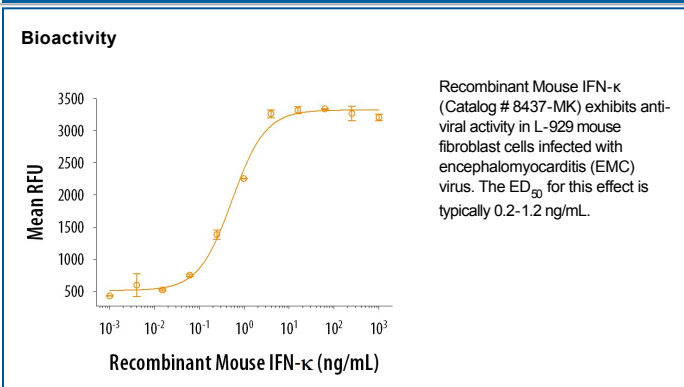
Reconstitution Reconstitute at 200 μ g/mL in sterile water.

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



BACKGROUND

Interferon (IFN)- κ is a member of the type I IFN family, which also includes IFN- α , - β , - ϵ , and - ω . Mouse IFN- κ is expressed at low levels in peritoneal macrophages and its expression is up-regulated by double-stranded (ds) RNA and IFN- γ (1). Mice over-expressing IFN- κ in pancreatic β cells developed type I diabetes, similar to what has been reported for mice over-expressing IFN- α , - β , and - γ (1-4). Mouse IFN- κ shares 68% and 30% amino acid sequence identity with rat and human IFN- κ , respectively. Human IFN- κ has been detected in keratinocytes, monocytes, and monocyte-derived dendritic cells and is reported to have contact-dependent antiviral activity (5-7). Human papillomavirus (HPV) 16 oncogene expression, which is necessary for the development of cervical cancer, has been shown to down-regulate human IFN- κ expression (8-11).

References:

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