

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IFN-alpha 2/IFNA2 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with mouse IFN-alpha 1, 4, 9, 12 and 15 was observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG ₁ Clone # 996548
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived mouse IFN-alpha 2/IFNA2 Cys24-Glu190 Accession # P01573
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

ELISA Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Interferon-alpha 2 (IFNα-2) is one of 14 subtypes within the IFN-α class of Type I Interferons (1). The members of the IFN-α class, also known as alpha leukocyte interferons, encompass a group of distinct but closely related proteins which share approximately 80% amino acid (aa) sequence identity and have a similar globular structure composed of five alpha-helices (1, 3, 4). IFN-α class members signal through a common cell surface receptor complex composed of IFN-αR2 and IFN-αR1 subunits (3). As the first highly active IFN to be cloned and produced, IFNα-2 has become the prototypic IFN for academic and pharmaceutical research (2). The mature extracellular domain (ECD) of mouse IFNα-2 shares 60% and 83% aa sequence identity with human and rat, respectively. Murine IFN-α2 can eliminate cardiac viral load and protect cardiomyocytes from injury in animals infected with coxsackievirus B3 (CVB3) (5). IFN α-2 derived mutants with reduced IFNR2 binding inhibited HIV replication and mutants with more IFNAR1 binding potentiated antiviral activity (6).

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