

DESCRIPTION

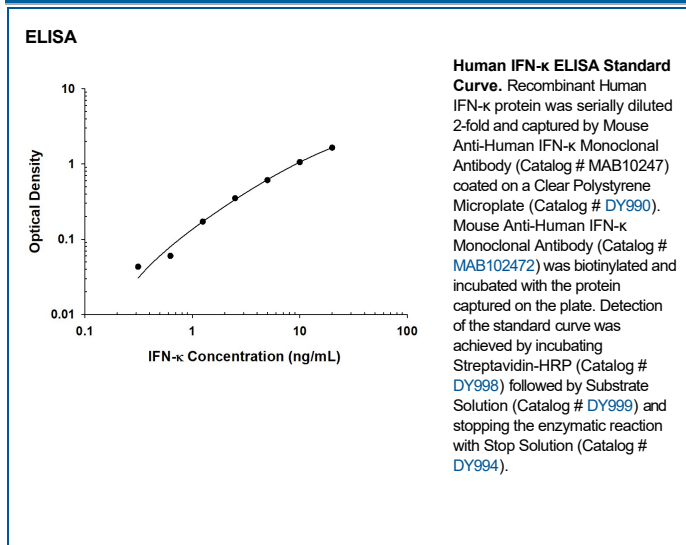
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IFN- κ in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 1009712
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IFN- κ Leu28-Lys207 Accession # Q90W0
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS.

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	This antibody functions as an ELISA capture antibody when paired with Mouse Anti-Human IFN- κ Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB102472). <i>This product is intended for assay development on various assay platforms requiring antibody pairs.</i>
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DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
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. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Interferon kappa, also known as IFN-kappa, is a 207 aminoacids protein that in humans is encoded by the IFNK gene. IFN-kappa is a member of the type I interferon family which also includes IFN-alpha, -beta, -epsilon, and -omega. Type I interferons are a group of related glycoproteins that play an important role in host defenses against viral infections. Human IFN-kappa has been detected in keratinocytes, monocytes, and monocyte-derived dendritic cells and is reported to have contact-dependent antiviral activity. Human papillomavirus (HPV) 16 oncogene expression, which is necessary for the development of cervical cancer, has been shown to down-regulate human IFN-kappa expression.