

Human IFN-λ4 Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 991620 Catalog Number: MAB9165

DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IFN-λ4 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 991620
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant human IFN-λ4 Ala23-Leu179 Accession # K9M1U5
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm 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 μm filtered solution in PBS.

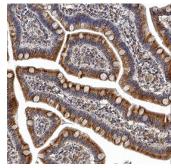
APPLICATIONS

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Immunohistochemistry	5-25 μg/mL	See Below

DATA

Immunohistochemistry



IFN-λ4 in Human Small Intestine. IFN-λ4 was detected in immersion fixed paraffinembedded sections of human small intestine using Mouse Anti-Human IFN-λ4 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB9165) at 5 μg/ml. for 1 hour at room temperature followed by incubation with the Anti-Mouse IgG VisUCyte™ HRP Polymer Antibody (Catalog # VC001). Tissue was stained using DAB (brown) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm in epithelial cells. View our protocol for IHC Staining with VisUCyte HRP Polymer Detection Reagents.

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.		

- 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-lambda 4 (IFN- λ 4) is a secreted, approximately 17 kDa member of the type III interferon family of molecules (1). It is generated by a frameshift mutation based on a TT > Δ G polymorphism (2). The TT allele inactivates expression of IFN- λ 4 (2). The Δ G allele is associated with reduced clearance of hepatitis C virus and reduced degranulation of CTL, NK, and NKT cells in the liver during hepatitis (2, 3), although IFN- λ 4 itself shows *in vitro* activity against hepatitis C virus (4). IFN- λ 4 is expressed in the liver of some chronic hepatitis C patients (5). It signals through a receptor complex containing IL-28 R/IFN- λ 8 1 and IL-10 R β 6 to induce the expression of several interferon stimulated genes (ISG) (2, 4). Alternative splicing generates additional isoforms with large internal deletions or a substituted C-terminal region.

References:

- 1. Wack, A. et al. (2015) Nat. Immunol. 16:802.
- 2. Prokunina-Olsson, L. et al. (2013) Nat. Genet. 45:164.
- 3. Jouvin-Marche, E. et al. (2014) J. Infec. Dis. 209:1907.
- 4. Hamming, O.J. et al. (2013) EMBO J. 32:3055
- 5. Amanzada, A. et al. (2013) PLoS One 8:e84026

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