

## Product datasheet for **TP720005M**

### Interferon alpha 2 (IFNA2) (NM\_000605) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human interferon, alpha 2 (IFNA2)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Cys24-Glu188
Tag:	Tag Free
Predicted MW:	19.4 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Provided lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl
Bioactivity:	Specific Activity is greater than 1.0 x 10 <sup>8</sup> IU/ mg as determined by a viral resistance assay using VSV-WISH cells.
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 EU per µg protein as determined by LAL test
Reconstitution Method:	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH <sub>2</sub> O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_000596</a>
Locus ID:	3440
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P01563</a>
Cytogenetics:	9p21.3
Synonyms:	IFN-alpha-2; IFN-alphaA; IFNA; IFNA2B; IeIF A



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**Summary:**

This gene is a member of the alpha interferon gene cluster on chromosome 9. The encoded cytokine is a member of the type I interferon family that is produced in response to viral infection as a key part of the innate immune response with potent antiviral, antiproliferative and immunomodulatory properties. This cytokine, like other type I interferons, binds a plasma membrane receptor made of IFNAR1 and IFNAR2 that is ubiquitously expressed, and thus is able to act on virtually all body cells. The encoded protein is effective in reducing the symptoms and duration of the common cold and in treating many types of cancer, including some hematological malignancies and solid tumors. A deficiency of type I interferon in the blood is thought to be a hallmark of severe COVID-19 and may provide a rationale for a combined therapeutic approach. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

**Protein Pathways:**

Antigen processing and presentation, Autoimmune thyroid disease, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity, Regulation of autophagy, RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway

**Product images:**