

Product Data Sheet

IFN-alpha 2/IFNA2 Protein, Mouse (P.pastoris)

Cat. No.:	HY-P73247
Synonyms:	Interferon alpha-2; IFN-alpha-2; LeIF A; IFNA2; IFNA2A
Species:	Mouse
Source:	P. pastoris
Accession:	P01573 (C24-E190)
Gene ID:	15965
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 19.4 kDa

PROPERTIES	
AA Sequence	CDLPHTYNLR NKRALKVLAQ MRRLPFLSCL KDRQDFGFPL EKVDNQQIQK AQAIPVLRDL TQQTLNLFTS KASSAAWNAT LLDSFCNDLH QQLNDLQTCL MQQVGVQEPP LTQEDALLAV RKYFHRITVY LREKKHSPCA WEVVRAEVWR ALSSSVNLLP RLSEEKE
Biological Activity	Measured in antiviral assays using L929 cells infected with vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) and the ED ₅₀ is typically 0.15-0.9 ng/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION	
DESCRIPTION	
Background	IFN-alpha 2 (IFNA2; IFN-α2), belongs to the type I interferon family, produced by the plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs exposure to HIV-1BaL in order to inhibit viral infection ^[1] .
	Interferon (IFN) is originally identified as a substance 'interfering' with viral replication in vitro. IFN-α/β and related molecules are classified as type I IFNs, as for the other two types of type II IFN (IFN-γ) and type III IFNs (IFN-λ), respectiv

IFN-alpha 2 subtype is the only one that is currently licensed to treat infections caused by hepatitis B virus (HBV) and HCV^[3]. IFN-alpha 2 shows a Sortilin-dependent trafficking in cells and increases the expression level of interferon-stimulated genes (ISGs) in HIV-infected cells^{[1][4]}. It also exhibits cytotoxic activity against CD8⁺ T cells and enhances CD4⁺ T cell depletion^[3]. Among the IFN-alpha 2 alleles, IFN-alpha 2b is being the predominant allele while IFN α -2a is less predominant and IFN α -2c only a minor allelic variant^[5].

IFN-alpha 2 has a bored application in research of cancer, including some hematological malignancies and solid tumors^[6]. As for a wildly use of IFN in animal disease model, the sequence of amino acids in IFNA2a protein of mouse is very different from human (59.57%).

REFERENCES

[1]. Sutter K, et al. Interferon α subtypes in HIV infection. Cytokine Growth Factor Rev. 2018 Apr;40:13-18.

[2]. Abraham S, et al. Gene therapy with plasmids encoding IFN- β or IFN- α 14 confers long-term resistance to HIV-1 in humanized mice. Oncotarget. 2016 Nov 29;7(48):78412-78420.

[3]. Zhang SY, et al. Inborn errors of interferon (IFN)-mediated immunity in humans: insights into the respective roles of IFN-alpha/beta, IFN-gamma, and IFN-lambda in host defense. Immunol Rev. 2008 Dec;226:29-40.

[4]. Watanabe H, et al. Detailed structure of mouse interferon $\alpha 2$ and its interaction with Sortilin. J Biochem. 2021 Oct 11;170(2):265-273.

[5]. Gull I, et al. Heterologous expression, immunochemical and computational analysis of recombinant human interferon alpha 2b. Springerplus. 2013 Jun 15;2(1):264.

[6]. Paul F, et al. IFNA2: The prototypic human alpha interferon. Gene. 2015 Aug 10;567(2):132-7.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.