

# IFN-alpha 1 Monoclonal Antibody(Capture)

catalog number: AN002640P

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

## Description

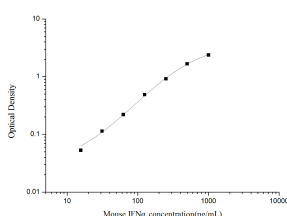
<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Mouse IFN-alpha 1 protein expressed by Mammalian
<b>Host</b>	Rat
<b>Isotype</b>	Rat IgG2a
<b>Clone</b>	7B2
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A/G Purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% proclin 300.

## Applications

## Recommended Dilution

<b>ELISA Capture</b>	2-8 µg/mL
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## Data



Sandwich ELISA-Recombinant Mouse IFN-alpha 1 protein standard curve. Background subtracted standard curve using IFN-alpha 1 antibody(AN002640P)(Capture), IFN-alpha 1 antibody(AN002650P)(Detector) in sandwich ELISA. The reference range value for Recombinant Mouse IFN-alpha 1 protein is 62.5-4000 ng/mL.

## Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

## Background

The interferons (IFN) are a family of cytokines with potent antiviral, antiproliferative and immunomodulatory properties, and classified based on their binding specificity to cell surface receptors. The type I IFN bind to the interferon alpha receptor (IFNAR), which consists of two subunits: IFNAR1 (alpha -subunit) and IFNAR2 (beta -subunit). This binding contributes to TNF-alpha induced signaling. Both the human and mouse genome code for more than a dozen closely related IFN $\alpha$  subtypes and the various IFN $\alpha$  share about 80% sequence homology among them. Interferon-alpha 1 (IFN $\alpha$ 1) is a secreted, approximately 19 kDa member of the type I interferon family of molecules. Mature mouse IFN-alpha 1 shares 63% and 82% amino acid sequence identity with human and rat IFN-alpha 1, respectively. Low level IFN-alpha 1 is detected under physiological conditions, and the production of IFNs is markedly enhanced during virus infection. Although originally discovered by its capability to fight virus replication, IFN-alpha functions as a prototypic tumor suppressor that represses the clinical tumorigenic phenotype in some malignancies.

## For Research Use Only