Interferon-αA/D  
human, recombinant  
expressed in *Escherichia coli*

Catalog Number I4401  
Storage Temperature –70 °C

Synonym: IFN-αA/D

**Product Description**

Interferon-αA/D (*Bg/II*), also known as Universal Type I Interferon, is an alpha interferon hybrid that crosses the species barrier. The *Bg/II* denotes the restriction enzyme site from which this hybrid is constructed from recombinant human interferons αA and αD. Interferon-αA/D has been proven to be active on many mammalian cells.\(^1\) It can substitute for human, monkey, mouse, bovine, rat, cat, dog, rabbit, sheep, goat, horse, pig, or hamster type I interferon (α, β, ω, and τ).\(^1\)

Type I Interferons are a closely related family of 165-172 amino acid proteins that are produced by leucocytes (α subtypes), fibroblasts (β subtypes), lymphocytes (ω subtypes), and ruminant embryos (τ subtypes).\(^2\) This cytokine has antiviral, antiproliferative, immunoregulatory, and proinflammatory activities.

Molecular mass: 19 kDa

This product is supplied in a solution of phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA).

Purity: ≥95%

Lot specific activity is reported on the Certificate of Analysis. The biological activity of recombinant human IFN-αA/D is tested in the cytopathic effect inhibition assay using MDBK cells with vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV).\(^3,4\) A cytopathic effect of 50% is produced with 1 unit/ml interferon. The units are determined with respect to NIH international standard reference for human interferon-αA (IFN-αA).\(^5\)

**Precautions and Disclaimer**

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

**Preparation Instructions**

The contents of the vial may be further diluted only in a solution containing a carrier protein such as 0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA).

**Storage/Stability**

The product ships on dry ice and storage at –70 °C is recommended. After thawing, contents of the vial should be stored in frozen aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing are **not** recommended and will result in decreased biological activity.

**References**

1. PBL Biomedical Labs, New Jersey, personal communication, 1998.  

KAA,PCS,MAM 11/07-1