

IFN-alpha 2a Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11232**Specification**

IFN-alpha 2a Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P01563
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	21578

IFN-alpha 2a Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3440

Positive Control	Western Blot: recombinant protein
Application & Usage	Western blot: 1-4 µg
Other Names	
Leukocyte interferon, B cell interferon, Type I Interferon, IFNA2, IFN-α 2a.	

Target/Specificity

IFN-alpha 2a

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) of antibody in PBS pH 7.2 containing 0.01 % BSA, 0.01 % thimerosal, and 50 % glycerol.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

IFN-alpha 2a Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IFN-alpha 2a Antibody - Protein Information

Name IFNA2

Synonyms IFNA2A, IFNA2B, IFNA2C

Function

Produced by macrophages, IFN-alpha have antiviral activities.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

IFN-alpha 2a Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

IFN-alpha 2a Antibody - Images

IFN-alpha 2a Antibody - Background

Interferons (IFNs) are proteins made and released by host cells in response to the presence of pathogens. They belong to the large class of glycoproteins known as cytokines. IFN-alpha is produced by macrophages and has antiviral activities. IFNs also have other functions: they activate immune cells, such as natural killer cells and macrophages; they increase recognition of infection or tumor cells by up-regulating antigen presentation to T lymphocytes; and they increase the ability of uninfected host cells to resist new infection by virus.