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# IFN tau Ovine

**Description:**Interferon-Tau Ovine Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 172 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 19914.7 Dalton.The IFN-Tau is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

**Synonyms:**IFN-tau1, Trophoblast protein 1, TP-1, Trophoblastin, Antiluteolysin, Trophoblast antiluteolytic protein, IFN-tau, Interferon tau-1.

**Source:**Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:**Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

**Amino Acid Sequence:**The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Cys-Tyr-Leu-Ser-Arg.

**Purity:**Greater than 95.0% as determined by both(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**
Lyophilized from (1mg/ml) solution containing PBS pH-7.4.

**Stability:**
Lyophilized Interferon-Tau althoμgh stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution IFN-Tau should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C.For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Usage:**
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

**Solubility:**
It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Interferon Tau in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100μg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

**Introduction:**
IFN-tau is also known as TP-1 (trophoblast protein-1) is a new class of type I IFN that is secreted by the trophoblast and is the signal for maternal recognition of pregnancy in sheep. IFN- tau has potent immunosuppressive and antiviral activities similar to other type I IFN but is less cytotoxic than IFN-alpha and IFN-beta. The current investigation concerns the effect of recombinant ovine IFN- tau (rOIFN- tau) on the modulation of MHC class I and II expression on cloned mouse cerebrovascular endothelial (CVE) cells. IFN-tau induced tyrosine phosphorylation of Stat1 and upregulated the expression of MHC class I on CVE. One proposed action by which type I IFN reduces the relapse rate in MS is via interference with IFN--induced MHC class II expression. IFN-tau was shown to downregulate IFN--induced MHC class II expression on CVE and, hence, may be of potential therapeutic value in downregulating inflammation in the central nervous system (CNS). IFN- tau did not upregulate the expression of MHC class II on CVE. IFN- tau also inhibited the replication of Theiler's virus in CVE.

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**Biological Activity:**

The specific activity as determined in a viral resistance assay using bovine kidney MDBK cells was found to be 10,000,000IU/mg.

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**Catalog #:**CYPS-384

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