

Product datasheet for **AR31171PU-N**

IFNB / Interferon beta Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	IFNB / Interferon beta human recombinant protein, 20 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	CHO
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MSYNLLGFLQ RSSNFQCQKL LWQLNGRLEY CLKDRMNFDI PEEIKQLQQF QKEDAALTIY EMLQNIFAIF RQDSSSTGWN ETIVENLLAN VYHQINHLKT VLEEKLEKED FTRGKLMSSL HLKRYYGRIL HYLKAKEYSH CAWTIVRVEI LRNFYFINRL TGYLRN
Predicted MW:	22.3 kDa
Purity:	>95% by SDS-PAGE and HPLC
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified protein Stabilizer: None
Bioactivity:	Biological: Determined by dose-dependent ability to reduce tetrazolium salt, WST-8, by dehydrogenase activities of BaF3 cells expressing FGF receptors using Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8)."
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng per µg of IFN-beta
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. This solution can be diluted in water or other buffer solutions or stored at -20°C.
Preparation:	Lyophilized purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant Human IFN-beta is a 20.0 kDa protein containing 166 amino acid residues. Due to glycosylation, IFN-beta has an approximate MW of 22.3 kDa based on SDS-PAGE gel and Mass Spectrometry.
Storage:	Store lyophilized at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_002167
Locus ID:	3456
UniProt ID:	P01574
Cytogenetics:	9p21.3



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Synonyms: IFN-beta, IFNB1, IFB, Fibroblast interferon

Summary: This gene encodes a cytokine that belongs to the interferon family of signaling proteins, which are released as part of the innate immune response to pathogens. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the type I class of interferons, which are important for defense against viral infections. In addition, type I interferons are involved in cell differentiation and anti-tumor defenses. Following secretion in response to a pathogen, type I interferons bind a homologous receptor complex and induce transcription of genes such as those encoding inflammatory cytokines and chemokines. Overactivation of type I interferon secretion is linked to autoimmune diseases. Mice deficient for this gene display several phenotypes including defects in B cell maturation and increased susceptibility to viral infection. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity, RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway