

Product datasheet for **MR221927L3V**

Ifnl3 (NM_177396) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Ifnl3 (NM_177396) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Ifnl3
Synonyms:	IFL-1; IL-28B; IL28; IL28b; INF-alpha; INF-lambda
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_177396
ORF Size:	579 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR221927).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_177396.1 , NP_796370.1
RefSeq Size:	582 bp
RefSeq ORF:	582 bp
Locus ID:	338374
UniProt ID:	Q8CGK6
Cytogenetics:	7 A3



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Gene Summary:

Cytokine with antiviral, antitumour and immunomodulatory activities. Plays a critical role in the antiviral host defense, predominantly in the epithelial tissues. Acts as a ligand for the heterodimeric class II cytokine receptor composed of IL10RB and IFNLR1, and receptor engagement leads to the activation of the JAK/STAT signaling pathway resulting in the expression of IFN-stimulated genes (ISG), which mediate the antiviral state. Has a restricted receptor distribution and therefore restricted targets: is primarily active in epithelial cells and this cell type-selective action is because of the epithelial cell-specific expression of its receptor IFNLR1. Seems not to be essential for early virus-activated host defense in vaginal infection, but plays an important role in Toll-like receptor (TLR)-induced antiviral defense. Plays a significant role in the antiviral immune defense in the intestinal epithelium. Exerts an immunomodulatory effect by up-regulating MHC class I antigen expression.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]