

Product datasheet for **RC209972L2V**

IL4 (NM_000589) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	IL4 (NM_000589) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	IL4
Synonyms:	BCGF-1; BCGF1; BSF-1; BSF1; IL-4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000589
ORF Size:	459 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209972).
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_000589.2
RefSeq Size:	921 bp
RefSeq ORF:	462 bp
Locus ID:	3565
UniProt ID:	P05112
Cytogenetics:	5q31.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein



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Protein Pathways:	Allograft rejection, Asthma, Autoimmune thyroid disease, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway, Hematopoietic cell lineage, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, T cell receptor signaling pathway
MW:	17.49 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a pleiotropic cytokine produced by activated T cells. This cytokine is a ligand for interleukin 4 receptor. The interleukin 4 receptor also binds to IL13, which may contribute to many overlapping functions of this cytokine and IL13. STAT6, a signal transducer and activator of transcription, has been shown to play a central role in mediating the immune regulatory signal of this cytokine. This gene, IL3, IL5, IL13, and CSF2 form a cytokine gene cluster on chromosome 5q, with this gene particularly close to IL13. This gene, IL13 and IL5 are found to be regulated coordinately by several long-range regulatory elements in an over 120 kilobase range on the chromosome. IL4 is considered an important cytokine for tissue repair, counterbalancing the effects of proinflammatory type 1 cytokines, however, it also promotes allergic airway inflammation. Moreover, IL-4, a type 2 cytokine, mediates and regulates a variety of human host responses such as allergic, anti-parasitic, wound healing, and acute inflammation. This cytokine has been reported to promote resolution of neutrophil-mediated acute lung injury. In an allergic response, IL-4 has an essential role in the production of allergen-specific immunoglobulin (Ig) E. This pro-inflammatory cytokine has been observed to be increased in COVID-19 (Coronavirus disease 2019) patients, but is not necessarily associated with severe COVID-19 pathology. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]</p>