

## Product datasheet for **RC210013L4V**

### IL2 (NM\_000586) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	IL2 (NM_000586) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	IL2
Synonyms:	IL-2; lymphokine; TCGF
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000586
ORF Size:	459 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210013).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_000586.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	822 bp
RefSeq ORF:	462 bp
Locus ID:	3558
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P60568</a>
Cytogenetics:	4q27
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein
Protein Pathways:	Allograft rejection, Autoimmune thyroid disease, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Graft-versus-host disease, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, T cell receptor signaling pathway, Type I diabetes mellitus



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**MW:** 17.6 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene is a member of the interleukin 2 (IL2) cytokine subfamily which includes IL4, IL7, IL9, IL15, IL21, erythropoietin, and thrombopoietin. The protein encoded by this gene is a secreted cytokine produced by activated CD4+ and CD8+ T lymphocytes, that is important for the proliferation of T and B lymphocytes. The receptor of this cytokine (IL2R) is a heterotrimeric protein complex whose gamma chain is also shared by IL4 and IL7. The expression of this gene in mature thymocytes is monoallelic, which represents an unusual regulatory mode for controlling the precise expression of a single gene. The targeted disruption of a similar gene in mice leads to ulcerative colitis-like disease, which suggests an essential role of this gene in the immune response to antigenic stimuli. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2020]