

## Product datasheet for **RC210902L4V**

### IFNA13 (IFNA1) (NM\_024013) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	IFNA13 (IFNA1) (NM_024013) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	IFNA13
Synonyms:	IFL; IFN; IFN-ALPHA; IFN-alphaD; IFNA13; IFNA@; IeIF D
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_024013
ORF Size:	567 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210902).
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_024013.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	863 bp
RefSeq ORF:	570 bp
Locus ID:	3439
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P01562</a>
Cytogenetics:	9p21.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Antigen processing and presentation, Autoimmune thyroid disease, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity, Regulation of autophagy, RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway
<b>MW:</b>	21.7 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	This gene is a member of the alpha interferon gene cluster on chromosome 9. The encoded cytokine is a member of the type I interferon family that is produced in response to viral infection as a key part of the innate immune response with potent antiviral, antiproliferative and immunomodulatory properties. This cytokine, like other type I interferons, binds a plasma membrane receptor made of IFNAR1 and IFNAR2 that is ubiquitously expressed, and thus is able to act on virtually all body cells. This cytokine is upregulated in preeclamptic placentas and is thought to be a mediator of preeclampsia. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]