

Product datasheet for **RC214464L4V**

IL4R (NM_000418) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	IL4R (NM_000418) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	IL4R
Synonyms:	CD124; IL-4RA; IL4RA
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000418
ORF Size:	2475 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC214464).
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_000418.2
RefSeq Size:	3678 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2478 bp
Locus ID:	3566
UniProt ID:	P24394
Cytogenetics:	16p12.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein



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Protein Pathways:	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Hematopoietic cell lineage, Jak-STAT signaling pathway
MW:	89.7 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>This gene encodes the alpha chain of the interleukin-4 receptor, a type I transmembrane protein that can bind interleukin 4 and interleukin 13 to regulate IgE production. The encoded protein also can bind interleukin 4 to promote differentiation of Th2 cells. A soluble form of the encoded protein can be produced by proteolysis of the membrane-bound protein, and this soluble form can inhibit IL4-mediated cell proliferation and IL5 upregulation by T-cells. Allelic variations in this gene have been associated with atopy, a condition that can manifest itself as allergic rhinitis, sinusitis, asthma, or eczema. Polymorphisms in this gene are also associated with resistance to human immunodeficiency virus type-1 infection. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012]</p>