

## Product datasheet for **RC218565L1V**

### Interferon beta (IFNB1) (NM\_002176) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Interferon beta (IFNB1) (NM_002176) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	IFNB1
Synonyms:	IFB; IFF; IFN-beta; IFNB
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_002176
ORF Size:	561 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC218565).
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_002176.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	840 bp
RefSeq ORF:	564 bp
Locus ID:	3456
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P01574</a>
Cytogenetics:	9p21.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane



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<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity, RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway
<b>MW:</b>	22.1 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	This gene encodes a cytokine that belongs to the interferon family of signaling proteins, which are released as part of the innate immune response to pathogens. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the type I class of interferons, which are important for defense against viral infections. In addition, type I interferons are involved in cell differentiation and anti-tumor defenses. Following secretion in response to a pathogen, type I interferons bind a homologous receptor complex and induce transcription of genes such as those encoding inflammatory cytokines and chemokines. Overactivation of type I interferon secretion is linked to autoimmune diseases. Mice deficient for this gene display several phenotypes including defects in B cell maturation and increased susceptibility to viral infection. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]