干扰素β抗体

产品货号： mlR0784

英文名称： IFN beta

中文名称： 干扰素β抗体

别　　名： Fibroblast interferon; IFN-Beta; IFF; IFN beta; IFNB 1; IFNB; IFNB1; Interferon beta 1 fibroblast; Beta-IFN; Beta IFN; Interferon beta precursor; MGC96956; Interferon beta; Interferon-beta; IFNB_HUMAN.

研究领域： 肿瘤　免疫学　细菌及病毒　干扰素

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应　： Mouse, Rat,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 20kDa

细胞定位： 分泌型蛋白

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from rat IFN beta:101-184/184

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： The mammalian type I Inteferons (IFN1) are produced in response to viral infection and other inducers. They are divided into alpha and beta subtypes leukocytes and fibroblasts reactivity. The human IFN alphas are encoded by a family of at least 15 different genes, while IFN beta is the unique member of its subtype. There is approximately 50% amino acid homology between the alpha and beta subtypes. Both IFN subtypes are pleiotropic cytokines and have a similar range of biological activities. Differences between alpha subtypes, and between IFN alpha and betas, are in potency and cell type specific activities. In particular, IFN beta elicits a markedly higher antiproliferation response in some cell types such as, embryonal carcinoma, melanoma and melanocytes than do IFN alphas. Higher potency of IFN beta in treatment of multiple sclerosis and certain cancers has been observed. Type I IFNs signal through binding to a common cell surface receptor. Two chains of the receptor, IFNAR1 and IFNAR2, have been identified. Both chains are necessary for function and in the absence of either there is neither high affinity binding nor biological activity. The intracellular portions of the receptor subunits are bound by tyrosine kinases, Jak1 and Tyk2, members of the Janus kinase family. Upon ligand binding these kinases are activated and phosphorylate members of the STAT family of transcription factors, as well as IFNAR1 and 2.

Function:

Has antiviral, antibacterial and anticancer activities.

Subunit:

Monomer.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Similarity:

Belongs to the alpha/beta interferon family.

SWISS:

P01575

Gene ID:

15977

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

β型干扰素(Interferon-β,IFN-β)是主要由成纤维细胞产生的细胞因子,属于单一基因编码产生的蛋白质,可通过干扰病毒 RNA 或 DNA 复制而抑制病毒生长,并可显著增强 NK 细胞杀伤活性,通过促进 MHCⅠ类分子表达而增强 CTL 对病毒感染细胞的识别和杀伤作用.