



Rabbit Anti-IFN beta antibody

SL0784R

Product Name:	IFN beta
Chinese Name:	Interferon β 抗体
Alias:	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.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	20kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from rat IFN beta:101-184/184
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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
Product Detail:	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

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 15977](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P01575](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 1245](#)Mouse

Important Note:

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

β 型Interferon(Interferon- β ,IFN- β)是主要由成纤维细胞产生的cell factor,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MHC I 类分子表达而增强CTL对病毒感染细胞的识别和杀伤作用.

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