

## IFNB1

**Reactivity:** Human

**Tested applications:** WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:** 22kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human IFNB1

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

b

**Synonym:**

IFNB1;IFB;IFF; IFNB;MGC96956;

**Catalog #:** A1575

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 3456

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P01574

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

The genes encoding type I interferons (IFNs), which include 14 IFN- $\alpha$  genes, one IFN- $\beta$  gene, one IFN- $\gamma$  (also known as IFN- $\gamma$  II1) gene, and a number of IFN- $\omega$  pseudogenes, are clustered on human chromosome 9. Interferons- $\alpha$  and - $\beta$  are cytokines that are widely known to induce potent antiviral activity. IFN- $\alpha$  and - $\beta$  exert a variety of other biological effects, including antitumor and immunomodulatory activities and are increasingly used clinically to treat a range of malignancies, myelodysplasias and autoimmune diseases. IFN- $\omega$  is antigenically different from human IFN- $\alpha$ , IFN- $\beta$  or IFN- $\gamma$ , but is a component of natural mixtures of IFN species produced by virus-induced leukocytes or Burkitt's lymphoma cells. The type I interferon receptor (IFN- $\alpha$ R) interacts with IFN- $\alpha$ , IFN- $\beta$  and IFN- $\omega$ , and seems to be a multisubunit receptor.

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