

# 1 ILF2

The protein encoded by this gene is the 45 kDa component of nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NFAT), a heterodimer of 45 kDa and 90 kDa proteins. NFAT is a transcription factor required for T-cell expression of the interleukin 2 gene. It also binds RNA and is an essential component for encapsidation and protein priming of hepatitis B viral polymerase. The complex has been shown to repair DNA breaks by nonhomologous end joining and can also negatively regulate the microRNA processing pathway. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

\*The gene shows relatively high expression with slight variations, with Marburg after 23 h showing less expression.\*

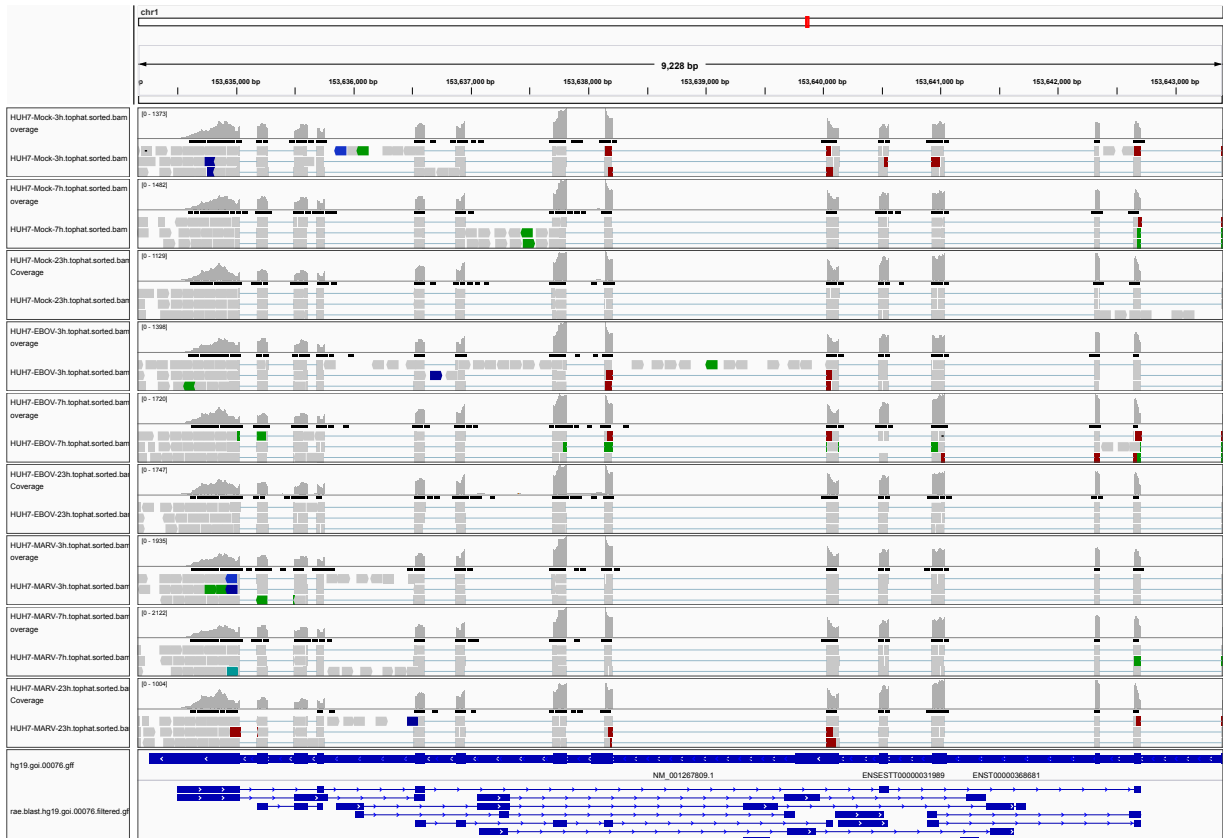


Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene ILF2.

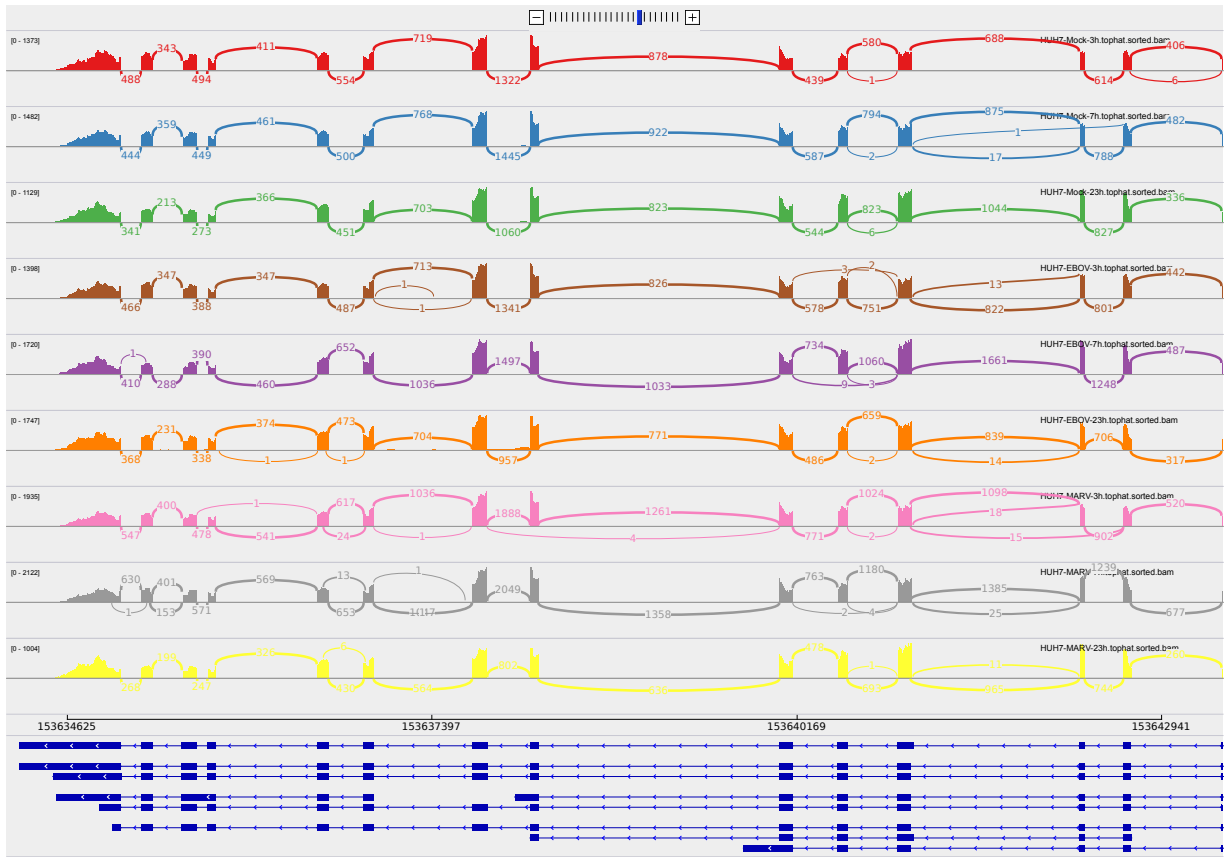


Figure 2: Sashimi plot of gene ILF2.

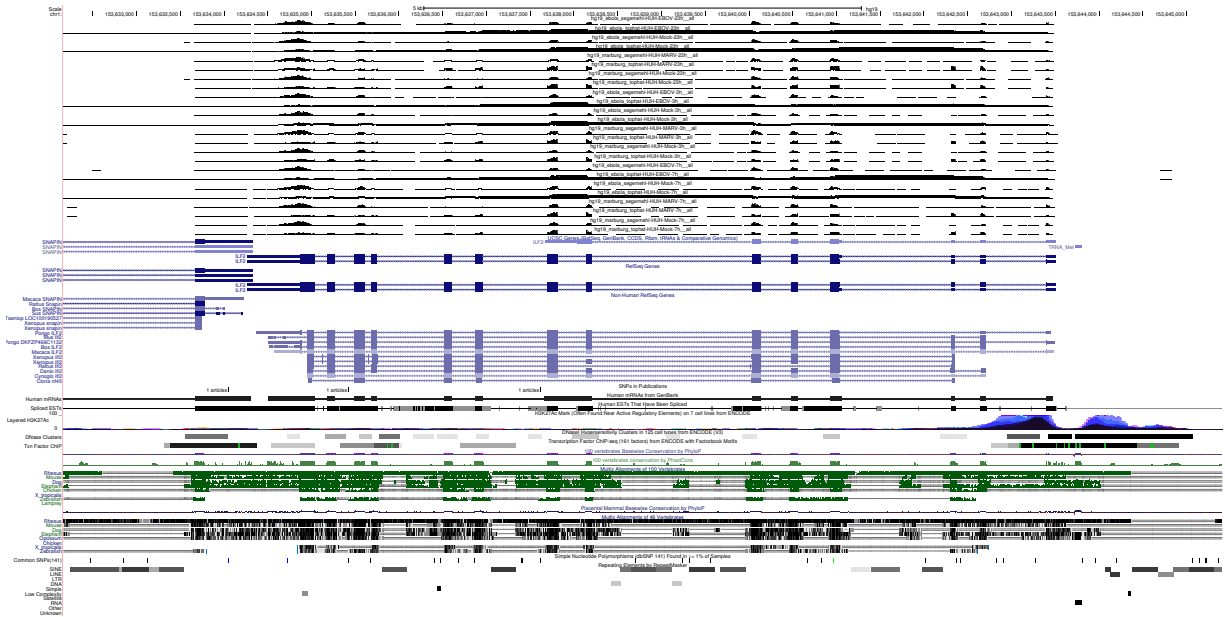


Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene ILF2.