

Product Name: Recombinant Human IFNAR2 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH0828

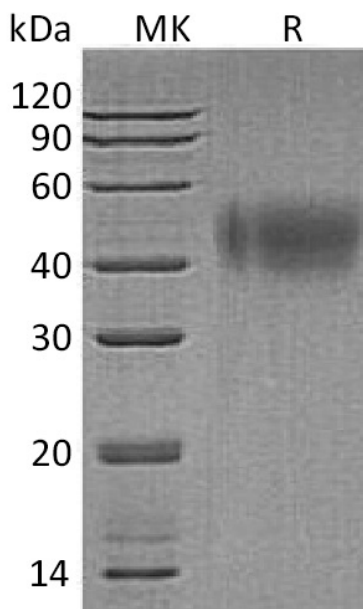


Summary

Name	IFNAR2/Interferon alpha/beta receptor 2
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Interferon Alpha/Beta Receptor 2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ile27-Lys243 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P48551
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	25.79 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Interferon Alpha/Beta Receptor 2; IFN-R-2; IFN-Alpha Binding Protein; IFN-Alpha/Beta Receptor 2; Interferon Alpha Binding Protein; Type I Interferon Receptor 2; IFNAR2; IFNABR; IFNARB

Background

Interferon α/β Receptor 2 (IFN- α/β R2) is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the type II cytokine receptor family. It complexes with IFN- α/β R1 to form the signaling receptor complex for the family of α and β IFN subtypes. By alternative splicing, IFN- α/β R2 can exist as a secreted soluble protein or as a type I membrane protein. IFN- α/β R2 is the principal ligand binding subunit of the receptor. Ligand binding is stabilized by the subsequent association with IFN- α/β R1, resulting in the formation of a signaling ternary receptor complex. IFNAR2 was detected in most lymphocytes, monocytes, and granulocytes, although IFNAR2 expression was higher in the monocytes and granulocytes than in the lymphocytes. Among the lymphocyte subsets, IFNAR2 showed high expression in natural killer (NK) cells and low expression in T lymphocytes. Isoform 1 and isoform 3 of IFNAR2 are directly involved in signal transduction due to their interaction with the TYR kinase, JAK1. Isoform 1 also interacts with the transcriptional factors, STAT1 and STAT2. Both forms are potent inhibitors of type I IFN activity.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.