Product Name: Recombinant Human IFNAR1 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH0962

Summary

Name	IFNAR1/Interferon alpha/beta receptor 1/IFN alpha/beta R1
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 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Lys28-Lys436 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P17181
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	48.18 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
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.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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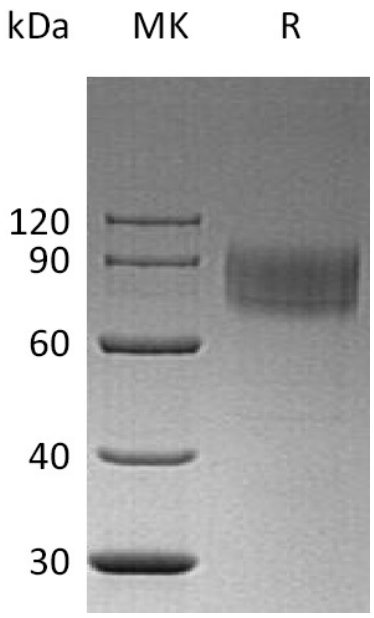

Alternative Names

Interferon Alpha/Beta Receptor 1; IFN-R-1; IFN-Alpha/Beta Receptor 1; Cytokine Receptor Class-II Member 1; Cytokine Receptor Family 2 Member 1; CRF2-1; Type I Interferon Receptor 1; IFNAR1; IFNAR

Background

The Interferon-α/β Receptor 1 (IFN-α/β R1) is a receptor which binds Type I Interferons including Interferon-α and -β. It is a cell surface receptor and heteromeric receptor composed of one chain with two subunits referred to as IFNAR1 and IFNAR2. IFN-α/β R1, in association with IFN-α/β R2, is required for propagating antiviral signal transduction triggered by IFN-α and IFN-β. IFN-α/β R1 interacts very weakly or not at all with type 1 interferons and does not stably interact with IFN-α/β R2. Ligands associate with IFN-α/β R2, and this complex subsequently forms a stable ternary assembly with IFN-α/β R1. IFN-α/β R1 also associates with IFN-γ R2 even in the absence of IFN-γ stimulation. Human IFN-α/β R1 contains a nuclear localization signal in its extracellular domain that is required for receptor translocation to the nucleus following interaction with ligand. Interferon stimulation results in an immunologic response that is especially associated with viruses.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.